AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX — Saturday, January 5, 1974 — 7 — No. 1

Rising Prices, Job Slump Confront Workers in '74

30 Million To Get 11% Benefit Rise

By David L. Perlman

President Nixon bowed to a near-unanimous Congress and signed a bill giving nearly 30 million persons on the social security rolls a two-step 11 percent raise in benefits.

The increase is designed to catch up with soaring living costs that have whittled down the buying power of social security payments, but the Administration had opposed it as "inflationary."

Nixon waited until the last possible day to sign the bill, just hours before it would have automatically been killed by a pocket veto.

A first-step raise of 7 percent is effective in March and will show up on benefit checks delivered about April 3. An additional 4 percent will be added on the June checks that are delivered in early July.

The legislation supersedes a law passed last June—before the latest surge in living costs—that would have provided a 5.9 percent raise next July.

Apart from the amount of the increase, the Administration was unhappy with other provisions of the bill.

The legislation bars the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare from putting into effect during 1974 regulations restricting social services the states can provide with federal funds.

HEW's regulations would have disqualified most persons not actually on welfare from services designed to keep them off the welfare rolls, such as subsidized day care facilities.

Another provision of the bill raises the new supplemental security income (SSI) guarantee that took effect Jan. 1.

Persons who are blind, disabled or over 65—and who meet income and asset eligibility requirements—are in effect guaranteed a basic cash income.

Under the old law, this was to have been $130 for an individual and $195 for a couple. The new legislation raises these figures to $140 and $210 immediately and to $146 for an individual and $219 for a couple in July.

In effect, the guarantee is at least $20 above those figures since the first $20 of social security or other retirement income is not counted, nor is the first $65 a month of wages or self-employment income.

Thus, an eligible individual receiving $90 a month in social security benefits would have only $70 subtracted from the amount of supplemental payments. He would

(Continued on Page 8)



MAN'S EXPLORATION of the moon depicted in the new mosaic mural in the lobby of the addition to the AFL-CIO headquarters is discussed by federation and NASA officials. From left are Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, President George Meany, NASA Administrator James C. Fletcher and NASA Industrial Relations Director Robert E. King. A plaque bearing an American flag from the moon flight of Apollo 17 was presented to the federation by NASA.

Meany Sees Economy In 'Mess'

By James M. Shevis

American workers faced the New Year with the prospect of continued inflation, more joblessness and less real money to meet their basic needs.

"In 1974, we will most likely find prices going up, and unemployment going up," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared. "Going down will be the standard of living of American workers and the buying power of their dollars."

Meany's predictions followed the release of Labor Dept. figures showing consumer prices were 8.4 percent higher in November than they were a year earlier. Over the same period, workers' purchasing power dropped 3.3 percent, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics noted in another report.

Economists of every stripe have forecast a sharp slowdown in the nation's booming economy in 1974 at the very least. And the AFL-CIO has warned of a possible recession unless economic trends are reversed.

"The economy is an absolute mess," Meany declared. He said the BLS statistics "prove what every worker, consumer and housewife has known but which the Administration has sought to camouflage: These are hard times for America."

Meany recalled that when the Nixon Administration first came to power in January 1969, the inflation rate for the previous year was 4.6 percent.

"Mr. Nixon called that rate intolerable and declared a 'war on inflation,'" he noted. "After nearly five years of his economic policies, the inflation rate for the past year is nearly doubled.

"At the beginning of last year, the President's Council of Econom-

(Continued on Page 3)

Energy Bill Held Up:

White House Blocks Curb on Oil Profits

Oil industry and White House opposition to curbs on profiteering by producers and sellers of fuel blocked final action on emergency energy conservation legislation during the first session of Congress.

A House-Senate conference agreement had apparently paved the way for final approval of the legislation before Congress adjourned until the Jan. 21 start of the second session. But a filibuster by oil state senators—openly encouraged by industry lobbyists and at least tacitly supported by the Nixon Administration—blocked a Senate vote. And the House refused to pass a bill without a curb on excess profits.

Although the Administration had indicated its intention to seek what it termed an "emergency windfall profits tax" on crude oil, it lined up with the oil industry in opposing the relatively mild excess profits curb in the energy legislation.

The provision it fought would have given the President authority to set petroleum prices to allow for fair profits. At the end of 1974, complaints of profiteering would be considered by the Renegotiation Board, which would be empowered to order refunds or price cuts to nullify excess profits.

White House opposition to this provision appeared to bear out the charge by AFL-CIO President George Meany that Administration advocacy of a "windfall profits tax" was mere rhetoric.

The President's lobbyists also strongly opposed, to the point of threatening a possible veto, a provision of the bill allowing Congress to disapprove emergency energy conservation actions taken or proposed by the President.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), who had a leading role in working out the original House-Senate conference agreement, charged an alliance between the White House and the oil industry fueled the filibuster against profit curbs.

Senate Majority Leader Mike

(Continued on Page 8)

Airline Aid Gave TWA Strike Profit

Trans World Airlines posted a corporate profit of $500,000 for November when its flight attendants were on strike, largely because of nearly $50 million in receipts from other airlines under the industry's "mutual aid pact."

While it lost $1.5 million over the month on its airline operations, TWA said payments under the pact and contributions from its two subsidiaries, Hilton International and Canteen Corp., enabled it to achieve the half-million-dollar corporate profit. In November 1972, TWA had a loss of $3.2 million.

The flight attendants' strike began Nov. 5 and ended Dec. 18. TWA said it received $48.6 mil-

(Continued on Page 3)

Group Health Plans, Railroads Voted Aid

Congress provided a blood transfusion for the nation's ailing railroads and a financial boost for prepaid group health programs before concluding its first session.

Both measures were signed into law, even though the Administration had opposed important parts of the bills and had sought unsuccessfully to weaken them.

The railroad bill authorizes up to $1.5 billion in federally-guaranteed loans to reorganize seven bankrupt railroads serving the Northeast and portions of the Midwest into a single system. The group of railroads includes the Penn Central.

The new corporation would take over the key routes of the bankrupt lines. But the legislation authorizes federal subsidies of up to $180 million over two years for states and communities to continue service on branch lines that otherwise would be abandoned.

Included in the legislation—over

(Continued on Page 8)

Court Voids Challenge To Union Political Role

Los Angeles—Organized labor won another round in its continuing battle against "right-to-work" forces seeking to destroy the union shop.

The victory came in the dismissal of a six-year-old suit charging the Machinists with using union dues and agency shop fees for political purposes with which some workers disagree.

U.S. District Judge Harry Pregerson dismissed the complaint of a small group of non-union workers at McDonnell Douglas Corp. after ruling the Machinists had set up a proper procedure for returning a portion of a worker's dues or fees spent for political and ideological causes to which he objects.

The plaintiffs, financed by the legal arm of the National Right to Work Committee, had sought a court order granting them money damages from the union for alleged misuse of agency fees paid by them to the Ma-

(Continued on Page 7)

Seventh in a Series—The Case for Impeachment:

The Misuse of the FBI, CIA

Richard M. Nixon and his subordinates, for whose actions he has repeatedly and publicly accepted responsibility, secretly curtailed the FBI investigation of the Watergate break-in and illegally involved the CIA in the coverup of the break-in. These actions constitute an impeachable offense.

The President has, on a number of occasions, publicly discussed orders he gave to the FBI and CIA and offered explanations for these orders.

But sworn testimony by FBI and CIA officials as well as by former presidential confidants and the former White House counsel conflict dramatically with the President's claims.

First the President said:

On October 5, 1972:

". . . let's look at what has happened. The FBI has assigned 133 agents to this investigation. It followed out 1,800 leads. It conducted 1,500 interviews . . . I wanted every lead carried out to the end because I wanted to be sure that no member of the White House staff and no man or woman in a position of major responsibility in the Committee for Re-election had anything to do with this kind of reprehensible activity."

And on March 2, 1973:

". . . the investigation conducted by Mr. Dean, the White House counsel, in which, incidentally, he had access to the FBI records on this particular matter because I directed him to conduct this investigation, indicates that no one on the White House staff, at the time he conducted the investigation . . . was involved or had knowledge of the Watergate matter. . . ."

And on April 30, 1973:

". . . on March 21 . . . I again ordered that all persons in the government or at the re-election committee should cooperate fully with the FBI, the prosecutors and the grand jury."

And on May 22, 1973:

"The burglary and the bugging of the Democratic National Committee headquarters came as a complete surprise to me. My immediate reaction was that those guilty should be brought to justice and, with the five burglars themselves already in custody, I assumed that they would be.

"Within a few days, however, I was advised that there was a possibility of CIA involvement in some way. It did seem to me possible that, because of the involvement of former CIA personnel, and because of some of their apparent associations, the investigation could lead to the uncovering of covert CIA operations totally unrelated to the Watergate break-in. . . .

"Therefore, I instructed Mr. (H. R.) Haldeman and Mr. (John) Ehrlichman to ensure that the investigation of the break-in not expose either an unrelated covert operation of the CIA or the activities of the White House investigations unit—and to see that this was personally coordinated between General Walters, the Deputy Director of the CIA, and Mr. Gray of the FBI. It was certainly not my intent, nor my wish, that the investigation of the Watergate break-in or of related acts be impeded in any way.

"On July 6, 1972, I telephoned the Acting Director of the FBI, L. Patrick Gray, to congratulate him on his successful handling of the hijacking of a Pacific Southwest Airlines plane the previous day. During the conversation, Mr. Gray discussed with me the progress of the Watergate investigation, and I asked him whether he had talked with General Walters. Mr. Gray said that he had, and that General Walters assured him that the CIA was not involved. In the discussion, Mr. Gray suggested that the matter of Watergate might lead higher. I told him to press ahead with his investigation.

"It now seems that later, through whatever complex of individual motives and possible misunderstandings, there were apparently wide ranging efforts to limit the investigations or to conceal the possible involvement of members of the Administration and the campaign committee.

"I was not aware of any such efforts at the time. . . ."

But others involved testified:

General Vernon Walters, Deputy Director of the CIA, in May 1973 furnished a series of memos to a Senate Appropriations subcommittee in connection with its investigation of the Watergate affair as follows:

June 28, 1972: "On June 23 . . . I called with Director (Richard) Helms on John Ehrlichman and Robert Haldeman . . . at the White House. Haldeman said that the 'bugging' affair at the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate apartments had made a lot of noise and that the Democrats are trying to maximize it. . . .

"Haldeman said the whole affair was getting embarrassing and it was the President's wish that Walters call on Acting Director L. Patrick Gray and suggest to him that, since the five suspects had been arrested, this should be sufficient and that it was not advantageous to have the inquiry pushed, especially in Mexico, etc. . . .

"Haldeman then stated that I could tell Gray that I had talked to the White House and suggested that the investigation not be pushed further. Gray (was) receptive as he was looking for guidance in the matter.

"The director repeated that the agency was not connected with the matter. . . ."

June 28, 1972: "On 23 June I called on the acting director of the FBI, L. Patrick Gray. . . . I said that I had come to see him after talking to the 'White House.' I cited no names and he asked for none.

"I added I was aware of the director's conversation with him the previous day and while the further investigation of the Watergate affair had not touched any current or ongoing covert projects of the agency, its continuation might lead to some projects. . . .

Gray said that this was a most awkward matter to come up during an election year and he would see what he could do. I repeated that if the investigations were pushed 'south of the border' it would trespass on some of our covert projects and, in view of the fact that the five men involved were under arrest, it would be best to taper off the matter there.

"He replied that he understood and would have to study the matter to see how it could best be done. He would have to talk to John Dean about it. . . ."

June 28, 1972: "On June 26 . . . I received a phone call from Mr. Dean at the White House. He said he wished to see me about the matter that John Ehrlichman and Bob Haldeman had discussed with me on the 23rd of June . . . I called at Dean's office. . . . He said that the investigation of the Watergate 'bugging' case was extremely awkward and that there were a lot of leads to important people. . . . Dean then asked whether I was sure the agency was not involved. . . . I said that I was sure none of the suspects had been on the payroll for the past two years.

". . . Dean then asked whether there was not some way the agency could pay bail for them . . . and added it was not just bail but that if these men went to prison could we (the CIA) find some way to pay their salaries while they were serving out their convictions?

"I said that I must be quite clear. I was a deputy director and as such had only authority delegated to me by the director and was not in the chain of command but that the great strength of the agency and its value to the President of the United States lay in the fact that it was apolitical and had never gotten itself involved in political disputes. . . .

"He then asked if I could think of any way we could help. I said that I could not think of any but I would discuss the matter with the director . . ."

June 29, 1972: "On 28 June . . . John Dean asked me to see him at his office. . . .

"The problem was how to stop the FBI investigation beyond the five suspects. . . . Dean then asked hopefully whether I could do anything or had any suggestions.

"I repeated that as the deputy director I had no independent authority. . . . Dean then asked what might be done and I said that I realized he had a tough problem, but if there were agency involvement, it could only be at presidential directive and that the political risks that were concomitant appeared to me to be unacceptable. . . .

"He then asked if I had any ideas and I said that this affair already had a strong Cuban flavor and that everyone knew that the Cubans were conspiratorial and anxious to know what the policies of both parties would be toward Castro. They, therefore, had a plausible motive for attempting this amateurish job which any skilled technician would deplore. This might be costly, but it would be plausible.

"Dean said he agreed that this was the best tack to take, but it might cost half a million dollars. . . ."

July 6, 1972: ". . . on 6 July I saw Acting Director L. Patrick Gray . . . In all honesty I could not tell him to cease future investigations on the grounds that it would compromise the security of the United States. Even less so could I write him a letter to this effect. He said he fully understood this. He himself had told Ehrlichman and Haldeman that he could not possibly suppress the investigation of this matter. . . .

"I said that the only basis on which he and I could deal was absolute frankness. . . . I said that we had been told that if this case were investigated further, it would lead to some awkward places and I had been directed (the implication being that the President directed this although it was not specifically said) to go to Acting Director Gray and tell him that if this investigation were pursued further, it could uncover some ongoing covert operations of the agency. I had done this. . . .

"Gray thanked me for this frankness. . . . He would be frank with me too. He could not suppress this investigation with the FBI. He had told (Attorney General Richard) Kleindienst this. He told Ehrlichman and Haldeman that he would prefer to resign, but his resignation would raise many questions and be detrimental to the President's interest. . . . He thanked me again for my frankness and confidence and repeated that he did not believe he could sit on this matter and that the facts would come out eventually. . . ."

July 13, 1972: "On 12 July . . . I called on Acting Director L. Patrick Gray. . . .

"He . . . said that this case could not be snuffed out and it would lead quite high politically. . . .

"Last Friday, the President called (Gray) to congratulate him on the FBI action which had frustrated the aircraft hijacking in San Francisco. The President asked him if he had talked to me about the case. Gray replied that he had.

"The President then asked him what his recommendation was on the matter. Gray had replied that the case could not be covered up and would lead quite high and he felt that the President should get rid of the people that were involved. Any attempt to involve the FBI or the CIA in this case would only prove a mortal wound . . . and would achieve nothing.

"The President then said, 'Then I should get rid of whoever is involved no matter how high?' Gray replied that was his recommendation.

"The President then asked what I thought and Gray said my views were the same as his. . . ."

Dean told the Senate Watergate Committee on June 25, 1973:

"It was during the meeting in (then Campaign Director John) Mitchell's office on June 23 or 24 (1972) that (Assistant Attorney General Robert) Mardian first raised the proposition that the CIA could take care of this entire matter if they wished. Mitchell suggested I explore with Ehrlichman and Haldeman having the White House contact the CIA for assistance.

"Ehrlichman thought it was a good idea. He told me to call General Walters because he was such a good friend of the White House and the White House had put him in the deputy director position so they could have some influence over the agency.

"When General Walters came to my office I asked him if there was any possible way the CIA could be of assistance in providing support for the individuals involved. General Walters told me that while it could, of course, be done, he told me that he knew the director's feelings about such a matter and the director would only do it on a direct order from the President. He then went on to say that to do anything to compound the situation would be most unwise and that to involve the CIA would only compound the problem because it would require that the President become directly involved.

"When I reported this to Ehrlichman, he very cynically said that General Walters seems to have forgotten how he got where he is today. . . ."

Dean also told the Senate Watergate Committee:

"On September 15 (1972) the Justice Department announced the handing down of the seven indictments by the federal grand jury. Late that afternoon I received a call requesting me to come to the President's Oval Office.

"The President told me that Bob (Haldeman) had kept him posted on my handling of the Watergate case, told me I had done a good job and he appreci-

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Hits Nixon Policies:

Rising Prices, Job Slump Confront Workers in 1974

(Continued from Page 1)

ic Advisers predicted an inflation rate for 1973 of 2.5 percent. Their prediction was off 325 percent."

Only workers' wage increases remain stringently controlled under the Administration's "so-called economic stabilization program," Meany pointed out.

For the second month in a row, the BLS consumer price index rose a sharp eight-tenths of 1 percent in November, nearly three times September's increase of three-tenths of 1 percent. About a third of the November increase was due to a sharp rise in energy prices and another one-third to higher food prices, BLS said.

Many economists — including Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers—see even sharper rises ahead.

"The energy shortage and the need to increase energy supplies mean that energy-related prices will rise further," said Stein. "Prospects for food supplies suggest that it may be several more months before food prices level out."

In its report on November prices, BLS noted inflation over the past six months has been at an annual rate of 9.7 percent, seasonally adjusted.

The November CPI stood at 137.6 percent of its 1967 base, meaning that a typical market basket of goods and services that cost $10 in 1967 would have cost $13.76 in November 1973. The same goods and services would have cost $12.69 in November 1972.

Prices of food purchased in grocery stores, which usually decline in November, rose 1.4 percent over the month after declining in the previous two months. The increases were across the board, with especially high spurts in the prices of cereals, bakery products and dairy items. The index for food away from home—restaurant meals and snacks—also rose 1.4 percent.

Reflecting the worsening fuel shortages, BLS reported home heating oil prices went up 10 percent in November, while retail gasoline prices rose 4.5 percent. Fuel oil and gasoline prices in November were 45.2 and 18.1 percent above their year-earlier levels.

Clothing prices increased more than they usually do in November, BLS noted. But used car prices registered a decline of 2 percent, possibly a result of a reduced demand for big cars that get few miles to a gallon of gas.

Prices of services rose six-tenths of 1 percent, after rising 1.1 percent in October. BLS said higher charges for gas and electricity and an increase in mortgage interest costs accounted for about half the rise.

November's higher prices cut sharply into the purchasing power of the average weekly wage of rank-and-file workers, which fell six-tenths of 1 percent over the month.

The eroding effects of inflation could be clearly seen in a comparison of spendable average weekly earnings in terms of current dollars and in terms of 1967 dollars.

Average take-home pay for a worker with three dependents expressed in current dollars rose from a weekly average of $123.14 in November 1972 to $129.11 in November 1973. But this worker's actual buying power—expressed in 1967 dollars—fell from $96.98 to $93.78 over the same period.

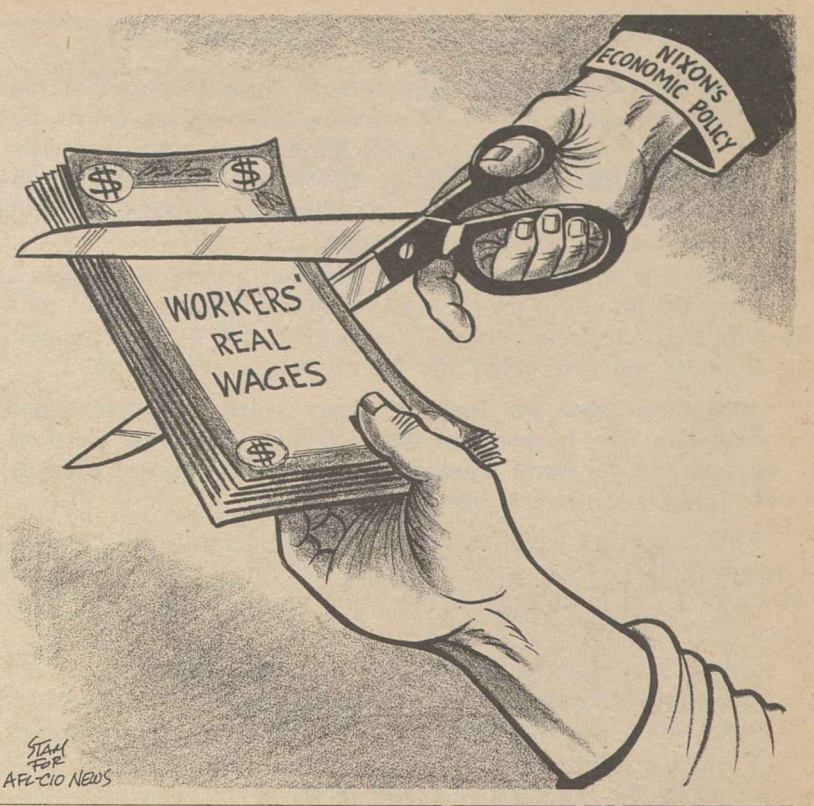
BLS said the 3.3 percent drop in real spendable earnings over the year reflected a decline of 1.9 percent due to rising prices and 1.4 percent to higher taxes.

Insurance Union Wins Clerks' Votes

The Insurance Workers have opened the door to new organizing in the insurance industry with victories among Prudential district clerks in Pittsburgh and in Grosse Point, Mich.

The Pittsburgh vote was delayed for months by Prudential's contention that an "appropriate unit" should be a company region rather than a single office.

Seventy clerks are in the Grosse Point unit, 53 in Pittsburgh.



Payments Gave TWA Profit Despite Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

lion in November as a result of the mutual aid pact. It said it used the money to reduce airline operating expenses.

TWA said its earnings during the first 11 months of 1973 totaled $56.3 million, compared to $47.5 million over the same period of 1972.

President Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers, which represented the 5,300 striking workers, said there would be no letup in the union's efforts to outlaw the mutual aid pact. Following ratification of the attendants' new three-year contract with TWA, Guinan declared:

"It remains now for all of us to follow up this victory by intensifying our campaign to have the anti-union, strike-provoking mutual aid pact banned."

The Transport Workers and other airline unions have joined in court action chalenging the mutual aid pact. In addition, they are seeking enactment by Congress of the Gravel-Karth bill that would outlaw the pact.

The Misuse of the FBI and CIA...

(Continued from Page 2)

ated how difficult a task it had been and the President was pleased that the case had stopped with Liddy. I told him that I thought there was a long way to go before this matter would end and that I certainly could make no assurances that the day would not come when the matter would start to unravel."

General Walters told the Senate Watergate Committee on August 3, 1973:

"Mr. Haldeman (on June 23, 1972) said that the bugging of the Watergate was creating a lot of noise, that the opposition was attempting to maximize this, that the FBI was investigating this and the leads might uncover some CIA people, and then he asked Mr. Helms what the agency connection was. Mr. Helms replied quite emphatically that there was no agency connection and Mr. Haldeman said that nevertheless the pursuit of the FBI investigation in Mexico might lead to some important activities or assets.

"Mr. Helms said that he had told Mr. Gray on the previous day, the Acting Director of the FBI, that there was no agency involvement, that none of the investigations being carried out by the FBI were in any way jeopardizing any agency activity. Mr. Haldeman then said, 'Nevertheless, there is concern that this investigation in Mexico may expose some covert activity of the CIA, and it has been decided that General Walters will go to Director Gray . . . and tell him that the further pursuit of this investigation in Mexico . . . could jeopardize some assets of the CIA.'

"Again Mr. Helms said that he was not aware of any activity of the agency that could be jeopardized by this. Mr. Haldeman repeated, 'Nevertheless, there is concern that the further pursuit of this investigation will uncover some activity or assets of the CIA in Mexico and it has been decided that (Walters) will go and tell this . . . to Acting Director Gray.' . . . I do not recall it being put in a question form. It was put in a directive form. . . ."

Gray told the Senate Watergate Committee on August 3, 1973:

". . . on Thursday, July 6, 1972, the President called me. . . . I . . . then said to him . . . :

" 'Mr. President, there is something I want to speak to you about.

" 'Dick Walters and I feel that people on your staff are trying to wound you by using the CIA and FBI and by confusing the question of CIA interest in, or not in, people the FBI wishes to interview.'

". . . There was a slight pause and the President said, 'Pat, you just continue to conduct your aggressive and thorough investigation.' "

Then the President said:

On August 15, 1973:

"In the summer of 1972 I had given orders for the Justice Department and the FBI to conduct a thorough and aggressive investigation of the Watergate break-in, and I relied on their investigation to disclose the facts. My only concern about the scope of the investigation was that it might lead into CIA or other national security operations of a sensitive nature. Mr. Gray, the acting director of the FBI, told me by telephone on July 6 that he had met with General Walters, that General Walters had told him the CIA was not involved, and that CIA activities would not be compromised by the FBI investigation. As a result, any problems that Mr. Gray may have had in coordinating with the CIA were moot. I concluded by instructing him to press forward vigorously with his own investigation."

And on August 22, 1973, the President was asked at a press conference:

"On July 6, 1972, you were warned by Patrick Gray you were being mortally wounded by some of your top aides. Can you explain why you didn't ask who they were, and why, what was going on?"

The President replied:

"Well, the telephone conversation that you refer to that has been, of course, widely reported in the press as well as on television. Mr. Gray said that he was concerned that as far as the investigation that he had responsibility for, that some of my top aides were not cooperating. Whether the term used was 'mortally wounded' or not, I do not know. Some believe that it was. Some believe that it wasn't. That is irrelevant. He could have said that.

"The main point, however, I asked him whether or not he had discussed this matter with General Walters because I know there had been meetings between General Walters representing the CIA to be sure that the CIA did not become involved in the investigation and between the Director of the FBI. He said that he had. He told me that General Walters agreed that the investigation should be pursued and I told him to go forward with a full press on the investigation. . . . It seemed to me that with that kind of directive to Mr. Gray that that was adequate for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities. As far as the individuals were concerned, I assumed that the individuals that he referred to involved this operation with the CIA.

"That's why I asked him the Walters question. When he cleared that up, he went forward with the investigation."

The only official investigation now completed, that of the House Special Intelligence Subcommittee, resulted in a unanimous report on October 30, 1973, after a 12-week investigation.

That report said that: Top CIA officials were "unwitting dupes for purely domestic White House staff endeavors;" White House aides Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Dean tried to "deflect" the FBI investigation into the Watergate break-in by getting the CIA to falsely claim that covert national security operations would be endangered by an investigation; CIA officials believed the three White House aides spoke for the President, and considered their requests as presidential orders.

Former President James Madison, a framer of the Constitution, told the First Congress in 1789 during debate on the President's power to remove government officers:

"I think it absolutely necessary that the President should have the power of removing from office; it will make him, in a peculiar manner, responsible for their conduct, and subject him to impeachment himself, if he suffers them to perpetrate with impunity high crimes or misdemeanors against the United States, or neglects to superintend their conduct, so as to check their excesses. On the constitutionality of the declaration, I have no manner of doubt."

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by permitting subordinates, acting in his name and on his behalf, to misuse the FBI and the CIA in the coverup of the Watergate affair.

Therefore, Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, should be impeached—now.

The Cause of Freedom

SAMUEL GOMPERS, the founder of modern American trade unionism, once said: "I do not value the labor movement only for its ability to give higher wages, better clothes and better homes. Its ultimate goal is to be found in the progressively evolving life possibilities for those who work and in its devotion to advancing the basic idea of freedom for all people everywhere."

Today it is without question still true that we are in business to improve the lot of our members and their families but—much more are we today dedicated, without reservation, to a better community—a better and ever better life for all people everywhere.

American labor has had, for many years, an international orientation. We believe that destruction of individual freedom anywhere in the world represents a threat to the preservation of our free society here at home.

This is why we have had an overriding interest—and have had for many years—in the establishment and preservation of the free State of Israel in an area of the world where democracy is practically unknown.

This is why, for many years, we have had rewarding contacts with the Israeli Federation of Labor—Histadrut, which has played a major role in the establishment of that nation in the Middle East.

There is growing concern over the embattled Middle East whose wars reflect the general world crisis in which the principal antagonists are the United States and the Soviet Union. Any form of Russian domination in this oil-rich region of the world would seriously jeopardize the economic and political security of the western world—and change the entire balance of power.

The only power that can still prevent such a development is the United States. Here the United States and Israel play a key role in defense of freedom and social justice.

EVERY AMERICAN can take pride in the massive airlift and emergency assistance rendered to Israel during her most difficult hours in this fourth war. This assistance was vital to overcoming the many months of massive Soviet shipments of sophisticated weapons.

This was a great service to human freedom and world peace—and not just a service to the people of Israel.

Our country, which bears so heavy a responsibility in the worldwide struggle between democracy and dictatorship, should be thankful for having a friend like Israel.

Here, we have a friend who does not ask us to shed a drop of blood in the defense of our common cause and whose vital interests are so gravely threatened by Moscow and its Arab clients.

Israel wants, from us, only material and moral support to counter the increasing flood of Soviet weapons into the aggressor Arab lands. By helping Israel, we are first of all doing our elementary duty to the cause of freedom.

Israel needs, and must have, an iron-clad guarantee of its right to exist as a free nation and it is in the best interests of our country to see to it that Israel is given such a guarantee.

We should keep in mind that although this war was fought by the sons and daughters of Israel—they fought not only for their survival as an independent free nation but also for the cause of human freedom everywhere on earth.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany accepting the Democratic Heritage Award of the American Jewish Committee.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

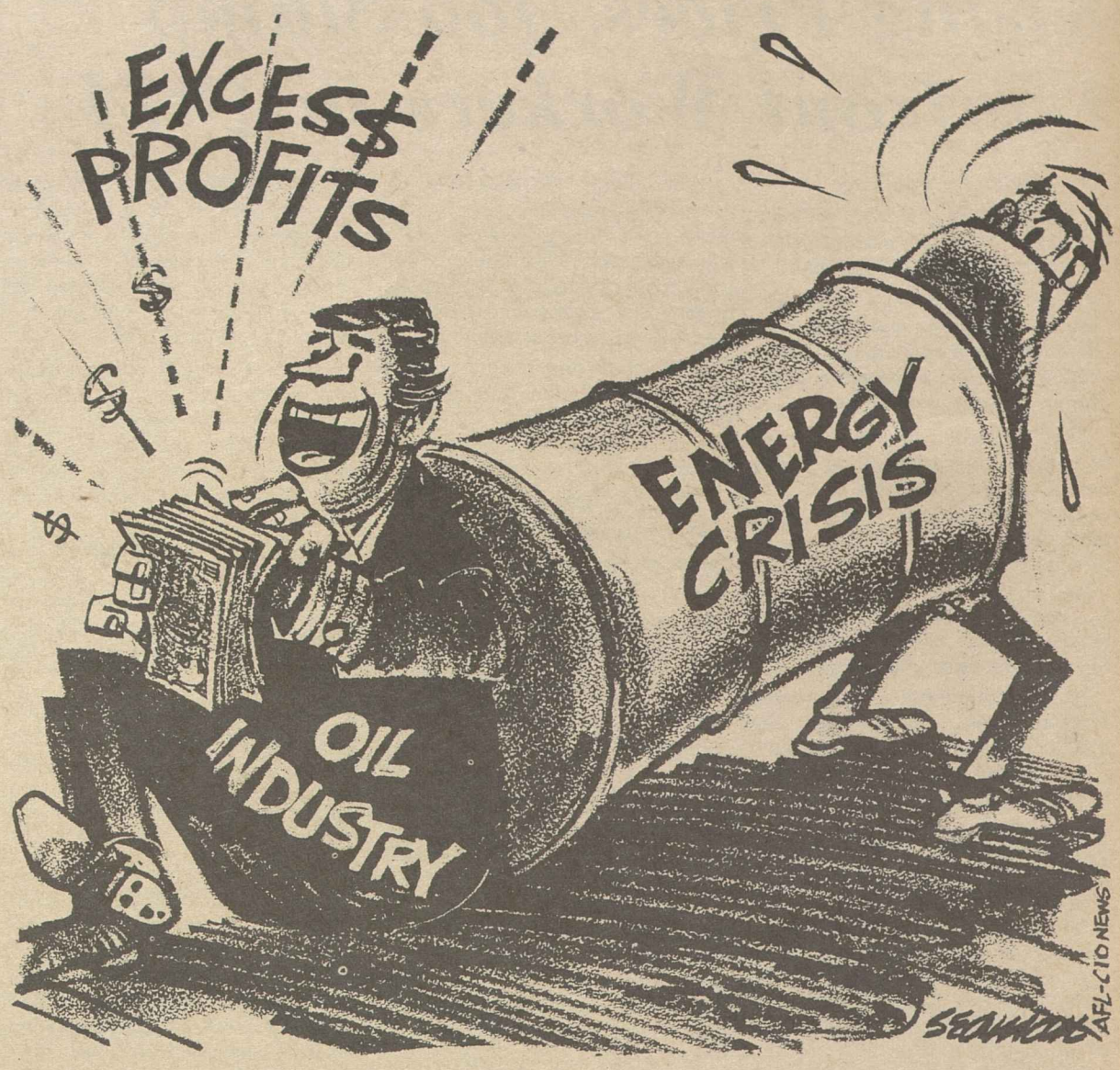
Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, January 5, 1974 No. 1

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'Now, All Together!'



A Word Edgewise:

Winter Wonderland Pulls Plug On Security of Electric Blanket

By John P. Roche

WHEN WE WENT TO BED about midnight, there was some snow on the ground and a little more was being added by occasional flurries. About 5 a.m. I woke up cold: the electric blanket was off. It has eccentric habits so I reached down and pushed the button — no action. Then I became aware of the noise in the background. Sleet or hail was rattling against the windows and outside there was an almost continuous popping noise. I went to the window and peered out. The visibility wasn't very good, but right in front of the window was a pine branch (which usually rides about 10 feet over the roof) covered with ice.

That solved that—an ice storm had hit and the popping sound was caused by trees and limbs breaking under the weight. Obviously the juice was off. Was it off everywhere? Or had my line been taken out by a falling branch? A somewhat bored policeman (who had probably been queried 50 times in 10 minutes) said on the phone that it was out all over the north side of town, but "they" were working on it.

I asked if somebody had hit "that" pole—there is an extremely vulnerable pole at a nearby road junction which has been socked at least once a winter and thrown us all into darkness. He said "No, it was further down," and hung up as another phone rang in the background.

Well, it was now all in "their" hands; Boston Edison became a God substitute. I broke out some heavy blankets for my wife and myself (our daughter scorns electric blankets as "effete") and went back to sleep. Or at least tried to: that popping of trees was getting on my nerves; I wondered what the yard would look like in the morning.

By 7 "they" hadn't produced and I suddenly realized how completely we are at the mercy of kilowatts. The oil-burner, the stove, the refrigerator, the toaster, the electric percolator—all dead. At one blow we had become pioneers, except that we lacked most of the equipment.

As I built a fire in the fireplace, I longed for the place at Martha's Vineyard where the stoves work on propane and there is an ample supply of kerosene lanterns remaining from the pre-electrical age. Fortunately we have a gasoline-operated camp stove which we brought up from the cellar, discovering in the process that the latter was flooding. Well, there is an easy answer for that: the sump pump, which—like a dummy—I proceeded to set up.

Only as I reached over to plug it in did I realize the full meaning of what we take for granted—the basement could flood to its heart's content until the power was back. The people who sold us the house forgot to mention that when you got torrential rain on frozen ground, you could end up swimming in the basement. The first time it happened to us there was no pump and before one could be bought and installed the water had taken out the oil burner, the electric hot-water heater and the washing machine.

THERE WAS A HAPPY ENDING. Just as we were ready to use the camp stove, "they" got the lights back on. The percolator went to work, the sump pump pumped, the toaster toasted, but all day long the torrent—freezing rain and sleet—continued to fall. When I ventured outside to assess the damage, I faced a sheet of ice and tree limbs scattered everywhere, including two huge ones right across the bottom of our driveway.

Since we live on a hillside with a driveway like a ski run, I figured nobody was going to use it and left the tree limbs there to await a let-up. Except for the school buses, which must be driven by mountaineers, and the heroic newspaper deliverers, not a vehicle went by for four or five hours. The newspapers were neatly lying atop the fallen branches, but I left them there: if I had taken one step onto that driveway, I would have been at the bottom in five seconds.

The problem with such a storm is how difficult it is to appreciate the beauty it creates. Every tree had a shiny ice coating, every pine needle had a crystalline pendant, the small pines were bent over as if in prayer.

Esthetically stunning, but what kept worrying me was a limb poised over our electric and telephone lines. Would the weight of the ice bring it and the wires down? At the risk of sounding "effete," others can enjoy the glories of an ice storm; I just want that juice on.

Bayard Rustin Says:

Nixon-Style Black Capitalism Can't Provide Social Justice

THE DISCLOSURE of widespread corruption within the Nixon Administration's black capitalism program may ultimately occupy but a brief footnote in the history of the Watergate scandals. And yet I believe that the now-acknowledged failure of this program will teach us an important lesson about the strategies for achieving racial progress.

The minority business program was once the cornerstone of Nixon's civil rights policy. In his 1968 presidential campaign, Nixon assured us that encouraging minority entrepreneurs—through federal loans and grants—would be much more effective than the job training and anti-poverty efforts inaugurated by President Johnson. In the ensuing years Nixon regularly increased federal spending for black capitalism ventures while cutting away at the expenditures for housing, manpower and other social programs.

By 1972, however, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise had become, like so many other government agencies, little more than a fund-raising arm of the Committee to Re-Elect the President. Black and Spanish-speaking businessmen were informed that federal assistance would be dependent on their donation to the President's campaign effort.

The Administration applied the same principle to the struggling Harlem businessmen as it did to American Airlines and other industrial giants. There were also instances of minority business funds being granted to firms under white control and of civil service officials who were administering the program being required to engage in political work in outright violation of federal law.

The extent of scandal is appalling; it represents further testimony to the total moral bankruptcy of this Administration. But it is essential for black people to understand that minority capitalism did not fail simply because it was transformed into a political instrument. The revelations of corruption dramatize its shortcomings, but the roots of its failure are buried much deeper.

Black capitalism is, after all, a profoundly limited program. Under ideal economic circumstances it could benefit a narrow segment of the black community consisting primarily of businessmen who were neither jobless nor impoverished.

Under less than perfect conditions, such as we have experienced in recent years, the results would be disastrous. At a time when 70 percent of white-owned businesses are failing during their first three years, minority-operated ventures can hardly be expected to show significant success.

Its advocates—an unusual coalition of black nationalists and white conservatives—often spoke of minority capitalism as a revolutionary alternative to traditional and, it was implied, unsuccessful liberal programs. What they were proposing, however, was in fact counter-revolutionary; unintentionally so, in the case of blacks, but certainly with a good deal of foreknowledge on the part of Richard Nixon.

Conservatives acted on two premises. On a pragmatic level they applauded anything that would divert attention and resources from broader social programs. They also saw black capitalism as compatible with the concepts of self-reliance and free enterprise: Negroes, they believed, should pull themselves up from poverty as had other ethnic groups before them. Nationalists, on the other hand, were influenced by the quirks of their ideology and an unrealistic and overly romantic view of the ghetto.

WE HAVE HAD AMPLE TIME to recognize that the conservative analysis was the more perceptive. Although their comparison of blacks, confronted by centuries of repression, with Irish, Jewish and Italian immigrants is absurd on its face, their efforts to impede a major social transformation has been temporarily successful.

I do not know what will happen to the black capitalism program. One hopes that the current revelations will be sufficient to reform the program so that it functions in a non-partisan and equitable manner. But the larger question is not whether one narrow effort can be salvaged, but whether we are going to have real social justice.

We are only deceiving ourselves if we persist in the belief that "gilding the ghetto" through programs like black capitalism can bring about a true measure of justice.

Basic Overhaul Urged:

Social Security Improvements Vital as Living Costs Increase

NEW IMPROVEMENTS in social security benefits will do much to help a great many hard-pressed elderly, blind, disabled and jobless Americans, but the need for basic overhaul of the system remains, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said.

Seidman praised the two-step rise Congress approved that will boost social security benefits 11 percent by next July, and the new supplemental security income system that replaces state public assistance programs for the aged, the blind and the disabled. He said it would be "disastrous if the president were to veto the bill," but he does expect it to be signed into law, even though Nixon has spoken out against portions of the measure.

Seidman stressed that a federal general revenue contribution to social security financing, a higher basic benefits structure that not only eases the impact of rising living costs but keeps pace with the rising incomes and living standards of the rest of the population as well, enactment of National Health Security and a more realistic definition of disability, are needed to reach the full potential of the social security system.

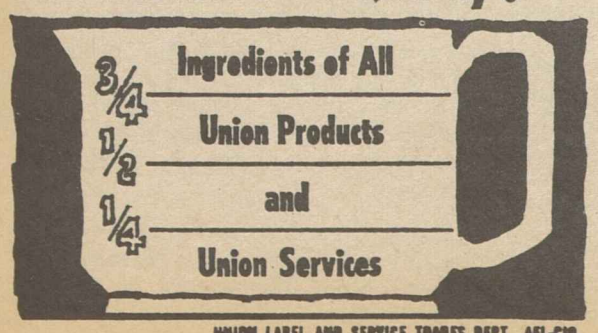
"Introduction of general revenue from the federal Treasury . . . was contemplated by the fathers of social security way back in the 1930s when the act was originally passed," he noted, declaring, "It's (now) time to do that." Seidman appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The new supplemental security income program, he said, will end the confusion and inequities that surround state public assistance programs, which are really 50 separate and distinct systems "with very different eligibility provisions, levels of benefits and so on." Now, he said, there will be "a national floor for this group," with the states retaining the option to add to the floor if they so choose. He urged Congress to "go one step further and do the same kind of thing" with the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

Seidman also urged a less rigid definition of disability that would extend social security protection to workers who can't perform their regular occupation or be readily trained for other jobs.

Questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Spencer Rich of the Washington Post and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

PRESIDENT NIXON and his tax lawyers couldn't have done a better job of lobbying for tax reform than in the tax returns they sent to the Internal Revenue Service over the past five years of his presidency.

They have come under the heaviest kind of fire not only for the highly doubtful use of tax breaks such as the Nixon vice presidential papers, but for the lack of "good taste" in his use of every tax loophole that a tax lawyer can hope to justify.

The President, during the past five years, has become a millionaire through various types of investment, plus his $200,000 salary and his $50,000 tax-free annual expense allowance. Yet, during that time, he paid no more taxes than a $15,000-a-year wage earner would and in two of them actually no more than a married man with two children would have paid on a $4,000 income.

From the $576,000 that he took as a deduction for his vice presidential papers to the $1.24 he took for interest paid to a department store, thus saving himself 21 cents in federal taxes, the President has shown himself an ardent loophole fan. Nobody, therefore, should be surprised that his own proposals for "tax reform" have been described by labor leaders as "no tax reform at all."

The second great point being made against the President is his lack of good taste in sliding through every loophole available to the point where he didn't owe any taxes at all in 1970 on an adjusted gross income of $263,000 but paid a trifling $792.81 under the utterly inadequate minimum tax law.

What the "good taste" criticism means is that if Congress is going to depend on the "good taste" of men determined to become millionaires or corporations that squeeze the last nickel out of the public both in prices that they charge and the taxes that they pay, it is going to have endless repetitions of the Nixon tax story.

Organized labor has long pointed out the urgent necessity for a real tax reform that would have made many of the President's tax avoidances impossible.

Take capital gains. They are only half taxed and organized labor has been protesting against this major tax loophole as long as the loophole has existed. The President took advantage of this loophole even more than the law would allow, unless you can follow his extraordinary logic that although his permanent residence is in California, when it suits his tax purposes it really isn't while he's in the White House, and so he doesn't have to pay taxes on California real estate profits.

The so-called minimum tax provision of the 1969 Revenue Act has shown its complete inadequacy in the President's 1970 tax return which brought him an actual refund of $72,714.43 instead of a cash payment of the $792.81 he owed under it. Labor economists have estimated that the current minimum produced no more than $115 million on the national level and should be strengthened.

WHAT ORGANIZED LABOR has been crying for is tax justice—that is, the true enforcement of a tax policy that is really progressive—that compels all of us to pay taxes in accordance with our incomes and our means.

Instead, our tax system, more and more, has been used to protect, so far as possible, the interests of the wealthy and corporations.

The list of these loopholes is long:

The capital gains loophole, total tax immunity for state and local bonds, phony depletion and depreciation allowances, "hobby" farm losses, failure to assess capital gains at death, tax subsidies for multinationals including deferred payment privileges and foreign tax credits, depreciation speed-ups, investment credits, special tax credits for corporations in the oil, gas and other mineral industries, maximum tax rates for top incomes, reform of federal estate and gift taxes.



A BASIC OVERHAUL of the social security system is needed in addition to the new increase in benefits that Congress has approved, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Frank Swoboda left, of Business Week magazine and Spencer Rich of the Washington Post. The program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

Inflation, Watergate Top Issues of 1973

By John R. Oravec

The year 1973 saw the nation rocked by the worst inflation in two decades sending the purchasing power of workers' wages sharply below the year before. The country also was shocked by political scandals high in the Nixon Administration as investigators attempted to unravel the ever-widening tangle of Watergate.

For the first time in the nation's history, a Vice President resigned under fire. Spiro Agnew later did not contest a charge of tax evasion. President Nixon's tax returns also were in question when it was found that he paid a minimal tax—equal to about 1 percent of his paycheck—for three years.

It also was a year of shortages—meats, grain, fuel and other essential commodities. And consumers paid dearly for what little was available. Hamburger and chicken prices doubled. At year end, gasoline prices were soaring and the federal government had outlined a standby plan for gasoline rationing.

The price of money was up sharply as bankers jacked their prime interest rates to 10 percent. But these costs were passed on to consumers as corporate profits topped record after record.

The AFL-CIO, citing a serious crisis in confidence, called on President Nixon to resign. When he refused, the federation launched a nationwide campaign for impeachment.

January

The White House unwrapped Phase 3 of its economic stabilization program as President Nixon told Congress that his ultimate goal was a "further reduction in the inflation rate to 2.5 percent or less by the end of 1973." Meanwhile, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the nation's wholesale price index jumped 1.6 percent in December—an annual rate of 19.2 percent—the biggest inflation surge in 21 years. Food prices shot up at an annual rate of 62.4 percent. The unemployment rate held at 5.2 percent. The American labor movement mourned the deaths of Harry S. Truman and Lyndon B. Johnson, the nation's 33rd and 36th Presidents. Both are remembered for their determined efforts to enact vital social legislation.

People: Joseph A. Walsh was named secretary-treasurer of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; J. Curtis Counts stepped down as director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

February

The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on Congress to resist Nixon Administration attempts to dismantle essential social programs. The council warned that the quality of life is being jeopardized by presidential vetoes, impoundment of funds, budget cuts and program reductions and terminations. At the mid-winter meeting, President Nixon addressed council members on foreign trade and domestic economic issues. A staggering 2.1 percent jump in food costs in one month pushed the Consumer Price Index up five-tenths of 1 percent. And business surveys showed that for the last quarter of 1972 unchecked corporate profits shot up more than 20 percent. W. J. Usery, Jr., the new director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, who comes from the ranks of the Machinists, went to work seeking a settlement in the long-running Philadelphia school strike. Congress halted a one-day strike of the United Transportation Union against the Penn Central railroad. The FBI began an investigation of J. P. Stevens & Co. officials involved in an illegal wiretap of union organizers in Wallace, S.C. The Commerce Dept. reported that the nation rang up its highest foreign trade deficit on record in 1972.

People: Government Employes dedicated a new building to President-emeritus John F. Griner; Edward T. Haney was named to succeed Ed S. Miller as president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

March

Organized labor called for direct controls on raw agricultural products as the CPI took its sharpest one-month jump in 22 years. Grocery prices zoomed ahead at an annual rate of 28.8 percent. The Commerce Dept. confirmed that 1972 was a boom year for corporation profits as after-tax earnings shot up 15.7 percent from the year before to a record $53.1 billion. In congressional testimony, Meany urged that an excess profits tax be enacted to restore equity and justice to the tax structure. New 18-month railroad contracts brought a 10.7 percent wage increase to 500,000 workers represented by 14 unions. Congress was warned that the scheduled 750 percent increase over 10 years in postal rates for non-profit publications would force the shutdown of numerous trade union publications.

People: Sec.-Treas. Shannon J. Wall succeeded Joseph Curran as president of the National Maritime Union; Sol C. Chaikin stepped in as secretary-treasurer of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Vice Pres. John H. Stender of the Boilermakers was named to head the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

April

Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan was assailed for favoring a subminimum wage for young workers, reversing the stand he took at confirmation hearings. Meany accused Brennan of abandoning his trade union principles by advocating a lower wage floor for youth. Meany also charged that all three phases of the Administration's economic controls program were "complete, miserable failures." He accused the Administration of using the "big lie" technique to hide the failures. The Steelworkers approved an experimental bargaining agreement with 10 large basic steel firms aimed at achieving a settlement in 1974 negotiations without a strike. Unemployment held at 5 percent and real earnings of workers continued to drop. A filibuster was launched in the Senate by a bloc of Republicans and southern Democrats to sidetrack action on the postcard voter registration bill.

People: William V. Bradley, retired president of the Longshoremen, died at age 70.

May

A full airing of the Watergate scandal is essential to help restore confidence in government, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared. In its battle for survival with the Teamsters, the Farm Workers were pledged $1.6 million in aid to be raised by a 12-cent assessment of all AFL-CIO members. Congress extended economic controls for another year but voted to exempt wages up to $3.50 an hour. Meanwhile, after-tax corporate profits in the first quarter soared to $62 billion—up 23 percent from the comparable 1972 quarter. Organized labor called on Congress to enact the Burke-Hartke bill to curb the job loss caused by foreign imports.

People: Thomas R. Donahue, vice president of the Service Employes, became executive assistant to AFL-CIO President Meany.

June

A 60-day price freeze ordered by President Nixon was viewed as proof of the failure of the Administration's economic policy. Meany urged the President to come up with a more equitable Phase 4 program to protect workers from the continuing decline in purchasing power. Consumer prices rose six-tenths of 1 percent to further erode real spendable earnings. The House rejected efforts of the Administration and Labor Sec. Brennan to establish a subminimum wage for teenagers. A federal appeals court ruled that the Pay Board illegally held back a wage increase for 120,000 Machinists and Auto Workers. A new contract was negotiated for 600,000 postal workers providing increases of 63 cents an hour over two years. The Commerce Dept. confirmed the sharp rise in first-quarter business profits—29 percent higher than the first quarter of 1972. Grassroots rallies were held in Pittsburgh and Boston to build support for National Health Security legislation. Labor urged Congress to approve construction of the Alaska oil pipe line, stressing that it would lessen the dependence on uncertain foreign sources. Congress overwhelmingly voted to extend 12 federal health programs that the White House had attempted to scuttle. New three-year contracts were won by 13 unions at General Electric and Westinghouse through coordinated bargaining.

People: The NMU elected Mel Barisic as secretary-treasurer; Julius Shiskin was named BLS commissioner.

July

Congress voted a 5.6 percent cost-of-living increase for the 30 million persons on social security and gave final approval to legislation allowing unions to negotiate for prepaid legal services. The Administration unveiled Phase 4 of its economic controls program, which was termed by Meany as "more bad news" for the worker, housewife and consumer. Wholesale prices were up, consumers paid more and real earnings dropped again. The Agriculture Dept. reported that prices of raw farm products rose 38 percent in one year. The AFL-CIO warned that the tight money policy of the Federal Reserve Board would trigger a serious economic slowdown or a recession. The Administration announced a new federal regulation allowing states to deny welfare assistance to needy children whose parents are on strike.

People: Joseph Roman was elected president of the Glass & Ceramic Workers; William L. Kircher, AFL-CIO organizing director, was named administrative assistant on the staff of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes; Lawrence Barker was named secretary-treasurer of the West Virginia AFL-CIO.

Deaths: Sec.-Treas. J. Howard Hicks of the Office & Professional Employes; George E. Leighty, former chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association; Carlton W. Sickles, president emeritus of the Asbestos Workers; A. F. Hartung, former president of the Woodworkers.

August

As Congress gave final approval to raise the federal minimum wage to $2.00 an hour, the AFL-CIO launched a nationwide mail campaign calling on Nixon to sign the legislation which would also cover an additional 7 million workers. The federation's Executive Council called on the Administration to shift its economic policies to avert a recession. Meanwhile, major banks raised their prime interest rates to 9 percent, adding to the already tight-money crisis. Profits continued to boom, as corporations in the second quarter rolled up after-tax gains of $72.6 billion, 36 percent above the 1972 quarter. But negotiated wage settlements in the first half of 1973 were 5.8 percent, down from the 7.7 percent in the comparable period of 1972. And a new surge in consumer prices was expressed as the 60-day price freeze ended with the start of Phase 4.

People: President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing Workers was elected to the AFL-CIO Executive Council after Jacob F. Potofsky resigned; Kenneth Harvey was elected president of the Television & Radio Artists.

September

President Nixon vetoed the minimum wage bill that would have raised the pay of the working poor to $2.20 an hour. He said in his veto message the increase from $1.60 would be inflationary. Meany termed the veto "a callous, cruel blow to the worst paid workers in America." The House failed to muster the two-thirds majority needed to override. Consumer prices exploded for a 1.9 percent rise in one month, BLS reported, for the sharpest rise since September 1947. Farm prices shot up 20 percent in a single month. The Canadian Parliament ordered 100,000 striking railroad workers back to work. Organized labor urged Congress to provide public funding of federal election campaigns to help prevent future Watergate scandals. The Administration's foreign trade bill was assailed as worse than no bill at all. The unemployment rate, after easing to 4.7 percent, began to move up again. Nixon moved to delay a pay raise for federal employes.

People: Jacob Clayman was elected secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Union Dept.; Andrew M. Lewis was elected president of the Maryland-District of Columbia AFL-CIO; Frank C. Lay was elected president of the Utah AFL-CIO.

Deaths: James B. Carey, former president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Russell K. Berg, former president of the Boilermakers.

October

Delegates to the 10th AFL-CIO convention called for Nixon's resignation or impeachment after he fired Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox. The convention also urged full support of Israel in its battle to preserve democracy in the Middle East. Vice President Agnew resigned and was later found guilty of income tax evasion after pleading no contest to the charges. The Building & Construction Trades Dept. doubled its per capita tax. The AFL-CIO Executive Council set up a special committee to assist the Farm Workers in their struggle with the Teamsters. It also created an expanded Dept. of Organization & Field Services. Lady Bird Johnson accepted the federation's Murray-Green Award on behalf of the late President Johnson.

People: New AFL-CIO Vice Presidents elected by the convention were Joseph P. Tonelli of the Paperworkers, Albert Shanker of the Teachers and Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America; Paul Johnson was elected president of the Wyoming AFL-CIO; Dan V. Maroney was elected president of the Amalgamated Transit Union.

November

The AFL-CIO launched a nationwide campaign for the immediate impeachment of Nixon, issuing a 19-point bill of particulars against the President. The federation began publishing a series of leaflets for distribution at plant gates and union halls documenting the reasons for impeachment. As the nation's energy shortage worsened, organized labor warned that workers must not be allowed to bear the brunt of the crisis. The Senate immediately approved an emergency bill that would provide special assistance to workers who lose their jobs because of the energy shortage. The take-home pay of workers was cut again as consumer prices rose eight-tenths of 1 percent. Profits continued their upward push in the third quarter, running more than 30 percent above the 1972 period. Contributions by AFL-CIO unions to aid the Israeli labor federation topped $1 million.

People: The Screen Actors elected Dennis Weaver president; Peter L. Hall was elected secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks; Robert L. Diefenbach announced his retirement as secretary-treasurer of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

December

The fuel crisis began to take its toll in a wave of layoffs and job cutbacks. The immediate impact was in airline, auto and aircraft manufacturing jobs. Wholesale prices took a 1.8 percent jump, paced by the fuels and power index with a surge of 19.1 percent. President Nixon's income tax returns for three years showed his tax payments amounted to less than 1 percent of his income. Republicans and southern Democrats led a filibuster in the Senate to block action on public financing of election campaigns. The Senate confirmed House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford to succeed Agnew as Vice President. Two officials of the J. P. Stevens textile firm were convicted by a federal jury of illegally tapping the telephone of union organizers in South Carolina. Feeling the effects of organized labor's boycott, Farah Manufacturing Co. shut down four plants in the Southwest.

People: Two union presidents died, Richard B. O'Keefe of the Leather Workers and Mort Brandenburg of the Distillery Workers.

Broad Approach to Prevention:

National Legislation Urged To Cut Fire Losses, Deaths

Fire each year kills 12,000 persons, injures another 300,000, and destroys more than $11 billion worth of property in the United States, giving the nation the worst record on fires in all the industrialized, high-technology countries of the world.

Yet, as Fire Fighters President W. Howard McClennan notes in an article in the Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, it has been estimated this grim toll in lives could be cut by more than half, and a substantial portion of the huge property loss saved, if Congress enacts the 1973 Fire Prevention & Control Act.

The bill, already overwhelmingly approved by the Senate, is pending in the House. The legislation incorporates recommendations of the National Commission on Fire Prevention & Control as outlined in a 177-page report issued in mid-1973. The report described the terror and tragedy of fire and recommended ways of more effectively combating it.

One of the significant features of the proposed legislation is the broad approach it takes. Fires have always been treated—and correctly so—as local problems, McClennan points out. However, fire is equally a national issue. The character of a fire—both cause and treatment—is essentially the same regardless of the community in which it occurs.

The bill now before Congress calls for a unified national approach to fire prevention, while reaffirming that local jurisdictions have prime responsibility for fire prevention and control.

McClennan, whose union represents about 150,000 U. S. and Canadian fire fighters, notes that the legislation also provides for greater safety and effectiveness of fire fighters in the line of duty. A union poll shows more than 100 men now die each year in the process of fighting fires. Thousands of others suffer injuries or disabling occupational diseases.

The federal role in the pending legislation would be handled by a U.S. Fire Administration. This national agency would view the nation's fire problem in its entirety. It would supplement, but not absorb, existing federal fire programs for the sake of a more coherent effort to reduce the nation's fire losses.

"While fire fighting will continue to be a local matter," McClennan observes, "this plan means that at long last we would be able to get the benefit of national research, education and national programs for data collecting and insurance."

Two major proposals of the bill deserve special attention. One is for a National Fire Academy which, in image and program, would compare favorably to the FBI's National Police Academy. This idea, McClennan notes, has been endorsed time and again by professional fire fighters at meetings of their local unions, in state and regional meetings, and at the IAFF's biennial convention.

A second important proposal calls for a greatly expanded research and development program. This would encompass research into hazards of material, in developing safe fire-fighting equipment and, above all, in limiting life and property losses in fire.

"Within these two proposals are the ingredients necessary to mount an effective assault on the fire problem," McClennan says in the Federationist article. "The National Fire Academy would provide needed national leadership. and concerted research would help to develop the tools necessary to do the job."

The academy programs would help the nation's fire departments discover superior techniques in coping with fires, enhance career service by upgrading training, help shift emphasis to fire prevention through more effective prevention methods, and provide an effective outlet for career fire-fighting officers.

An intensive research program in all phases of fire and fire prevention is sorely needed, especially in the technology of fire fighting, the article stresses.

Deficiencies in equipment are almost too numerous to mention. For example, while flammability standards have been imposed on children's sleepwear, ironically no such standards exist for fire fighters' "turncoat" coats.

Fire fighter coats melt in the heat, and easily become weighted down with water. Face masks can't handle the fumes released by new plastics, and the air tanks fire fighters carry are cumbersome and shortlived.

Federal guidance in the study of these and many other deficiencies would be provided in the fire prevention bill now before Congress.



FIRE-FIGHTING AUTHOR Dennis Smith, left, who wrote the best-seller book, Engine Company No. 82, is cited by the Fire Fighters at a Washington luncheon for his efforts to broaden public understanding of the hazards in the fire service. IAFF Sec.-Treas. Frank A. Palumbo presents a scroll to Smith, who is a member of IAFF Local 94 in New York. A motion picture based on Smith's book is now being produced.

Court Voids Challenge To Union Political Role

(Continued from Page 1)

chinists. They also wanted an injunction to prevent any future use for political purposes of dues or agency shop fees paid by workers who object.

Alfred Klein, the Machinists' attorney who handled the case, hailed the decision and said he hoped it would "put a stop to the costly attempts of the 'right-to-work' committee to interfere with legitimate union activities."

The union's chief counsel, Plato Papps, said in Washington, however, that he expects the "right-to-work" committee to appeal the decision all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

A federal appeals court in Denver last year upheld the dismissal of a similar case involving non-union workers at the McDonnell Douglas aircraft plant in Tulsa, Okla. The suit had been filed against the Auto Workers, and also charged the union with illegally using dues and fees to support candidates and legislative programs that the plaintiffs opposed.

The appellate court noted the Auto Workers had had a constitutional provision since 1968 that allows persons objecting to political use of their dues to claim and receive a partial refund.

In dismissing the case against the Machinists, Pregerson noted the IAM similarly provides for a pro rata rebate upon application by members or payers of agency fees. Finding the case "practically identical" to the Tulsa case, he said the Machinists' refund procedure is "a fair, reasonable, and adequate intra-union procedure."

Pregerson also noted the importance of union political activities generally.

"It appears to me that one would have to be blind to history not to understand that political activities in a sense are the blood and sinew of the American labor movement," he said.

"In my view, political activities are germane to collective bargaining in many ways," Pregerson said.

"I think that when labor sits down at the bargaining table with management, part of each side's bargaining strength is based on its political strength."

FTC Crackdown Urged On Food Monopolies

A Washington-based organization known as the Food Action Campaign, along with more than 60 consumer, labor, church and other groups, has petitioned the Federal Trade Commission to move against monopoly abuses in the food industry.

In addition to the petition, the organization's coordinator, Jim Hightower, sent a letter to FTC Chairman Lewis A. Engman calling on him to recognize that food is a basic need, and that "there is a special public interest in assuring that it stay free of monopoly abuse."

"The Federal Trade Commission has claimed it already spends a substantial amount of its time on the food industry," Hightower said, "but the impact of monopoly power grows more severe every day." He said this monopoly power had resulted in $2.1 billion in overcharges paid by grocery shoppers last year, and added:

"If FTC already is doing its best, then FTC is the biggest consumer deception in the country. We think they can do better.

"These petitions are a way of saying to the commissioners that people want the FTC to get tougher, and that people will support an aggressive systematic effort by FTC to restore competition in the food industry."

Among the petition signers are the National Council of Senior Citizens, the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, Steelworkers, Textile Workers, National Farmers Union, Consumer Federation of America, United Methodist Church, and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

The petition asks the FTC for more action to eliminate the anti-competitive effects of conglomeration, merger and advertising in the food industry. The letter notes serious abuses are occurring because of concentration in the industry.

The abuses of vertical integration in the food industry have become so significant, the letter said, the FTC ought to prohibit food companies from owning more than one level of food production.

Shipyards Rated Poor On Job Safety Record

Los Angeles—America's shipyards lag far behind in safety protections provided workers in other nations, occupational health experts and union officials concluded at the International Shipyard Health Conference here.

Vast improvements are needed to put U.S. yards on a par with those of England and Sweden, participants in the three-day meeting at the University of Southern California Medical Center agreed.

The conference was sponsored by public, education and medical groups, including the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and the Society for Occupational & Environmental Health.

Medical experts pointed out that job health hazards are even more serious than in general construction work because shipyard employes must conduct their functions in small, confined places.

Participants included doctors, technical experts and union representatives from the United States, England, Sweden and Australia.

President Harold J. Buoy of the Boilermakers said the toll of workers killed and disabled on the job every year is a national calamity.

Buoy praised the medical experts participating in the conference for their efforts to improve occupational health conditions. But he expressed concern about the image of "company doctors," who he said are often viewed by workers as tools of the employers.

"There are exceptions," Buoy stressed, "but the industrial physician, in our experience, anticipates and mirrors the philosophy and approach of industrial management."

Buoy said the hopes of workers for improving their working conditions with respect to safety and health lie in the restructuring of the federal safety program, the bargaining table and the cooperation of the occupational health society.

Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine expressed fear there is a coming surge in asbestos-caused cancer diseases, including asbestosis and mesothelioma.

"We feel that we are sitting on the edge of a volcano," Selikoff declared.

He said that 40 percent of a group of 200 family members of workers employed at a New Jersey plant in the early 1940s were found to have chest disorders related to asbestos exposure.

In another case, he noted that a person living a half-mile away from the Brooklyn Navy Yard contracted the serious chest disease from breathing airborne asbestos fibers.

Safety Director Michael Wood of the Boilermakers told the conference that industrial noise has a severe physical and psychological effect on workers. He warned, however, that while "ear defenders" are now a fast-selling line of safety products, some tests indicate the devices may themselves be hazardous and cause impairment of hearing.

Brandenburg Of Distillery Workers Dies

Tenafly, N.J. — Mort Brandenburg, president of the Distillery Workers since 1958, died unexpectedly at his home here. He was 63.

Brandenburg was a founder of the liquor salesmen's union in 1936, which merged with several other locals in 1940 to form the Distillery Workers in the AFL. He was a vice president of the union before his election as president.

In a message to Brandenburg's widow, Edith, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said Brandenburg was a staunch trade unionist and a friend who would be missed.

During Brandenburg's tenure, the Distillery Workers grew from a few thousand members to more than 30,000.

Sec.-Treas. George J. Oneto is serving as acting president. The union's executive board is expected to meet later this month to select a successor to Brandenburg.

Congress Winds Up Session:

Group Health Plans, Railroads Voted Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

the Administration's objections—is a key labor-supported income guarantee for railroad workers.

Workers with five years of service would be assured of work or pay until the age of 65. Those with less service and those who refuse transfers resulting from the reorganization would be entitled to severance pay based on length of service and age.

Up to $250 million in federal funds are authorized to pay for the worker income guarantees.

A health care concept long supported by the AFL-CIO—prepaid group practice medical services that put the emphasis on keeping persons healthy—won the endorsement of Congress.

The compromise bill that was signed into law overrides laws in many states that either prohibit or hamper the establishment of health maintenance organizations. These state laws were put on the books through lobbying by American Medical Association bodies that for years attacked any form of medical care other than fee-for-service as "socialized medicine."

The legislation authorizes $325 million over five years for grants and loan guarantees to help establish health maintenance organizations (HMOs) in communities that don't have them, with an additional $50 million for quality studies.

An important feature of the bill is a requirement that employers covered by the minimum wage law permit any employe to use the employer's health insurance contribution to help pay the premium cost of a group health or similar HMO plan.

Other major bills passed during the final days of the first session of Congress that have been signed into law include:

● A comprehensive manpower bill that includes guaranteed federal funding for public service jobs in communities with high unemployment rates. Other manpower grants to states, cities and counties could also be used for public service jobs.

● An emergency $2.2 billion in grants and credits for military supplies to Israel, part of which could be used as payment for arms purchases made since the Arab attack last October. The bill passed the Senate, 66-9, and the House, 364-52.

● A national 55-mile speed limit for all vehicles on all major divided highways with four or more lanes as a fuel conservation measure.

● A $32.9 billion appropriation bill for the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and related agencies, ending an 18-month deadlock in which agency budgets were funded at fiscal 1972 levels because of presidential vetoes. As the bill was signed, the White House announced the release of $1 billion in impounded funds for various education and health programs. Actually, most of the impoundments involved had been voided by court decisions.

One labor-backed bill passed by Congress in the final days of the first session wasn't sent to the President.

Despite compromises reducing the amount, a veto threat hung over a bill that would raise the amount the government—in its role as an employer—pays towards the health insurance premiums of federal employes. The present 40 percent employer contribution would rise to 50 percent this year and to 60 percent next year.

To avoid a pocket veto, the bill will not be sent to the President until shortly before the Jan. 21 start of the second session. Thus, if the President vetoed it, Congress would have an opportunity to override the veto.

White House Blocks Curb on Oil Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

Mansfield (D-Mont.) termed it "a pretty sorry performance" when the Senate is told what to do "by White House lobbyists meeting in the Vice President's office." He referred to meetings held by a White House legislative aide with Republican senators, while oil industry lobbyists waited in the wings.

The legislation also included up to two years of extended unemployment benefits for persons who lose their jobs because of energy restrictions.

In a final effort to get a bill to the President before adjournment the Senate sent to the House a temporary 90-day emergency powers bill without a windfall profits section. But the House turned it down, 219-34.

Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.) termed the substitute bill "a surrender to the oil companies."

President Nixon did not appear perturbed at the failure of Congress to complete action on the legislation. He said he understood the difficulty of reaching agreement on complex legislation in the last days of a congressional session and promised "cooperation" in obtaining passage of an energy bill early in the second session.

1-5-74

7-Cent COL Boost Paid In Nonferrous Metals

Pittsburgh—A cost-of-living provision in the Steelworkers 1971 contract with the nonferrous metals industry brought a 7-cents-an-hour wage increase to 25,000 USWA members Jan. 1.

Under earlier adjustments, the workers had received increases of 30 cents an hour because of higher costs since May 1972.



CLASSICAL GUITAR is accepted for the American Institute for Free Labor Development by William C. Doherty, Jr., executive director, from the 50th graduating class at the Front Royal, Va., institute. Javier Penalillo of the Workers Confederation of Peru makes the presentation on behalf of the 29 graduating Latin American trade unionists.

Labor Role Stressed In Manpower Program

The Human Resources Development Institute—the AFL-CIO's manpower arm—opened a series of conferences for union specialists to assure a major role for labor in the new decentralized manpower system mandated by Congress.

"Labor must make sure its voice is heard at the state level, in the mayors' offices and throughout the communities," HRDI President Julius F. Rothman told a recent three-day specialists' conference in the nation's capital.

"This is where the manpower programs will be developed, and it is vital that labor serve effectively on manpower planning councils."

Rothman said union involvement in state and local planning councils will emphasize three main goals:

● Meeting the employment needs of the disadvantaged, minorities, veterans, youth, older workers and other unemployed and underemployed persons.

● Helping to assure that jobs are available in conjunction with training and welfare programs.

● Providing related services to the disadvantaged in education and other assistance.

The Washington conference brought together both union and government manpower representatives.

William Harris, director of the Manpower Administration's Office of Community Manpower Programs, emphasized the need for union involvement at the local level. He said labor's participation is "extremely important" if the poor are going to get a fair shake in the programs.

Under the new manpower decentralization, Harris noted, some 10,000 national manpower contracts will be reduced to 400 grants to program prime sponsors of programs across the nation.

Rothman noted that union officials support the concept of manpower decentralization to permit local decision-making but not to the point of terminating such effective national programs as the Job Corps, Apprenticeship Outreach and others in which unions have helped to make a significant contribution to aiding minorities and disadvantaged.

He also expressed labor's view that federal involvement is essential in overall manpower planning through the establishment of standards and guidelines.

The determination by AFL-CIO unions to press for a major policy role, despite misgivings about the limited federal direction contemplated in manpower decentralization, points up increasing involvement of unions in programs to aid the disadvantaged, Rothman added.

As the AFL-CIO's manpower consultant to affiliated unions, HRDI helps to coordinate labor's participation, provides training and technical assistance to union representatives, sponsors educational seminars in manpower for union officials, and assists labor representatives on manpower planning councils.

HRDI also conducts special programs to bring minorities into construction trades jobs through the apprentice outreach programs sponsored by local building and construction trades councils, undertakes job placement for veterans, job training and placement for prisoners and other programs.

In the first nine months of its 1973 contract with the Labor Dept., the institute showed a total of 28,646 jobs developed, or 66 percent more than its commitment, and 10,456 job placements.

Safety Agency Recruits From Union Ranks

The federal job safety agency has launched a drive to recruit safety inspectors from the ranks of union members.

Assistant Labor Secretary John H. Stender said in announcing the recruiting campaign that the Occupational Safety & Health Administration feels "the practical experience and training in safety many union members receive could be valuable qualifying experience for our compliance officers."

OSHA has alerted the Civil Service Commission in a memorandum outlining the union-related activities applicable for qualifying applicants. These include:

● Safety training in apprenticeship programs.

● Participation in safety workshops.

● Membership in safety committees.

● Safety investigations from assignments as job stewards.

● Active participation in safety meetings.

OSHA said that applicants for the position of compliance officer should complete Mid-Level Qualification Briefs available at offices of the Civil Service Commission. The original copies should be returned to the commission and duplicate copies to regional offices of OSHA.

OSHA regional offices most likely to be hiring compliance officers during the next several months are at Atlanta, Dallas and Philadelphia.

Nixon Signs Social Security Benefit Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

thus receive a total of $160 in January and $166 in July.

The AFL-CIO has called on union members to help seek out persons who may be eligible under the SSI program and urge them to contact their local social security offices for details of eligibility requirements.

These supplemental benefits are paid out of regular Treasury funds and do not come from the Social Security Trust Fund or the payroll tax.

The legislation signed by the President also provides a 90-day extension for the program of extended unemployment compensation in states with the highest jobless rates.

Final approval of the legislation came in a unanimous vote by the Senate and a 301-13 vote in the House.

Ceiling Raised to $13,200 On Social Security Tax

Most workers will pay the same amount in social security-Medicare payroll tax during 1974 as they did last year. But workers earning over $10,800 a year and their employers will pay a larger amount over the course of the year.

Only part of the rise in the taxable wage base is attributable to the 11 percent social security benefit increase that has been signed into law.

The amount of wages subject to social security tax had already been scheduled to rise from $10,800 to $12,600 this year. The new law raises the ceiling to $13,200.

The tax rate remains unchanged from last year—5.85 percent of wages until the ceiling is reached. Thus persons making less than $10,800 will not pay any more. The maximum over-the-year increase—for persons earning $13,200 or more—will be $140.40.

Those paying a higher total will also be entitled to higher retirement benefits and family insurance protection.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, January 12, 1974 | 7 | No. 2

Prices, Jobless Rate Mount; Meany Rips Nixon Policies

Banks' Grip On Business Concealed

A handful of large banks and insurance companies are the biggest stockholders in many of the nation's largest corporations but their controlling interest is often concealed from the public, other stockholders and even from government regulatory agencies.

A study by two subcommittees of the Senate Government Operations Committee found bank trust departments and other institutions wielding immense influence through huge investment portfolios. Twenty-eight institutions managed a total of more than $300 billion in assets; the top five on the list, headed by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., accounted for more than $100 billion of that amount.

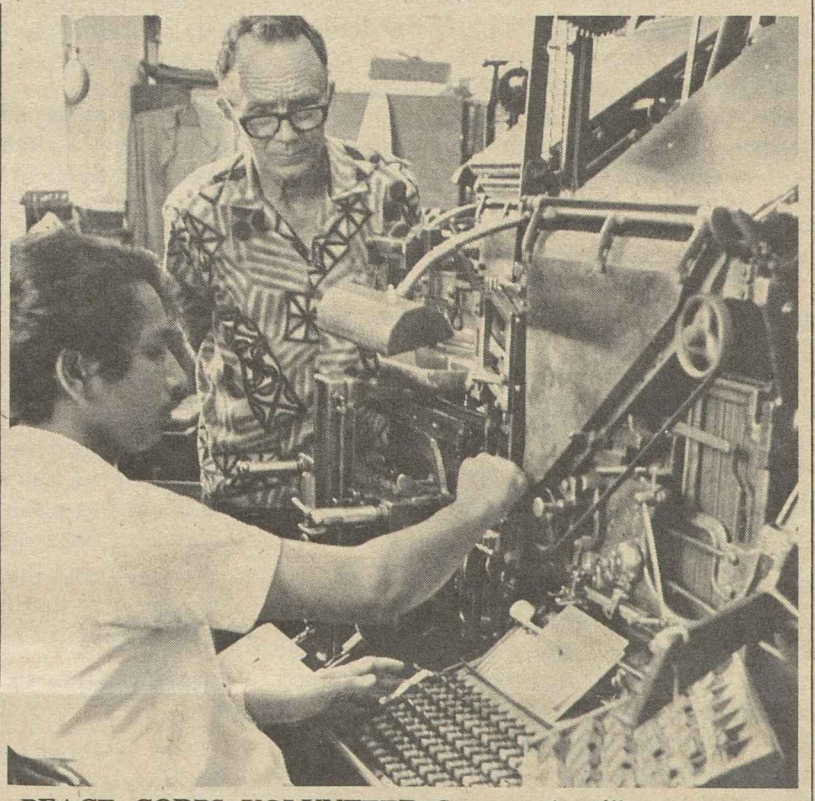
Many of the banks, the Senate study found, concealed their stock ownership under pseudonyms—names of companies that existed only on paper.

Thus, the Bankers Trust Co. of New York is not listed among the 30 largest stockholders in Burlington Northern in a report to the Interstate Commerce Committee.

But six of the names on the list—with a total of 753,219 shares—are paper names for accounts managed by Bankers Trust. Four banks, none of them holding stock under their own names, controlled about one-fourth of all the stock voted at the company's annual meeting last year.

The two subcommittee chairmen, Senators Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) and Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), said the use of pseudonyms

(Continued on Page 7)



PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER Spencer Aumiller, a veteran member of the Typographical Union, serves as a training officer at the government printing office in Fiji. He is one of many trade unionists on Peace Corps assignment in 59 developing nations around the world. **(Story and additional photos, Page 6.)**

Struggle for Survival:

Nixon Defies Senate, Refuses Evidence

By David L. Perlman

President Nixon dug in for a legal battle with Congress and a political struggle for survival.

He hired a prominent trial attorney to head his legal defense team and refused to comply with a subpoena from the Senate Watergate Committee for tapes and documents sought for the committe's continuing investigation.

With opinion polls showing strong public distrust of the President as well as overwhelming disapproval of his performance in office, the White House substantially modified its so-called Operation Candor. That's the name given last November to a promised new policy of voluntary disclosure of evidence that would allow the American people to determine whether their President was, in fact, "a crook."

The first test—the release of Nixon's tax returns—brought a new wave of criticism of the President as a man who stretched every possible tax loophole to the bursting point to end up paying lower taxes during his period in the White House than the average American family with only a fraction of his income.

Reporters had been promised that, before Christmas, documents would be furnished bearing on two of the charges made against the President—that his intervention to raise milk price supports and to drop an antitrust suit against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. were payoffs for huge

(Continued on Page 3)

Wholesale List Takes Sharp Jump

A sharp new jump in wholesale prices of 2.2 percent in December drew a demand by AFL-CIO President George Meany for "an immediate end" to economic policies of the Nixon Administration that protect profits at the expense of workers and their families.

"America begins 1974 with the worst kind of economic news," Meany declared. "Already sky-high prices are going higher. Already unacceptably high unemployment is going higher. Already reduced buying power of workers' wages is being reduced further. . . .

"There must be an immediate end to the Administration's economic policy that is aimed only at protecting the profits of corporations and banks, while forgetting about the vast majority of the American people who work for a living."

Commenting on the fourth largest rise in the wholesale price index in 1973—one of the steepest in a generation—Meany launched a sharp attack on the Administration's credibility.

A year ago, when the Administration announced Phase 3 of its so-called economic stabilization program, President Nixon promised to "check effectively the rising cost of food," Meany noted.

Today's figures prove the hollowness of that pledge," he declared. "Farm products and processed foods and feeds are up 1.4 percent, and consumer finished goods are

(Continued on Page 8)

Fuel Crisis Impact Still To Be Felt

By James M. Shevis

The slowdown in the nation's economy that has been building over the past year became more visible as unemployment in December rose for the second month in a row.

December's rate of joblessness was 4.9 percent, two-tenths of 1 percent higher than the November rate, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The rise was regarded by most economic forecasters as a warning signal of higher unemployment ahead, but it was not clearly attributable to the energy crisis.

Data for the BLS report were gathered during the week of Dec. 2-8, one week earlier than in other months. Thus, the report did not reflect many thousands of announced layoffs caused by the fuel shortage which were to become effective later in December or this month. This will show up in the figures for January and other months.

"There is no way of telling, really, whether the rise was due to the energy shortage," BLS said.

However, an increase of 160,000 to a level of 2.6 million in the number of workers employed part-time for economic reasons—persons who wanted full-time jobs but took shorter hours due to such factors as slack work, material shortages or the inability to find full-time work—may be an indication of the shape of things to come.

(Continued on Page 8)

Bishops Renew Call To Aid Farm Union

A committee of Catholic bishops has reaffirmed support of the Farm Workers in their struggle for survival against Teamster raids and has urged all bishops in the United States to take practical steps to implement this support.

The committee's action came after AFL-CIO President George Meany, in a letter to John Cardinal Krol of Philadelphia refuted claims by Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons protesting the support of the UFW voted by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops in November.

Auxiliary Bishop Joseph F. Donnelly of Hartford, Conn., chairman of the ad hoc committee on farm labor, said the bishops' resolution properly protested the injustices of the growers and the Teamsters in denying the farm workers their basic rights.

Bishop Donnelly said the Teamsters have consistently resisted UFW requests for free elections and that the California Supreme Court found that

(Continued on Page 8)

Letter Carriers Seek Out Needy for Benefits Plan

The Letter Carriers are actively seeking out needy elderly, blind or disabled persons who may be missing out on the government's new supplemental security income program that went into effect this month.

They are a key part of the AFL-CIO's wide-ranging campaign to alert the millions of persons eligible for the payments. The supplemental income program sets a national floor of $140 a month for a single person and $210 for a couple. In July, the income guarantee will rise to $146 for an individual and $219 for a couple.

Harold A. Wright, NALC community services director, noted that the union's members are in a unique position to effectively carry out the project because they come in contact with just about every citizen on their daily mail routes.

The prime thrust of the NALC effort is the distribution of Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare pamphlets explaining the details of the program and how the needy can apply for benefits at their nearest social security office.

The new program comes from the amendment Congress passed in 1971 to the social security law. A

(Continued on Page 8)

Eighth in a Series—The Case for Impeachment:

Nixon and the ITT, Dairy Cases

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by personally intervening to halt an antitrust suit against ITT after the corporation had agreed to donate $400,000 to the 1972 Republican National Convention.

The background: In 1969, the Justice Department sought to force International Telephone and Telegraph to divest itself of three corporations. It would have been the largest divestiture in antitrust history. In July 1971, while the case was on appeal to the Supreme Court, the government reached an out-of-court settlement to ITT.

On February 29, 1972, Columnist Jack Anderson revealed a memo written by ITT lobbyist Dita Beard on June 25, 1971, which said that ITT President Harold Geneen had secretly offered the Republican Party $400,000 toward the costs of its 1972 Convention. The memo also said in part:

"Other than . . . (former Attorney General) John Mitchell, (California Lt. Gov.) Ed Reinecke, (former Presidential Assistant) Bob Haldeman and Nixon . . . no one has known from whom the 400 thousand commitment had come. . . . I am convinced our noble commitment has gone a long way toward our negotiations on the mergers eventually coming out as Hal (Geneen) wants them. Certainly the President has told Mitchell to see that things are worked out fairly. . . ."

As a result, the Senate Judiciary Committee, which was holding confirmation hearings on then-Attorney General-designate Richard Kleindienst, sought to determine if White House pressure had been responsible for the out-of-court settlement with ITT.

On March 8, 1972, Kleindienst told the committee:

"I was not importuned; I was not pressured; I was not directed."

Again, on April 27, 1972, he told the committee:

"I would have a vivid recollection if someone at the White House called me up and said, 'Look, Kleindienst, this is the way we are going to handle that case.' . . . No such conversation occurred."

On March 18, 1973, The Wall Street Journal extensively quoted a confidential Securities and Exchange Commission staff summary of 34 boxes of ITT documents, saying that the summary indicated that "several key Nixon Administration officials were instrumental in helping ITT reach its controversial 1971 antitrust settlement with the Justice Department . . . The SEC working paper indicates that former Attorney General Mitchell discussed (the ITT case) with President Nixon, which tends to contradict congressional testimony by Mitchell that he never talked about the ITT case with the President. . . ."

The SEC summary declared that one memo detailing a meeting between Mitchell and Geneen "indicates that Mitchell told Geneen that Nixon was not opposed to the merger" of ITT and Hartford Fire Insurance Co., which ITT was fighting to maintain.

On August 1, 1973, the Senate Watergate Committee made public a memo written on March 30, 1972—at the height of the Kleindienst nomination hearings and the controversy concerning alleged White House pressure in the ITT case—from former White House Counsel Charles Colson to Haldeman which said:

". . . there is the possibility of serious additional exposure by the continuation of this controversy. Kleindienst is not the target, the President is. . . .

"Neither Kleindienst, Mitchell nor (former Assistant Attorney General Robert) Mardian know of the potential dangers. I have deliberately not told Kleindienst or Mitchell since both may be recalled as witnesses and Mardian does not understand the problem. Only (White House aide) Fred Fielding, myself and (former Presidential Assistant John) Ehrlichman have fully examined all the documents and/or information that could yet come out. . . .

"Certain ITT files which were not shredded have been turned over to the SEC. . . . These files would undermine (then-Solicitor General Erwin) Griswold's testimony that he made the decision not to take the appeal to the Supreme Court. Correspondence to (former Treasury Secretary John) Connally and (then-White House assistant Peter) Peterson credits the delay in Justice's filing of the appeal to the Supreme Court . . . to direct intervention by Peterson and Connally. A memo sent to the Vice President addressed 'Dear Ted,' from (ITT Vice President) Ned Gerritty tends to contradict John Mitchell's testimony because it outlines Mitchell's agreement to talk to (then-Assistant Attorney General for Antitrust Richard) McLaren following Mitchell's meeting with Geneen. . . .

"There is a (former White House Communications chief Herbert) Klein to Haldeman memo, dated June 30, 1971, which of course precedes the date of the ITT settlement, setting forth the $400,000 arrangement with ITT. . . . This memo put the AG (Attorney General Mitchell) on constructive notice at least of the ITT commitment at that time and before the settlement, facts which he has denied under oath. We don't know whether we have recovered all the copies. . . .

"There is another memo of September 1970 from Ehrlichman to the AG referring to an 'understanding' with Geneen and complaining of McLaren's actions. There is a May 5, 1971, memo from Ehrlichman to the AG alluding to discussions between the President and the AG as to the 'agreed upon ends' in the resolution of the ITT case and asking the AG whether Ehrlichman would work directly with McLaren or through Mitchell. We know we have control of all the copies of this, but we don't have control of the original Ehrlichman memo to the AG. This memo would once again contradict Mitchell's testimony and more importantly involve the President. . . ."

On October 30, 1973, The New York Times quoted unidentified sources as saying that Kleindienst had told Watergate prosecutors that President Nixon in 1971 had personally ordered him to halt a planned appeal of the ITT case to the Supreme Court. That same day, the White House issued a statement confirming that Nixon had made the request, but added:

"The President's direction to Mr. Kleindienst was based on his belief that the . . . case represented a policy of the Justice Department with which he strongly disagreed, namely, that bigness per se was unlawful."

On October 31, 1973, Kleindienst said:

"On Monday afternoon, April 19, 1971, Mr. Ehrlichman abruptly called and stated that the President had directed me not to file the appeal. . . . I informed him that we had determined to take that appeal, and that he should so inform the President. Minutes later, the President called me and, without any discussion, ordered me to drop the appeal. Immediately thereafter, I sent word to the President in this direction, I would be compelled to submit my resignation. . . .

"The President changed his mind and the appeal was filed 30 days later in the exact form it would have been filed one month earlier.

"Thus, but for my threat to resign, the . . . case never would have been appealed. . . ."

On January 8, 1973, the White House issued a lengthy statement, with no supporting documents, which conceded that the President did seek to stop the appeal, but dropped his opposition when he was informed that Griswold was prepared to quit in protest. The White House denied that the President directed settlement in return for the ITT contribution.

The White House statement directly contradicted sworn testimony of Kleindienst and Mitchell.

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by granting the dairy industry lucrative price support increases and import concessions after having been informed of its large campaign contributions.

On October 24, 1973, The Wall Street Journal reported that Cox had obtained a 1970 letter to President Nixon suggesting there would be $2 million in campaign contributions from U.S. milk producers if he acted to cut imports on dairy products.

The letter to the President was written December 16, 1970, by former Republican Rep. Patrick Hillings, a long-time Nixon friend who at that time was Washington counsel for Associated Milk Producers, Inc., a cooperative representing 44,000 dairy farmers. In the letter, Hillings complained that a Tariff Commission recommendation to impose quotas on the dairy products was not being acted on.

Then the letter said: "AMPI contributed about $135,000 to Republican candidates in the 1970 election. We are working with Tom Evans (a partner in Nixon's former law firm) and Herb Kalmbach in setting up appropriate channels to contribute $2 million for your re-election. . . ."

On December 31, 1970, Nixon issued a proclamation sharply curtailing imports of four dairy products.

On March 12, 1971, then Agriculture Secretary Clifford Hardin announced dairy price supports had been set at $4.66 a 100 pounds.

On March 23, 1971, the President received 14 dairy industry spokesmen in the White House, who protested the Hardin action. At the meeting were Hardin, George Shultz, then-Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Connally and others.

On March 25, 1971, Hardin reversed himself and increased milk price supports by 27 cents a hundred pounds. It has been estimated that this price support increase raised income for dairy farmers by about $500 million.

On June 7, 1971, William A. Powell, President of Mid-America Dairymen, Inc., another large dairy co-op, wrote to a farmer: "We dairymen as a body can be a dominant group. On March 23, 1971, I sat in the Cabinet Room of the White House, across the table from the President of the United States, and heard him compliment the dairymen on . . . our involvement in politics. He said, 'You people are my friends and I appreciate it.' Two days later an order came . . . increasing the support price for milk. . . ."

On November 16, 1973, The Wall Street Journal reported that Kalmbach, on August 2, 1969, had received $100,000 in cash in a briefcase from AMPI.

The Journal said that James H. O'Connor, Kalmbach's lawyer, commented that "I assume the milk people wanted a favorable climate with the new administration," and that the money has been "cleared for receipt" by Haldeman.

On November 16, 1973, a sworn statement by Jake Jacobsen, former lawyer for AMPI, was made public.

Jacobsen said he had talked with Connally about increased price supports but could not recall the dates and could not recall mentioning political contributions but added: "I may have."

Connally told the Senate Watergate Committee staff that same day that he had "no association at all—professional, political or personal—with AMPI."

On November 17, 1973, the President said at Disney World:

"The whole charge basically is this: That this Administration in 1971, raised the support price for milk as a quid pro quo for a promise by the milk producers that they would contribute substantial amounts. . . to our campaign.

"Now that is just not true. I will tell you how it happened. I was there. Cliff Hardin, in the spring of that year, came in and said, 'The milk price supports are high enough.' I said, 'All right, Cliff, that is your recommendation. . . . ?' He said, 'Yes.' Within three weeks after he had made that announcement, Congress put a gun to our head.

". . . One hundred and two members of Congress signed a petition demanding not 85 percent of parity, but a 90 percent support price, and 28 members of the Senate, most of them Democrats, including Sen. McGovern, signed a petition . . . or signed a bill, which would have made the milk support price between 85 and 90 percent.

"So I talked to my legislative leaders and I said, 'Look here, what I am concerned about is what people pay for that milk, and I don't want to have that price jigged up here if we can keep it and get the supply with the present support price.' . . . They said, 'With the kind of heat that we are getting from the Congress there is no way that you are not going to get on your desk a bill—and they will be able to override your veto—that will raise the support price probably to 90 percent.' So we said 85 percent. . . ."

On January 8, 1973, the White House issued a lengthy statement, with no supporting documents, conceding that the President did approve higher milk price supports two days after meeting with dairymen, but said it was pressure from Congress, political considerations and economic reasons, which led to the decision and not the promise of campaign contributions. But the White House admitted the President had been informed of the contribution pledges.

Richard M. Nixon has committed impeachable offenses by:

- Personally intervening on behalf of ITT in a Supreme Court case after which ITT contributed to his campaign.
- Reversing previous government decisions so as to raise the profits of the dairy industry after having been informed of contributions to his campaign from the dairy industry.

Therefore, Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, should be impeached—now.

Polls Show Public's Distrust:

Nixon Defies Senate Panel, Refuses Tapes, Documents

(Continued from Page 1)

political contributions.

Instead of the promised documents, reporters on Jan. 8 were given two "white papers" that merely restated at great length the Administration's insistence that there was no wrongdoing involved.

It acknowledged that the President knew of the dairy industry's pledge of financial support to his re-election campaign, but contended that wasn't the reason for the pricing decision.

The White House said the pertinent documents had been turned over "voluntarily" to Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski, but refused to make them available to the press.

Furthermore, the White House press office said, there are no plans to release any additional information. As for Operation Candor, a presidential aide dismissed it as an invention of the press even though the White House staff had used the term.

Information on the ITT and milk price decisions had been sought by the Senate Watergate Committee in the subpoena the President rejected. The White House strategy seemed to shift from day to day. First, a press spokesman for the President indicated White House displeasure with a suggestion by Vice President Gerald R. Ford that a compromise might be reached with the Senate committee on tapes and documents. A day later, White House spokesmen were hinting that such a compromise is conceivable.

White House rejection of an earlier subpoena by the Senate committee is currently before a federal judge in Washington, D.C.—in light of legislation passed by Congress last month giving the court jurisdiction over the dispute. Nixon protested the bill but let it become law without his signature because, he said, a veto might be "misunderstood" by the public.

Another—and potentially more critical—subpoena test is likely as the House Judiciary Committee moves ahead with its investigation to determine whether there are grounds for the impeachment of Nixon.

Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino (D-N.J.) said he will ask the House, soon after Congress reconvenes, to grant his committee subpoena powers. If the Administration decides to fight the move, it could become an early test of impeachment sentiment in the House.

The latest series of public opinion polls carried little encouragement for the President.

At year end, the Gallup poll showed only 29 percent of Americans approving "of the way Nixon is handling his job as President"—a staggering drop from the 68 percent approval he recorded just a little less than a year ago.

Among members of union families, the poll found, only 20 percent approved of the President's performance.

The Roper poll conducted an in-depth survey of attitudes toward impeachment. And even though the interviews were held before disclosure of the still-unexplained 18-minute gap in a key White House tape, the results reflected a deep suspicion of the President.

The attitude towards impeachment was almost equally divided, but only 11 percent of those opposed to impeachment said they considered the charges against the President unjustified.

More than half those responding said they believe that the President was involved in the Watergate coverup and that he is withholding evidence.

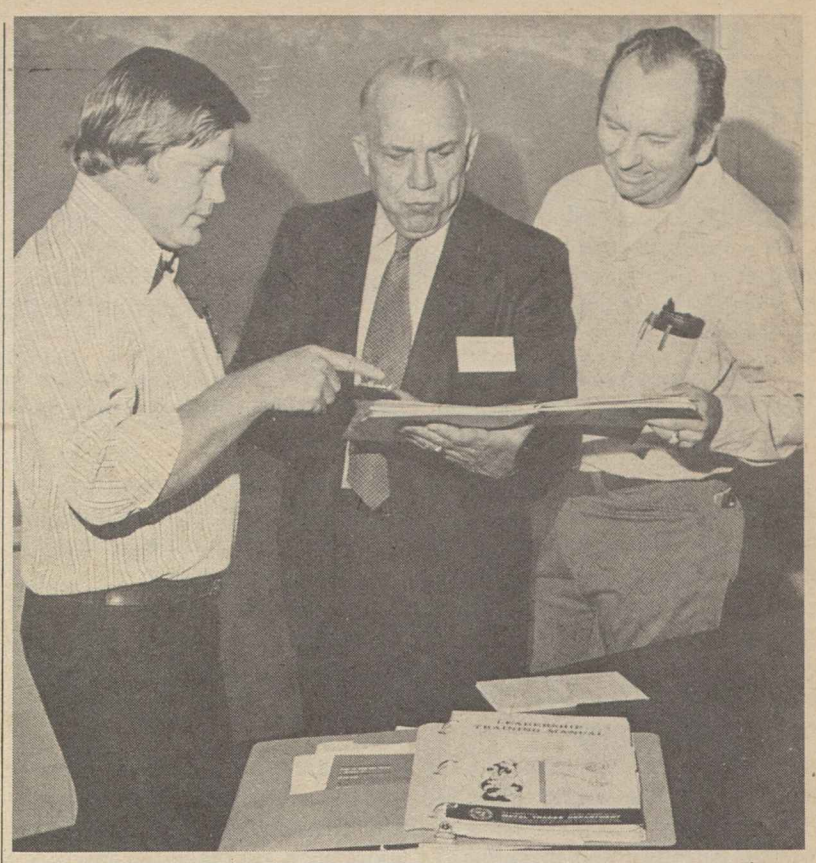
The conclusion of the Roper analysts was that "the President would seem to have a thin hold indeed on his office in the court of public opinion."

Three well-known attorneys have been named to leading roles on both sides of the Watergate and impeachment investigations.

James D. St. Clair, a member of a prominent Boston law firm, was named special counsel to the President to deal with all Watergate-related legal issues. He replaced J. Fred Buzhardt, Jr., whose departure from the post was preceded by disparaging comments from White House staffers at press briefings. Buzhardt was named White House counsel, the post last held on a full-time basis by John W. Dean III.

The Democratic majority of the House Judiciary Committee named John M. Doar as legal counsel and staff director. Doar is a Republican who served as assistant attorney general for civil rights in the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations.

Committee Republicans picked as minority counsel a well-known Chicago attorney, Albert E. Jenner, Jr., who was a senior counsel to the Warren Commission's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy and is a former chairman of the American Bar Association's committee on the federal judiciary.



SHOP STEWARDS INSTITUTE drew 100 union representatives from the Ingalls Shipbuilding yards at Pascagoula, Miss. Paul Hutchings, center, AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. research director, confers with Rudolph Cochran, left, a pipefitter chief steward, and President Edward L. Lowe of the Pascagoula Metal Trades Council, which sponsored the two-day institute.

Rohan Resigns As President Of Pressmen

Alexander J. Rohan, president of the Printing & Graphic Communications Union for the past three and one-half years, resigned Jan. 8 for reasons of poor health.

The union's executive board unanimously elected Vice Pres. Sol Fishko as interim president pending a special election May 1.

Rohan was elected president of the Printing Pressmen in 1970. He had been a member of the union since 1932 and was a vice president before serving as secretary-treasurer from 1961 to 1970. He also was elected a vice president of the AFL-CIO in 1970.

Following the merger of the Printing Pressmen and the Stereotypers & Electrotypers last year, the union's name was changed to the Printing & Graphic Communications Union.

Fishko, a member of the union since 1938, has served as president of the New York Printing Specialties & Paper Products Union for 25 years. He was first elected vice president of the international in 1964.

Oil Industry Accused Of Skirting Trust Laws

The oil industry was accused of setting up an intricate apparatus of interlocking directorates with financial institutions to bypass federal antitrust laws and reap a profits bonanza.

"Director interlocks are an important means of harmonizing activities in the oil industry," a study of the structure of the nation's major oil firms notes. It adds:

"While the law forbids direct interlocks between one oil company and another, the oil industry has the potential, if not the actual, means of establishing a commonality of ideas and behavior (in addition to joint ventures) through the financial community."

The 160-page study, completed for the Marine Engineers by Stanley H. Ruttenberg & Associates, points out there is a free interchange of directors between oil companies and banks. It specifically cites 14 banks have exchanged 30 directors with 17 oil companies.

Not content only with vertical integration, MEBA President Jesse M. Calhoon declared, the big oil firms are now reaching out to acquire competing energy sources — including coal, uranium, oil shale and tar sands.

Calhoon told a news conference called to discuss the findings and recommendations of the study that the federal government should initiate antitrust proceedings against the oil companies. He charged that the major petroleum firms, "if not in violation of the letter of the law, are certainly in violation of the spirit of the law."

The study, "The American Oil Industry — A Failure of Antitrust Policy," notes that in 1966 eight oil companies — five American, three European — controlled 60 percent of the world's petroleum runs and well over 58 percent of the refining capacity.

"These companies, through a vast network of interlocking enterprises as well as hundreds of subsidiaries each, are masters of the oil world," the study says.

Calhoon told newsmen that the current oil shortage is "absolutely contrived." By controlling competing sources of energy, their extraction and distribution, the oil companies virtually force consumers to rely on oil, thus enhancing their profits picture, he declared.

And the union's study observes that "there is some suspicion that the cry of 'energy shortage' may be inspired as a means of achieving higher prices."

Calhoon said "we in the maritime industry know this so-called shortage is as phony as a $9 bill. There is no shortage today. There may well be in the future, but there is none today. The oil tanks along the Eastern seaboard and the Caribbean are all full."

The oil companies planned and programmed the shortage long before the Arab-Israeli Yom Kippur war, Calhoon charged. He said MEBA members noted the industry was slowing down refinery construction in the United States, and building more refineries overseas as long ago as 1967.

Supreme Court Asked to Bar Cutoff Of Jobless Benefits Before Hearing

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to guarantee jobless workers the same protection the court earlier ruled must be accorded to persons on welfare—the right to a fair hearing before benefits are cut off.

The case it wants the Supreme Court to review stems from the action of California in cutting off benefits to an unemployed woman who had been disqualified by an employment agency official because she allegedly turned down a job offer "without good cause."

While the state's Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board later held that she had not turned down a job offer and was entitled to continued jobless benefits, the purpose of unemployment benefits—to tide her over until she could find another job — was frustrated by the time lag before the decision was reversed.

The class action suit was initiated by two California legal aid groups. The AFL-CIO and the Steelworkers joined as parties to the case. The federal government joined the case on the other side, contending that federal law left it up to the states to decide whether benefits should be continued pending a hearing on appeal of a disqualification.

A federal district judge initially upheld the suit and ordered the state to change its policies so as to give persons whose benefits are challenged a full hearing before payments are cut off. But a 2-1 majority of the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decision and said the state had the right to cut off benefits before a hearing was held.

It is this decision that the AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to review.

The petition for review of the case said the logic of the Supreme Court's ruling on the rights of welfare recipients is equally valid in the case of persons drawing unemployment compensation — that "grievous loss" and suffering can be imposed by an arbitrary cutoff of payments.

The brief also cited a unanimous Supreme Court decision in 1971 that struck down a section of the California unemployment insurance law that automatically cut off benefits to a jobless worker pending determination of the facts whenever an employer challenged the payment.

Last year, the Supreme Court declined to act on an Indiana case similar to the current one because the dispute over eligibility had been resolved and the case was therefore "moot."

Both lower courts which considered the California case, however, rejected the state's claim of mootness. The courts, while reaching different judgments on the merits, both agreed that it was a proper class action suit since large numbers of persons who could find themselves in similar situations had an interest in the outcome. "The intervention as a party plaintiff of the AFL-CIO precludes any other conclusion," the appellate court declared.

Biemiller to Air Impeachment on TV

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller will be interviewed on public television, Jan. 22, on the subject of the impeachment of President Nixon.

Biemiller will be on Bill Moyers' Journal, seen over all public television stations at 8 p.m. local time, except in the Central Time Zone where it will be shown at 7 p.m.

W. J. Mason Retires From BCTD Post

Walter J. Mason has retired after 27 years as a top trade union legislative representative in Washington, the last 12 years as director of legislation for the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

A native of Jersey City, N.J., Mason served as secretary and then president of Boilermakers Local 900, Barberton, O., and has been a member of the local for 42 years. He also served as president of the Barberton Central Labor Union and clerk of the Barberton City Council.

During World War II he acted as the AFL's member on local manpower and war labor boards and later on the National War Labor Board in Washington and the National Wage Stabilization Board.

The Price of 'Nixonomics'

THE ADMINISTRATION'S economic experts and some of its Cabinet members have been saying that the average American family has never had it so good as in 1973. But a reading by a leading member of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota—differs sharply.

In a recent speech, Humphrey said that "regardless of how you look at it, the American worker has suffered this year (1973) both as a wage earner and as a consumer." Here's how Humphrey sized up the situation.

"The economists now confirm what every American worker has known for months, that the buying power of his paycheck is less this year than it was last year. . . .

"There has been a net fall in real adjusted hourly earnings of about 4 precent from 1972 to 1973. This clearly indicates that wage rates not only have not kept pace with inflation, but also have undergone a significant setback in terms of purchasing power.

"Even when fringe benefits and overtime are added into the calculation, the American worker is currently unable to keep up with inflation. Not surprisingly, real weekly earnings have declined by about 4 percent from 1972 to 1973, paralleling the decline in real hourly earnings.

"Perhaps the American worker was aware long before the economists that he was losing economic ground, because his main income measure is take-home pay. The economists call it 'real spendable weekly earnings' and these figures, more than any others, show just how bad a beating our workers have been taking. The data show that, during the last 21 months, the average American worker has experienced a net decline in the buying power of his take-home pay of 6.7 percent.

"And, unfortunately, the worst may be yet to come. According to many experts, inflation next year will be even worse than in 1973. A rate of inflation of over 7 percent is expected during the first half of 1974. Unemployment is also expected to be significantly higher, perhaps around 7 percent during parts of the year.

"Economic growth and income growth are expected to be very modest next year, if there is any growth at all. In fact, it is possible that we will acually experience a real decline in GNP during the first two quarters of 1974.

"The economic policy of the Nixon Administration has proven to be disastrous for the American worker and his family. While 'Nixonomics' have been very effective in holding down wages, they have been a total failure in every other respect.

"Prices on nearly everything we buy have gone up at record rates—food costs rose 19 percent in the last year, fuel oil and coal prices are up about 20 percent over last year and rising, and housing costs went up by 6 percent in 1973.

"Interest rates have soared to new heights with the prime interest rate now at 10 percent in many banks and home loans carrying a stiff interest charge of 9 percent or more.

"At the same time, industry has reaped a profits bonanza at the expense of the American worker.

"Nevertheless, despite all of the evidence, the Administration's economic experts have testified that the average American family never had it so good. It is no wonder that 'Nixonomics' have failed to respond to the economic needs of our people. They do not even recognize the problem."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

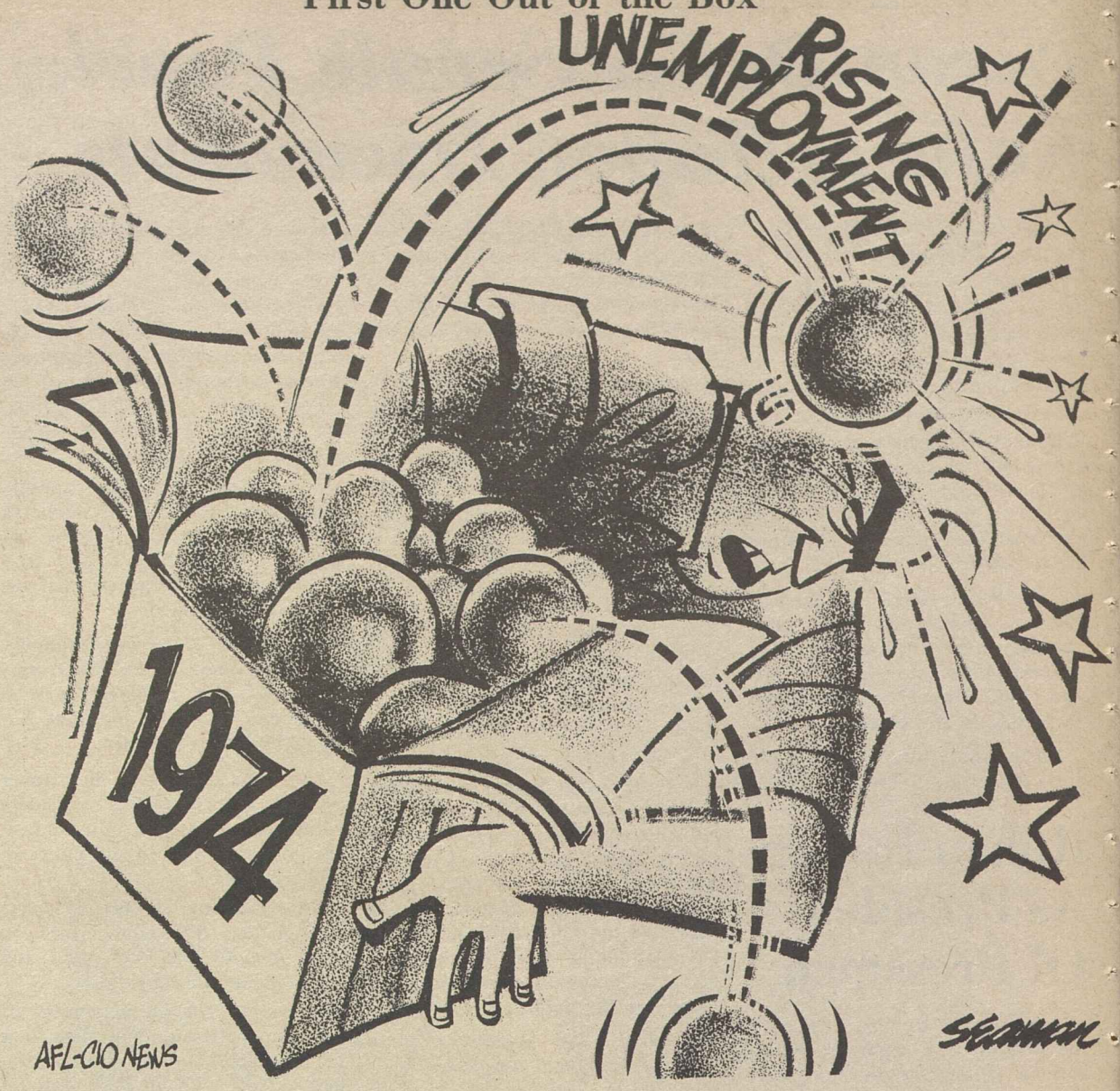
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, January 12, 1975 No. 2

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

First One Out of the Box



A Word Edgewise:

Solzhenitsyn Book a Requiem For Victims of Soviet Terror

By John P. Roche

IF THE SOVIET SECRET POLICE (KGB) had possessed the foresight to shoot Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn, it would have been the contemporary equivalent of the burning of the great library at Alexandria in the 7th Century. His latest work, bootlegged to Paris for publication, is nothing less than the intimate history of a state within a state: "The Gulag Archipelago" symbolically stands for the sovereign power of the KGB (and its predecessors). With 12 million inhabitants, a private army of its own, this slave nation ranked in size well above many countries. It was the legal outcome, Solzhenitsyn indicates, of the original legitimation of terror by Lenin and his Bolshevik colleagues.

Those who have read Arthur Koestler's "Darkness at Noon," Victor Serge's "The Case of Comrade Tulayev," or Robert Conquest's magnificent historical chronicle of "The Great Terror" will not be astonished at the overall outline of Solzhenitsyn's argument. For him, terror has been the dominant chromosome in Soviet communism from the outset.

Unlike Zhores A. Medvedev, who contended in "Let History Judge" that Stalinism was essentially a perversion of Leninism, and Trotskyites since time immemorial, Solzhenitsyn refuses to buy the "Good" Lenin (or Trotsky) and the "Bad" Stalin. True, Lenin was a man of some taste—he was particularly fond of Beethoven and bird-watching—and Trotsky was the towering theoretical intelligence who took Lenin's tactical improvisations and converted them into high Marxist theory (no mean trick, by the way). Stalin in contrast was a boor, a crude peasant type who (much to Trotsky's contempt) loved filthy jokes.

Yet it was Lenin, presumably turning down Beethoven's 7th Symphony, who ordered Trotsky to exterminate the militant socialist sailors at Kronstadt. And it was Trotsky who ordered "no quarter" when the fortress fell, even though the sailors had been the military backbone of the Bolshevik coup and, far from demanding a return to Czarism, were accusing the Bolsheviks of abandoning the true Communist course.

In a different context, Stalin outlawed modern art and experimental literature, but it was Trotsky in "Literature and Revolution" who provided the theoretical rationale for censorship.

Thus the founding of the "Gulag Archipelago" dates back to the beginnings of the revolution when Feliks Dzerzhinsky, the aristocratic Pole in carpet slippers, established the "Extraordinary Commission for Struggle against Counter-Revolution and Speculation," known as the CHEKA. The Secret Police (later abbreviated at different times as the GPU, the NKVD, the MVD, and now the KGB) really got its nation-building impetus from Stalin, who converted terror from a deterrent into a commonplace instrument of policy. The agency also had the unique distinction of being headed by three men who were later unmasked as American, British, Japanese, German (or any three) intelligence agents. Two of them confessed; the third, despite my efforts in 1953 to set up a "Committee to Secure Justice for Lavrenti Beria," was executed without a trial.

EXCUSE ME if a note of bitterness intrudes. In the late 1930s when I began my political career as a democratic socialist, we denounced the fake Moscow trials from the rooftops, we excoriated Soviet communism as a terrorist nightmare, and . . . we were savaged in much of the liberal press as "red-baiters." (For those interested in historical curiosities, take a look at the same issue of The Nation that featured the Nazi-Soviet Pact as the lead story. In the back, where it could not be junked in time, is a full page declaring Soviet justice to be a real model and bashing those of us who compared Nazi and Soviet totalitarianism. To protect the guilty, I will not list the signers.)

What Solzhenitsyn has given us in the "Gulag Archipelago" is a requiem for the innocents murdered by institutionalized terrorism. It is impossible to comment on his courage—one thinks of him in the medieval sense as "God's fool." The regime has attempted to abolish history; Solzhenitsyn has salvaged Russian humanity from the cellars, camps, and unmarked graves. His dedication speaks for itself:

"This I dedicate to all those who did not live to tell of it. And may they please forgive me for not having seen it all, nor all remembered; for not having divined all of it."

Their forgiveness can be assumed. The response of the KGB is another matter, one in which despite detente, we all have an active interest.

Long-Range Policy Urged:

Labor Outlined Energy Plan Long Before Impact of Crisis

The following resolution on energy was adopted by the 10th AFL-CIO Convention in October 1973 at Bal Harbour, Fla.

AMERICA MUST DEVELOP a comprehensive national energy policy to foster and sustain full employment, protect and preserve the environment, benefit the consumer, prevent and reduce monopoly, and eliminate wasteful and duplicative activities among existing federal agencies.

We once again propose the creation of a statutory Council on National Energy Policy.

There should be created a single national federal energy agency which would combine various scattered federal program functions.

We support legislation, passed by the Senate, requiring a mandatory nationwide oil and gas allocation plan, and requiring oil companies to provide data on reserves and distribution systems.

We oppose all efforts in the Congress to deregulate natural gas pipeline companies.

We urge swift implementation of the Alaska oil pipeline act, with full recognition of the need to safeguard environmental interests as well as to speed the vital additions to America's petroleum supplies.

We again urge creation of TVA-type energy fuel development agencies, including oil shale, to bring forth new and expand existing supplies, overcome technological and environmental problems and provide a cost yardstick for the benefit of consumers.

We reiterate our call for legislation to create a large-scale bulk-electric national electric power supply grid system for the nation, open to all utilities, regulated by the federal government, and operated with proper environmental safeguards.

We urge Congress to enact legislation which would repeal the present 22 percent depletion allowance from taxable income on oil extracted from foreign sources, and eliminate the credit from U.S. taxes paid to foreign governments by U.S. oil companies on income from foreign operations.

The long-range energy needs of America and the stability of the national economy require immediate measures to secure America's self-sufficiency through development of varied and alternative energy resources and technologies. That is why we most strongly recommend enactment by Congress of legislation that would mobilize the nation's scientific and technological resources through a 10-year, $20-billion crash program to expand existing and develop alternative energy resources—including advanced nuclear power technology, oil shale development, improved utilization of coal resources, electric power technology, conservation of fuels and energy and modes of transportation.

The performance of the oil industry in meeting its obligation to supply the energy needs of the American people should be reviewed by Congress to determine whether the oil industry is a public utility and should be subject to interstate regulation by the federal government.

We also call for congressional review of national policy with regard to the foreign operations of the oil industry. The investigation of natural gas prices and the role of the gas pipeline industry by the Senate Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee has begun to show the outlines of deception on the extent of natural gas reserves, to escalate rates, and we endorse the continuance of these hearings and their expansion into the oil industry.

The Federal Trade Commission investigations should be continued and the commission should support its staff recommendation for the Justice Dept. to undertake antitrust action against the major oil companies, concerning their combination of crude oil functions with wholesale and retail marketing of petroleum products.

TO CONSERVE existing supplies of vital energy fuels, we again urge national efforts to expand the uses of mass transportation, to produce automobiles with lower horsepower and to develop lower fuel-using alternatives to the internal combustion engine which would also produce less pollution.

At the present time, there are no U.S.-flag tankers regularly engaged in carrying imported oil from foreign sources to the United States. To end this dependence on both foreign sources and foreign transportation for U.S. consumption of oil and petroleum products, Congress must legislate a guarantee that a fair share of all imported petroleum cargoes be carried in U.S.-flag ships. Such legislation would provide the development of an American tanker capability that would be in the best interests of national security, the economy, and a more favorable balance of payments position, and would result in creating thousands of jobs in the construction and operation of such a fleet.

If America does not solve its immediate and long-range energy needs, the effects upon its economy, social and political institutions and national security could be disastrous. Congressional action is needed now to create a solid foundation for meeting America's growing energy needs.

Death Toll Unchecked:

Delays, Fund Lags Impede Occupational Health Progress

THE TRAGEDY of 100,000 deaths each year from job-contracted diseases flows from the failure to investigate workplace hazards and shape effective safeguards against them in the Thirties and Forties, national job health expert Dr. Irving J. Selikoff declared.

Warning that little is known about the effects of thousands of chemicals and materials now used in industrial processes, Selikoff, president of the Society for Occupational & Environmental Health, said that efforts to attack the health threat in America's 4 million workplaces has been stalled by the Administration's failure to apply the funds needed to gather the basic scientific and medical data.

Selikoff said that despite the good law that Congress put on the books in 1970, "we're still very much where we were before." He made the statements on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Selikoff, who is director of environmental medicine at New York's Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, said the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health has the skill and competence to carry out the assignment Congress gave it, but is not getting the support necessary for its skilled scientists to conduct the research needed to build the foundation of a solid job health and safety program. He said he sees no need for major change in the law—"it's a darn good law and I would like to see it carried out."

Turning to the role of the Society for Occupational & Environmental Health, Selikoff said the organization was formed to bring together the expertise and knowledge of the medical profession, the scientific community, government and the labor movement in the effort to cut the mounting toll of job-related sicknesses, injuries and deaths. He stressed the importance of input from labor, which has firsthand experience on the shop floor, in the mine, at the construction site or in the shipyard, and has a direct interest in on-the-job health and safety.

"The people who are interested in seeing that something is done are probably the best ones to see that it is done," he stressed.

Reporters questioning Selikoff on the AFL-CIO produced interview were Robert Barr of Fairchild publications, and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.



By Press Associates, Inc.

THE GROWING POWER of multinational corporations, which places thousands of American jobs on the auction block, is directly involved in what is being called the energy crisis.

After all, what could be more multinational than the oil corporations with their mysterious and secretive dealings with the Arab oil sheiks?

The extensive oil reserves in Saudi Arabia are developed by a combination of seven Western oil firms, five of which are American: Exxon, Texaco, Mobil, Standard Oil of California and Gulf. The other two are British Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell.

The combine goes under the name of Aramco.

Just how Aramco operates and its dealings with the Arab oil-producing nations is analyzed in the January issue of Harpers magazine by Christopher T. Rand. Rand is a Middle East specialist who has worked for Standard Oil of California and Occidental Petroleum.

In his article, "The Arabian Fantasy," Rand writes: Earlier this year Saudi Arabia agreed to buy 25 percent of Aramco for a price of about $1 billion. By doing so, it becomes a major partner in the combination of Western oil companies and to some extent to share similar interests.

"As the eastern governments acquire larger percentages in Western companies, they probably will invest their assets in Western banks and multinational corporations—not because they want to do so but because they will lack sensible options."

This puts a critical multinational slant on the oil picture.

The thrust of the Rand article is that the misery much of the world is experiencing over oil shortages is based on a myth spread by the oil-producing countries and the oil companies.

"Few people point out that in the past year," he writes, "the major oil companies have reported enormous profits, or that they have enjoyed a policy of generous forbearance on the part of the Nixon Administration, or that they appear to get along quite successfully with even the most radical of Arab governments."

In further explanation of his latter point, Rand states emphatically that "for the time being, the world's supply of oil far exceeds the world's demands. . . ."

The great bulk of Middle Eastern oil is in Saudi Arabia and in Iran, a country not part of the Arab bloc.

Rand explains that the oil companies prefer to increase production in Saudi Arabia rather than in Iran since their profits are far greater. At the same time, the oil companies have found large reserves in the North Sea, Alaska, Ecuador, Australia, Nigeria, offshore Indonesia and elsewhere which they are not cultivating for the same reason—lower level of profits.

WITH ALL THEIR PROFITS, the major oil firms have neglected to build oil refineries over the past few years because there has not been sufficient profit in it.

Now we find a mind-boggling increase in the price of oil by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. On Jan. 1, the price was raised to $11.65 a barrel or an increase of 470 percent in just one year.

The only relationship between this price and the war between the Arab nations and Israel is that the conflict proved to be an excuse, and to many a convincing one, for the oil crisis.

Specialists on the Middle East note that for political advantage the Arab nations will stress the embargo of oil to the United States and Holland and they will make vague and conflicting statements on production cutbacks or increases.

The real game is the price of oil and nations friendly to the Arab cause will pay higher prices just as those who have stood with Israel.

Meanwhile, as Rand notes, the major oil companies play the role of middleman in the Arabian fantasy.

It all leads to critical questions which the U.S. government must face, on steps that must be taken to closely regulate the oil industry in the interest of all the citizens of this country.



LACK OF FUNDS and slow implementation of the federal safety law leave millions of workers unprotected from serious health hazards on the job, Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Robert Barr, left, of Fairchild Publications and Harry Conn of Press Associates.

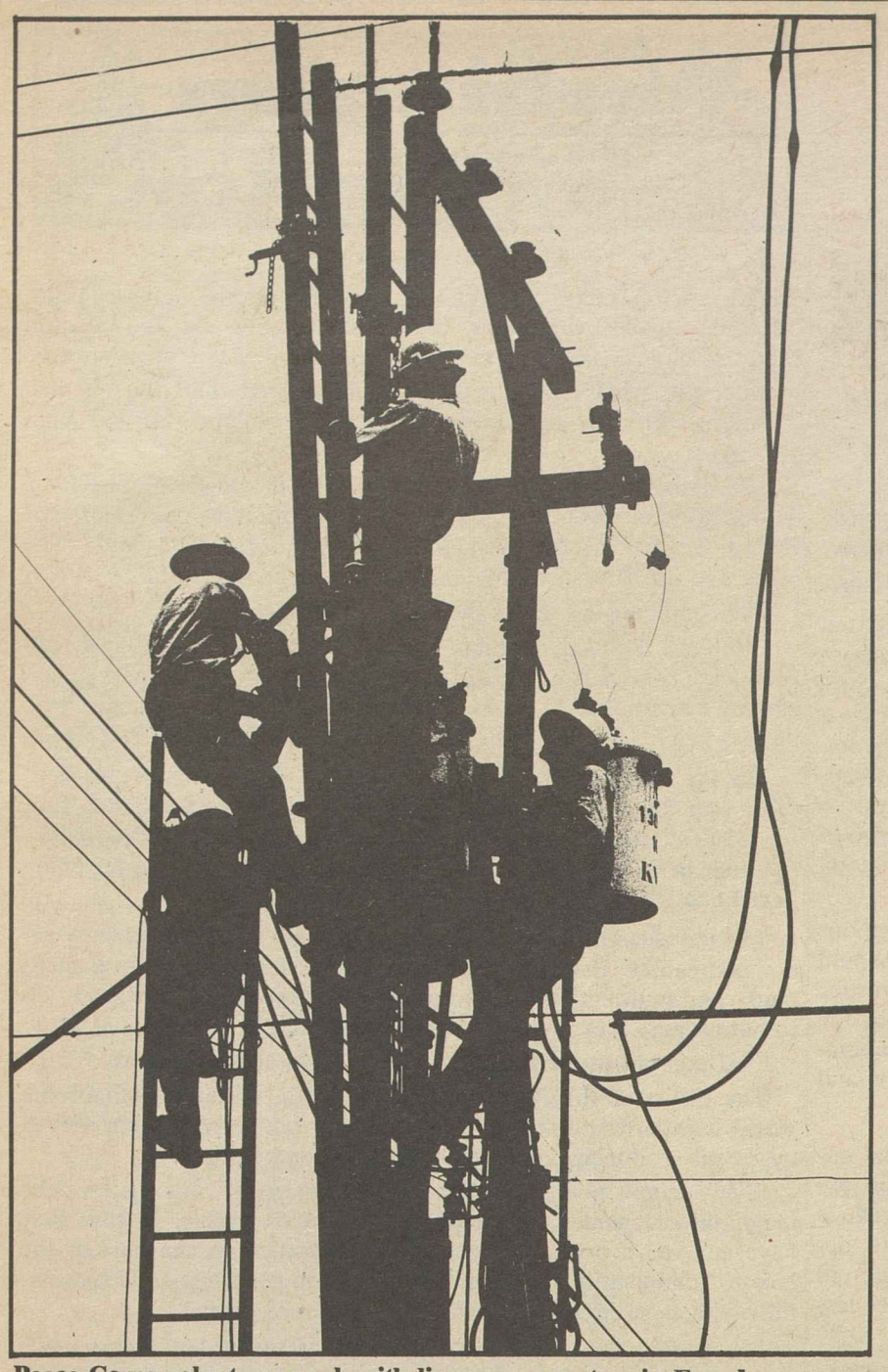
Peace Corps Unionists Pass on Their Skills

Union machinists, steelworkers, printers, plumbers, teachers and craftsmen of numerous other AFL-CIO affiliates are in overseas assignments with the Peace Corps passing on their skills to workers of emerging nations.

Many of the volunteers serve as instructors at technical schools or supervise construction and training projects to help spur the development of these countries.

Most are on a two-year tour of duty with the Peace Corps serving in countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, Malaysia, Iran, Ecuador, and Costa Rica. Along with their talents, they brought their families—wives and children—many of whom also serve as Peace Corps volunteers in schools, hospitals and community centers.

The union volunteers recruited with the active aid of organized labor are among 7,000 Americans on Peace Corp assignments in 59 developing nations around the world. President S. Frank Raftery of the Painters is the labor representative on the National Advisory Council of the Peace Corps.



Peace Corps volunteers work with linemen on system in Ecuador.



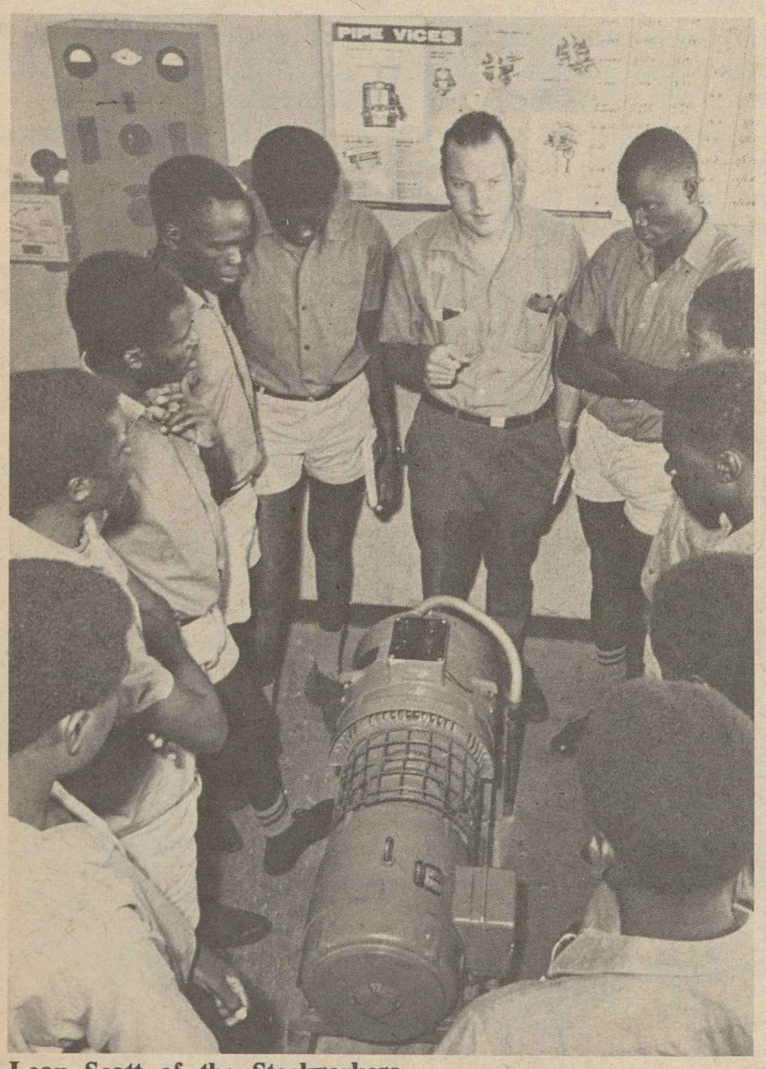
Machine shop skills are passed on in Malaysia.



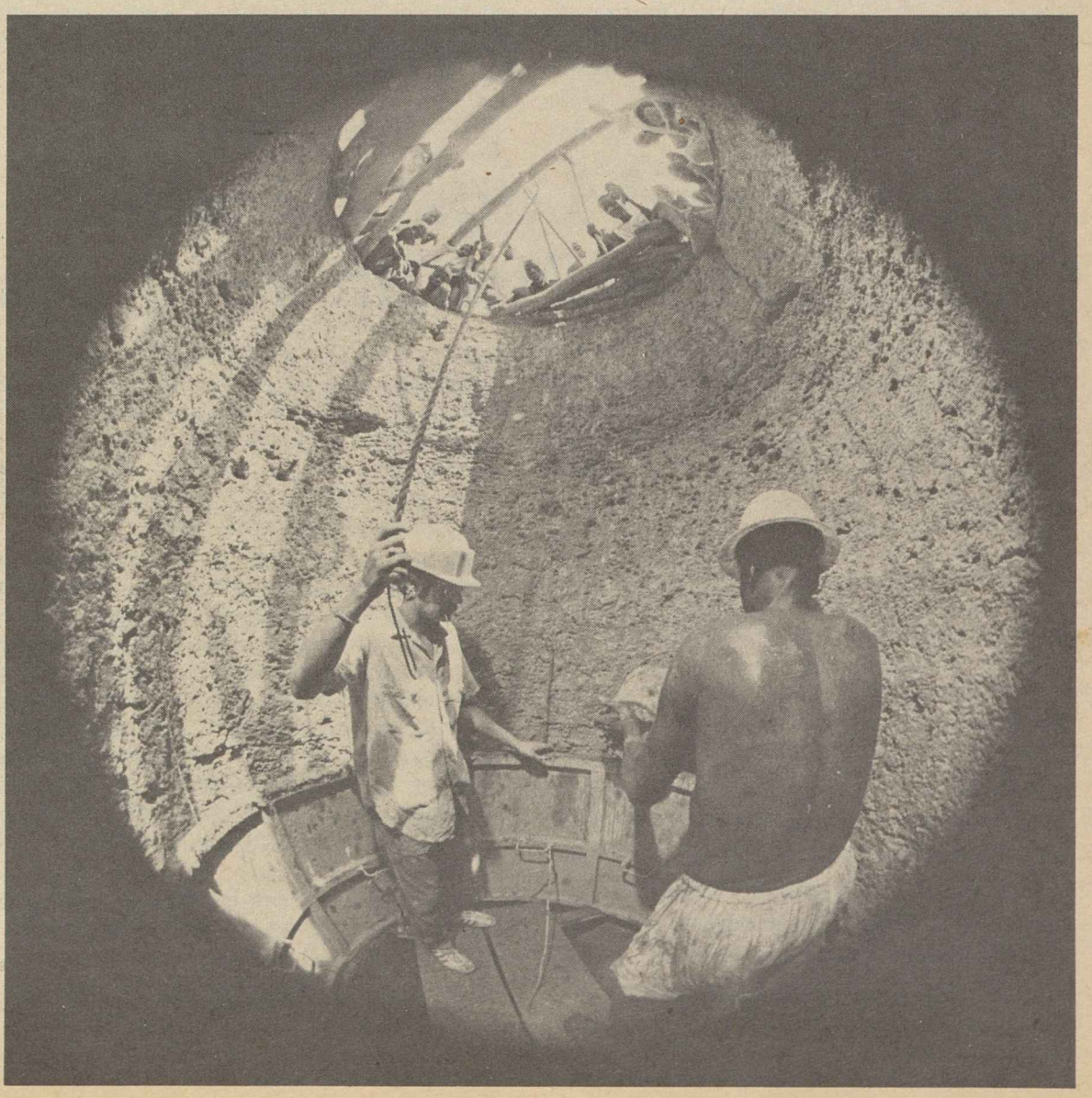
Machinist Philip H. McGuire instructs a Lesotho worker.



Pipeline will bring fresh water to rural communities of Kenya.



Leon Scott of the Steelworkers teaches electrical trades in Kenya.



New water well is constructed in Upper Volta with Peace Corps assistance.

Programmed Theft:

Equity Funding Case Bares Dangers of Computer Fraud

Computer fraud came of age with the Equity Funding scandal that took years to detect as company executives programmed more than $2 billion worth of phony insurance policies and $120 million of non-existent assets into the data processing system.

Over a decade, at least four major accounting firms audited the mutual fund-insurance company without even uncovering a portion of the fraud, John A. Grimes writes in the AFL-CIO's Federationist magazine.

Equity Funding was established in 1960 to sell a combination of mutual fund shares and life insurance. Based on a 10-year program, a customer would buy some fund shares every year. Against this, he would borrow to pay the annual premiums on a life insurance policy which he also had purchased.

After 10 years, the customer would sell enough shares to pay off the loans. And if the funds did well, Grimes notes, the leftover shares were supposed to provide him 10 years of insurance coverage for nothing.

"Wall Street liked the idea, and Equity Funding became a hot company," Grimes reports.

The stock market also was impressed by Equity Funding's spectacular earnings reports when other firms were doing poorly.

"When the mutual funds industry generally was taking a nosedive in 1966, Equity Funding came up with a reported 47 percent increase in profits," the Federationist article notes.

The company's stock was bid up to lofty levels as the firm enjoyed an impressive price-to-earnings multiple. This enabled Equity Funding to acquire other companies with its stock and raise new capital.

But the firm was continually scrambling for cash, so additional business was produced out of nothing: "Through skillful use of the computer, Equity Funding employes created a gigantic amount of fictitious business, then programmed the computer to bypass any information which would expose the scheme."

Grimes says that the phony loans probably began when the company went public in 1964. By the end of 1972, the company listed some $117 million of loan assets, up from $6.9 million in 1964. But collateral for only $40 million of the loans can be found.

Indictments returned against all 20 former Equity Funding employes in California and Illinois show that $25.3 million in bogus securities was involved. Two independent accountants also were indicted.

Long before the scandal was uncovered, key executives of the company were selling off large portions of their Equity Funding stocks, which was highly inflated in value because of the scheme.

And when the scandal broke, millions of dollars worth of shares were dumped before trading was halted by the Securities & Exchange Commission. Debate is still raging about how many of these sales were on the basis of "insider" information—and thus illegal, Grimes points out.

An early indication of the scheme emerged in 1967 when Equity's financial reports said it had sold $226.3 million of life insurance during 1966—most of it through Pennsylvania Life Insurance Co. But Penn Life's reports showed that Equity had produced only $58.6 million of life insurance for it.

And about 1970, the firm was busy creating and selling phony life insurance policies to other companies through its Equity Funding Life Insurance Co.

Fictitious policyholders were invented by slightly altering computer tapes from actual policyholders. This was done, Grimes writes, by variations in name spellings, differed types and amounts of insurance, changes in birth dates and new policy numbers.

Since all this was done on computer tape, the computer could then be rigged to hide the false business, Grimes points out, and many auditors were kept in the dark as the computer overlooked the fictitious policies.

"The baffling thing about the computer is the ease with which the fraud can be initiated—a few minutes alone with the machine is all the programmer needs—it is difficult for anyone to detect it other than the person who rigged the computer.

"The result is that almost any amount of money can be siphoned off without any increase in the danger of detection."

Grimes says that the Equity Funding case has caused much embarrassment within the accounting profession and has led to a reexamination of auditing procedures.



TEAMING UP with the Farah strikers is Bobby Bryant, right, defensive star of the Minnesota Vikings, during a boycott demonstration by the Minnesota Committee for Fairness at Farah in Minneapolis. He is joined on the picket line by the Rev. Edward Flahaven, Robert Hudnut of the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group, and Rudi Boschwitz of the Republican National Committee. Additional Viking football stars serving on the Farah committee are Carl Eller, Gary Larson, Bob Lurtsema, Jim Marshall, Alan Page, Charlie West and Ron Yary.

Safety Strikes Curbed By High Court Ruling

The Supreme Court ruled that a Mine Workers local could be enjoined from continuing a strike called for job safety reasons because of a contract requirement for arbitration of disputes.

The 8-1 decision held that the strike at a Pennsylvania underground coal mine didn't fall within the exception granted by federal labor law, exempting from the definition of an unlawful strike a refusal to work made by employes "in good faith because of abnormally dangerous conditions for work at the place of employment."

Justice William O. Douglas sharply dissented, citing the fact that the mine involved was classified by the government as "especially hazardous" and that issues of "life or death" can be involved.

"An arbitrator seeks a compromise . . . an accommodation," Douglas noted, but this may not be the best solution to safety enforcement.

In the particular dispute, three foremen were found to have falsified air flow records, resulting in concealment of a ventilation failure that could have resulted in tragedy.

The foremen were suspended and later paid fines on criminal charges based on the falsification of records. When the company returned two of the foremen to their posts, the union struck and rejected the management offer for arbitration.

A federal district court issued an injunction requiring the union to end the strike and submit the dispute to arbitration, with the foremen staying off the job until the arbitration decision was rendered.

The 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the action, however, holding that requirements for arbitration did not apply to safety disputes and finding that there was a public policy "disfavoring" compulsory arbitration of safety disputes.

The Supreme Court overturned the circuit court's ruling and reinstated the injunction issued by the lower district court.

Robert Buchanan Dies, IAM Canadian Editor

Ottawa — Robert Buchanan, director of public relations for the Machinists in Canada, died from a heart ailment. He was 47.

Buchanan is a former executive secretary of the Toronto Newspaper Guild, later edited the Aurora Banner and was public relations director for Canada's New Democratic Party before joining the IAM staff. He edited the Canadian Machinist.

Study Charges Coverup Of Banks' Stock Control

(Continued from Page 1)

amounts to "a massive coverup of the extent to which holdings of stock have become concentrated in the hands of a very few institutional investors, especially banks."

Three New York banks, the report said, had voting rights to almost one-fourth of the stock in both the Columbia Broadcasting System and the competing American Broadcasting Co., along with significant holdings in 17 other broadcasting groups. It noted that effective control of a large corporation is often established with holdings of less than 10 percent of the outstanding stock.

The stocks are investments of trust accounts managed by the banks or other financial institutions. They include in many cases corporate pension funds as well as estates and other trust funds.

The Senate report noted that trust investments are concentrated in the biggest corporations, adding to the problems of smaller firms in raising capital and distorting stock prices.

The Senate panel asked 324 of the nation's largest corporations for a list of their 30 top stockholders and the amounts of their holdings. But only 89 replied in full, with others refusing information on the grounds of confidentiality.

Joseph Mullins Retires From AFL-CIO Staff

Jackson, Miss.—Joseph P. Mullins, veteran labor organizer, retired as an AFL-CIO regional staff representative Dec. 31.

Mullins was active in the early organizing campaigns of the Rubber Workers and the Steelworkers during the 1930s. He joined the CIO national staff in 1952.

Bakers Pay Approved, Aerospace Delay Hit

The Cost of Living Council has decided not to challenge the $10 premium pay for members of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, but aerospace workers are having problems securing negotiated increases.

President Floyd Smith of the Machinists announced that the union will oppose "delaying tactics" of Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, both in the courts and before the COLC, for payment of the $40 million aerospace backpay case.

In addition, an IAM team has called on the COLC to withdraw challenges to raises won on Braniff Airways, North Central Airlines and Frontier Airlines. Officials of the three carriers took similar action.

In the B&C case, President Daniel Conway said he had been informed by COLC that "it will not challenge economic settlements containing the provision" for "a consecutive five-day work week or the payment in lieu thereof of $10 per employe. . . ."

The formula was worked out to end a lengthy West Coast strike but it also covers workers for ITT-Continental Baking Co.; Borden, Inc., in behalf of its subsidiary, Drake Cakes; the S. B. Thomas Co. and American Bakeries Co. for New York metropolitan area workers represented by Local 50.

On the aerospace backpay order, IAM is resisting requests before COLC by both Boeing and McDonnell Douglas for clarification.

The legal moves by the two firms could delay the first of the quarterly backpay installments ordered by the council. McDonnell Douglas workers were scheduled to receive the first payment in February and Boeing and Lockheed workers were set to get it in March.

On the COLC challenge to raises won on Braniff, North Central and Frontier Airlines, a special hearing was held before Dr. Mark Kahn of Wayne State University where IAM officials contended the raises were "not unreasonably inconsistent" with the government's wage guidelines. They emphasized that none of the increases exceeded the 8.4 percent cost-of-living increases in 1973.

Metzenbaum Builds Margin For Democrats

The Democratic majority in the Senate climbed to 58 and Republican strength dropped to 42 as Howard M. Metzenbaum took office as the new senator representing Ohio.

Metzenbaum was appointed by Gov. John J. Gilligan (D) to fill the year remaining in the term of Republican William B. Saxbe, who resigned from the Senate to join President Nixon's Cabinet as Attorney General.

The new senator, a lawyer and businessman, carries a card in the Machinists—a union with which he has been associated since he first began practicing law in 1941. Machinists District 54 in Cleveland was his first client.

Metzenbaum's appointment brought the Democratic strength in the Senate to its highest level in more than five years.

Meany Attacks Credibility:

Nixon Policies Hit As Prices Rocket

(Continued from Page 1)

up 3 percent in the past month alone—up 26.7 percent and 21.3 percent, respectively, from a year ago."

Higher prices for agriculture-related products, Meany said, are the direct result of the disastrous 1972 Russian grain deal, inflationary devaluations of the dollar, and peak interest rates which flourished under the Nixon Administration.

Farm and feed prices, which had dropped each month since August before rising last month, accounted for 27 percent of the total increase in the December index.

Higher fuel prices, which accounted for 44 percent of the overall increase, stem from the Administration's "failure to move on the energy crisis," Meany charged. The result has been job losses for workers and "outrageous" profits for the oil companies, he said.

Noting the wholesale price of refined petroleum products rose four times faster than the price of crude petroleum last month, Meany renewed his demand for "a genuine excess profits tax."

The price of crude oil is now 27.5 percent higher than a year ago, with refined petroleum prices up 125 percent over the same period, said the Bureau of Labor Statistics which compiles the monthly wholesale price index.

The 2.2 percent increase in December pushed the overall wholesale price index to 145.3—18.2 percent above a year earlier, the largest one-year jump since a 31.7 percent leap in 1946.

Of the 15 major commodity groups measured by the wholesale price index, 14 increased from November to December and one declined, BLS said.

The industrial commodity index, regarded by many economists as the most significant of the 15 groups, shot up 2.6 percent over the month. For the year, it was up 14.8 percent—highest since 1946.

Fuels accounted for more than 60 percent of the upward movement of the industrial commodities index, a pattern similar to that of November when they made up 70 percent of the advance. Refined petroleum products in November rose 34.7 percent.

Nonferrous metals, up 7.4 percent over the month, were responsible for a substantial increase in the metals index. The rise in the chemicals index was the largest in 1973, and reflected sizable increases in the price of inedible fats and oils, miscellaneous chemicals, paint materials and fertilizers.

BLS also reported higher prices for cotton and man-made fiber textile products, textile house furnishings and apparel.

An increase of 1.7 percent for farm products reflected mainly higher prices for grains, fresh and dried vegetables, raw cotton, oil seeds and eggs.

The processed foods and feeds index went up 2.5 percent over the month, chiefly as a result of higher prices of manufactured animal feeds, fats and oils, cereal and bakery products and dairy products. Processed poultry and sugar and confectionery registered the only declines. All other major categories of food were higher in price.

While one of the sharpest jumps since World War II, last month's increase in the wholesale price index was exceeded by three other monthly increases last year. The index rose 2.3 percent in both March and June and, in August, skyrocketed 6.2 percent.

Go Signal



Jobless Rate Increases For 2nd Straight Month

(Continued from Page 1)

BLS said some of this increase might have been brought about by the fuel shortage, but there was no direct way of knowing.

The report on joblessness was based only on the "household" sampling conducted for BLS each month by the Census Bureau. Ordinarily, the report also includes industry-by-industry data on employment, hours and earnings from an "establishment" survey of employers. BLS said the latter set of statistics was delayed because of problems brought on by the energy crisis and last month's holidays.

As it stands, the report showed 4.4 million workers unemployed in December—an increase of 171,000 over the month and almost 400,000 more than in October. A significant statistic in the survey was a further slide in the total number of persons employed.

Since October, when the jobless rate dropped to a three-and-a-half-year low of 4.5 percent, BLS has reported the following figures:

	Total Unemployed	*Total Employed*
October	4,069,000	85,695,000
November	4,264,000	85,688,000
December	4,435,000	85,586,000

The four-tenths of 1 percent rise in the unemployment rate from October through December was the sharpest two-month increase since the final months of 1970, when the nation suffered its last recession.

A large part of the increase in joblessness in December occurred among adult women, particularly those 18 to 24 years of age, BLS noted. The unemployment rate for women over 20 rose from 4.7 percent in November to 5.1 percent, returning to its level of a year ago.

For adult males, the jobless rate rose only slightly, from 3 to 3.1 percent over the month, while the teen-age jobless rate edged up to 14.7 percent from 14.6 percent.

Unemployment rates for household heads and married men were both unchanged over the month at 2.9 and 2.2 percent, respectively. However, BLS noted, the rate for heads of households was up from the October level of 2.7 percent, and equal to that of a year ago.

Among the major occupational groups, white-collar workers accounted for most of the rise in unemployment in December. Their jobless rate went from 2.7 to 3.2 percent. The professional, sales and clerical worker categories all posted increases.

Among major industries, the jobless rate for construction workers showed a drop from 9.6 to 8.4 percent, while the rate for workers in wholesale and retail trades rose from 5.5 to 6.3 percent.

The number of persons out of work in December because they lost their last job was 1.8 million, 40 percent of the jobless total. The rest were new entrants or re-entrants into the labor force. Except for June, it was the first time since last January that this proportion had been 40 percent or more, BLS said.

Bishops Panel Affirms Aid to Farm Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

thousands of farm workers were placed under Teamster contracts without any choice.

He also cited Meany's letter declaring:

"The essential fact which remains — when all the verbiage is stripped away from whatever conflict exists between these two versions of events—is that the Teamsters raided the Farm Workers union in an effort to destroy it and to take over its membership and its contracts.

"Thousands of farm workers who had built their own union and who have been represented by that union for a number of years have been forced to have the Teamsters represent them through a series of secret deals made by Teamsters officials."

Meany was alluding to claims by Fitzsimmons that many of the farm workers joined Teamsters of their own free choice. Fitzsimmons also denied charges that the Teamsters were involved in "sweetheart" contracts with the growers and that he had broken an agreement with the AFL-CIO to settle the dispute.

Bishop Donnelly, in rejecting the Teamster claims in the dispute, observed: "Mr. Fitzsimmons's recital of 'the true facts' is in my opinion a bit dreamy."

He noted that the UFW-Teamsters agreement that was negotiated through the AFL-CIO "is the third time the Teamsters promised to get out of the jurisdiction of the UFW."

"In August of 1970," he pointed out, "they told representatives of the bishops' committee that they would be 'out of the fields in 10 days.'"

He called the resolution adopted by the bishops "and the action of church groups generally throughout America . . . a noble instance of protest against injustice and support of the poorest workers."

Insurance Firm Profits Point Up Health Waste

The need for National Health Security legislation, a top priority goal of organized labor in 1974, was dramatically underscored by the revelation of skyrocketing health insurance profits last year.

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare released data showing that the private health insurance companies retained record administrative costs and profits of $3.335 billion in Fiscal 1973.

The Committee for National Health Insurance, which has strong trade union backing, declared that "the record retention—nearly double the $1.685 billion of fiscal 1971—confirmed its charge of windfall profits for health insurance carriers under the guidelines of the Economic Stabilization Program."

The committee has warned twice in the last 18 months that unwarranted profits would accrue to the carriers by provisions that permitted them to base premium charges on excessively high projected rates.

Proponents of national health security have long pointed out that an excessive sum of money now goes to administration and profits of the health insurance industry. Under National Health Security the government would administer the program at far less cost.

The HEW data showed that consumer payments for the administrative expenses and profits of the health insurance carriers had increased from the $1.685 billion of fiscal 1971 to $2.382 billion and then to $3.335 billion in the economic stabilization years of Fiscal 1972 and 1973, respectively.

Just prior to the economic stabilization program, CNHI noted, the administrative expenses and profits for the private carriers had experienced only a moderate rise from $1.515 billion in fiscal 1970 to $1.685 billion in fiscal 1971.

Despite the nearly $1 billion increase in one year for administrative expenses and profits, no improvement in consumer services by the carriers could be detected, CNHI said.

1-12-74

State Historical Library Adds Unionist to Board

Springfield, Ill.—Leslie F. Orear, a staff member of the Meat Cutters, was named by Gov. Daniel Walker to the board of trustees of the Illinois Historical Library.

Orear is the president of the Illinois Labor History Society.

Letter Carriers Seek Out Needy for Benefits Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

section of the old law provided federal grants from general revenue to help finance state-operated welfare-type programs for the elderly, blind or disabled. But eligibility and benefits varied substantially under the jointly financed program.

The 3.4 million persons who had been receiving the state benefits are automatically covered under the new federal program.

With the liberalized eligibility standards, nearly 3 million additional persons who were not covered by the state programs can now qualify for benefits.

Persons who are 65 or older, blind or disabled and who have little or no regular cash income and don't own much in property or personal goods may get the federal supplemental income payments.

HEW said that a single person with assets up to $1,500 and a couple with $2,250 in assets may qualify. Not everything counts as an asset, HEW pointed out. For example, a home owned by the beneficiary generally does not count. And the federal government will not put liens on the homes of those receiving supplemental payments.

HEW said the first $65 in earnings in a month will not count against the supplemental security income payment and only half of additional earnings will count against the $140 floor for a single person and $210 for a couple.

Apart from earnings, other income above the first $20 a month will reduce the federal payment. This includes social security checks, veterans benefits, workmen's compensation, pensions and annuities.

Thus, a person receiving a $100-a-month social security payment could exclude $20 of it and receive the difference between the $80 balance and the federal guarantee of $140, plus any additional supplement that might be provided by his state.

Although the Social Security Administration is operating the program, the payments come from general U.S. Treasury funds.

The Letter Carriers said the union's branches and auxiliaries are handling the distribution of the HEW pamphlets to members with the assistance of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services.

A number of other federation affiliates also are participating in the effort to alert the needy to the program.



AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX | Saturday, January 19, 1974 | 7 | No. 3

Poorer Families Victims Of Inflation, Study Shows

Gas Crunch Taking Toll In Job Cuts

By James M. Shevis

The gasoline shortage has begun to take its toll of jobs. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported substantial cutbacks in payroll employment in December in certain industries dependent either directly or indirectly on adequate fuel supplies.

Still hesitant to pinpoint December's job changes with respect to the current energy crisis, BLS said it "has no way of knowing" how many layoffs were directly attributable to the fuel shortage. However, BLS said, "in some instances it's possible to infer" from industry statistics that many of the jobs were lost due to a scarcity of gasoline.

While total employment in the nation rose 35,000 to 76,677,000 last month, BLS noted "there were some countervailing movements among the industries."

"Jobs in retail trade rose less than seasonally expected, with the seasonally adjusted decline of 80,000 concentrated among automotive dealerships and service stations," the agency reported. These were instances in which the employment reductions "appear to be due to actual or anticipated shortages of gasoline," BLS said.

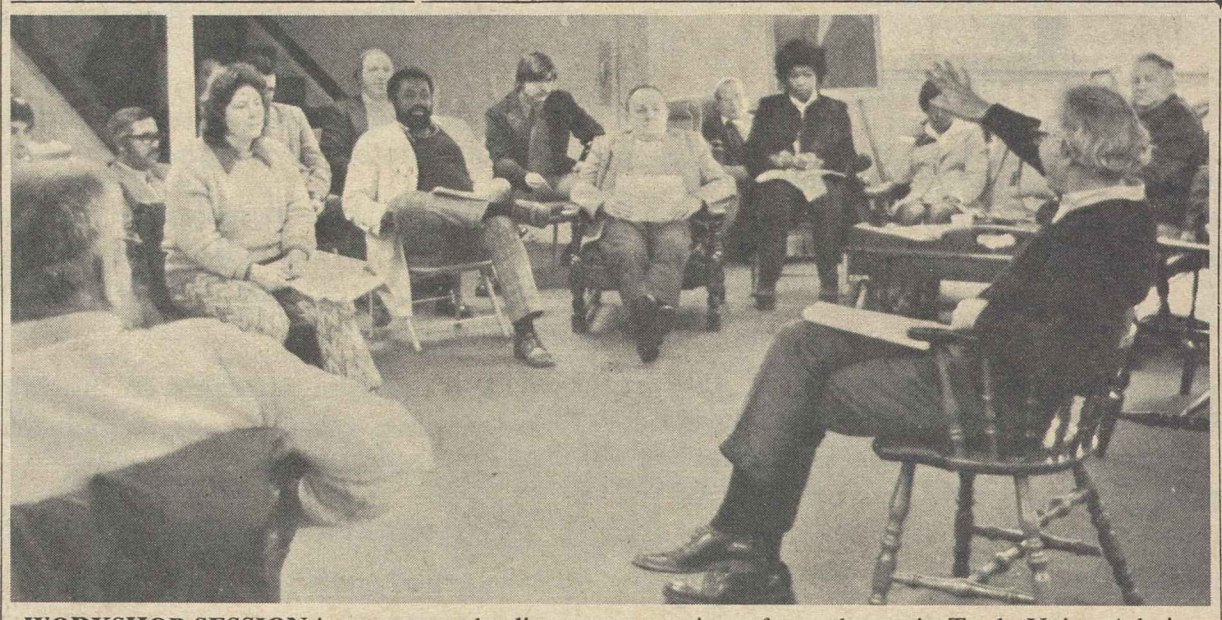
The service industry also failed to post its usual large seasonally-adjusted increase, primarily because of employment declines in hotels, motels and entertainment, BLS added. Here, too, BLS said, it is possible to infer a certain number of the job losses was due to the energy crisis.

Two other industries dependent on gasoline, transportation and public utilities, showed declines in jobs for the second straight month after registering sizable gains in October. Employment in the two industries combined dropped 18,000 to a seasonally adjusted 4,633,000, BLS reported.

The statistics made up the "establishment survey" which constitutes half of the bureau's regular monthly report on the employment-unemployment situation. The "household survey," a Census Bureau sampling of nearly 50,000 households, was released a week earlier, and put the nation's jobless rate at 4.9 percent in December, up two-tenths of 1 percent from November.

Ordinarily the two surveys are consolidated into one report, and published on the same date. The establishment survey, which is based on industry reports on employment, hours and earnings,

(Continued on Page 12)



WORKSHOP SESSION in a program leading to an associate of arts degree in Trade Union Administration is conducted at the Seafarers' Harry Lundeberg School of Seamanship in Piney Point, Md. Forty trade unionists from the Baltimore area received three credits toward their degrees in the five-day course sponsored by Dundalk Community College. Stuart Brock, right, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education leads a session on labor legislative activities and the political process.

Recession Warning Sounded

By David L. Perlman

America's standard of living dropped during 1973 and a staff study prepared for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress warned that continued inflation and rising unemployment point to a nationwide recession this year.

Lower income families were hardest hit by the 1973 inflation, the report concluded, since the price rise was sharpest for the essentials of food and shelter that make up a larger portion of low-income family budgets.

The rise in the cost of the "market basket" of goods and services used by lower income families during the first nine months of 1973 was one-third greater than the percentage rise in living costs for middle and upper income consumers.

Another segment of the staff study partially updated the three family budgets developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for a typical city family of four.

The latest BLS budget was based on the cost of living in the fall of 1972. The staff of the congressional committee adjusted the figures to reflect prices one year later —as of last fall. They would, of course, be even higher as of now.

The "intermediate" budget, designed to provide a moderate standard of living, required an income of $11,446 a year in 1972. As of last fall, the cost had risen to $12,614.

The bare bones "lower" budget was priced at $7,386 in 1972 and at $8,116 in the fall of 1973.

A worker employed 40 hours a week for all 52 weeks of the year

(Continued on Page 12)

Accurate Data:

Congress Presses For Facts on Energy

Congressional committees are pressing the Nixon Administration and its energy administrator, William E. Simon, for answers to the questions Americans have been asking.

Congressmen and senators have been hearing from their constituents and the questions and public statements coming from Capitol Hill reflect the public's skepticism and suspicions.

They want accurate facts and figures on the nation's oil and gas supplies, and its energy reserves.

They are asking about soaring prices and the sharp rise in oil industry profits.

And they want to know whether the energy crisis is real, contrived, or something of both.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), whose Permanent Investigations subcommittee will open hearings Jan. 21, demanded "a full and honest accounting" from the Administration and the oil companies.

"The public is about to revolt," he warned. "There is a total lack of public confidence in the oil industry, in the federal agencies charged with regulating the industry and in the validity of the spiraling costs of gasoline and heating oil.

"People are not going to continue to make sacrifices unless they get some straightforward answers about the extent of the shortage and who is benefitting from the shortage."

At hearings before a Joint Economic subcommittee headed by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), Energy Administrator Simon conceded that the government is depending on whatever data the petroleum industry voluntarily furnishes for its information on oil stocks and imports.

He promised to propose legislation for mandatory reporting on all fuels, backed up by strict enforcement and penalties. Simon said, however, that companies should not be forced to disclose "trade secrets" or "proprietary" information.

Proxmire retorted that the American people will not tolerate "a vital industry telling them that

(Continued on Page 12)

Picketing of Farah Outlet Held Legal

Rochester, N.Y.—Charges that the Clothing Workers were conducting a secondary boycott against a department store chain were dismissed at a two-day National Labor Relations Board hearing.

NLRB Administrative Law Judge Herbert Silberman threw out all complaints against the ACWA that the union was illegally picketing Sibley, Lindsay & Curr department stores in the Farah boycott campaign.

Similar allegations against the Center for United Labor Action were dropped. The center has been actively involved in demonstrations protesting the sale of Farah pants at Sibley outlets.

ACWA President Murray H. Finley termed the decision "a major victory in the nationwide effort to support the 3,000 Farah workers who are on strike."

(Continued on Page 12)

Unions, Bell System To Bargain Nationally

National negotiations covering more than a half-million telephone workers will be conducted this year by the Communications Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers under separate agreements with he Bell System.

Previously, bargaining had been conducted between the unions and individual Bell units. The first contract signed generally set the pattern for the others.

Most of the 50 key three-year contracts the two unions have with the Bell System expire in July. Both the CWA and IBEW were forced to strike the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. system in 1971 when the company failed to present acceptable offers in the last round of contract talks.

The top-level negotiations between AT&T representatives and the CWA and IBEW will deal largely with basic wages, pensions, health insurance, length of contracts and other national issues, the unions and the company said in separate announcements.

Talks on regional and local issues will be conducted simultaneously by company and union representatives in the affected areas, primarily focusing on working condi-

(Continued on Page 3)

Steel Union Delegates Shape Contract Goals

Broad goals for this year's negotiations with the nation's major steel companies were drawn up by the Steelworkers' Basic Steel Industry Conference at a two-day Washington meeting.

"Our members in the basic steel industry are entitled to a very substantial wage increase to reflect the increases in productivity and the sharp rise in the cost of living which was not fully compensated for during the current agreements," the 600-member group said in a statement.

Besides the general wage increase, the union said it also want improvements in the cost-of-living escalator clause that is part of current contracts.

USWA President I. W. Abel told newsmen following the meeting that the formula should be revised to allow a one-cent hourly increase for every three-tenths of 1 percent rise in the consumer price index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current formula, which is applied quarterly, provides

(Continued on Page 3)

Last in a Series

The Case for Impeachment Of Richard M. Nixon — Now

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by violating the Constitution of the United States which he swore to uphold, and which commands him to see that the laws "be faithfully executed."

The President has:

- Engaged in a calculated campaign to hide from the American people, the courts, the Congress and the Special Prosecutor the full facts about Watergate and the coverup.

- Violated the constitutional and civil rights of the American people by initiating and establishing a secret police force to conduct domestic surveillance, espionage, wiretapping, eavesdropping, burglary and the opening of mail. He then deliberately raised the "smokescreen" of national security to hide the illegal activities of the "plumbers."

- Abused the power of the presidency by seeking to use the White House, the Justice Department, the Internal Revenue Service and other government agencies to punish political enemies.

- Violated the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press by means of wiretaps, FBI investigations and threats of punitive action against the news media and individual reporters.

- Broken faith with the American people by demanding that Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, to whom he had earlier pledged full cooperation, curtail his investigation. He then fired Cox for refusing to obey this order. This firing forced the Attoney General and the Deputy Attorney General to resign in protest.

- Personally intervened on behalf of ITT in a Supreme Court case, after which ITT contributed to his campaign.

- Permitted his subordinates, for whose actions he has accepted full responsibility, to illegally involve both the FBI and the CIA in the coverup of the Watergate break-in.

- Reversed a government decision and raised milk price supports two days after a White House meeting with dairy industry representatives who had pledged a substantial campaign contribution and after he knew of that contribution.

In each and every one of these instances, previously documented in this series, the President sought to put himself above the law.

He has sought to do this by deceit and obstruction. Two of the subpoenaed tapes were never produced. Now the American people learn that 18 minutes was erased from one key tape he sought to deny the Special Prosecutor and the courts. Recording experts named by the court testified that at least five separate acts were performed to erase the key Nixon-Haldeman discussion three days after Watergate. The experts swore that Rose Mary Woods's explanation, that she might have mistakenly used the foot pedal while telephoning, did not square with the facts.

On October 22, 1973, the AFL-CIO convention unanimously declared:

"We believe that the American people have had enough. More than enough.

"We therefore call upon Richard Nixon, President of the United States, to resign.

"We ask him to resign in the interest of preserving our democratic system of government, which requires a relationship of trust and candor between the people and their political leaders.

"We ask him to resign in the interest of restoring a fully functioning government, which his Administration is too deeply in disarray to provide.

"We ask him to resign in the interest of national security."

The AFL-CIO still firmly believes that the greatest service Richard M. Nixon can now perform for the American people is to resign.

He has repeatedly refused to do so. Members of his own party, responsible leaders of the American Bar Association, newspapers and magazines that supported his candidacy, have all urged him to resign. He has rejected their pleas.

Thus America faces no other alternative than impeachment.

There is no other way for the President to get his day in court.

There is no other way in which America can get the whole truth about the scandals that have characterized the Nixon presidency.

Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives, which govern House procedure, declares:

"Impeachment may be based on offenses of a political character, on gross betrayal of public interests, inexcusable neglect of duty, tyrannical abuse of power and offenses of conduct tending to bring the office into disrepute."

Richard M. Nixon is guilty of all of these and merits impeachment.

The AFL-CIO convention noted, and we repeat:

"Impeachment is not a prospect we contemplate with pleasure. No decent American can derive any partisan satisfaction whatever from the misfortune of his nation. And surely the American labor movement is not interested in aiding any reckless attacks on the presidency. We are especially concerned about the office of the presidency in these times of grave danger on the international front.

"But the cause of peace and freedom in the world cannot be served by a discredited presidency at home. Our allies' best hope—mankind's best hope—lies in the strength of our democratic institutions.

"Justice must be done, the risks of not doing it being more than a democracy can safely bear."

Therefore we conclude that:

Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, has committed impeachable offenses. He must be impeached—now.

Higher Bread Prices, Fewer Jobs:

Bakers Seek Curbs On Wheat Exports

The Bakery & Confectionery Workers joined management in a warning that rapidly rising exports of wheat could so deplete domestic supplies as to force the price of a loaf of bread to record levels.

B&C President Daniel E. Conway told a Washington, D.C., press conference union records show that between 8,000 and 10,000 jobs have been eliminated in the last 15 months.

"With what we see in the future, unless there is some handle put on this, and these exports are restricted and held to a minimum, or at least held up for a while until we get an adequate supply of wheat for our industry, that number is going to be substantially increased," Conway said.

"To those people, it's not going to be a question of whether bread is $1 a loaf. It's a question of whether they're going to have the dollar to buy it with."

Conway and Bill O. Mead, chairman of the American Bakers Association, told newsmen that with wheat exports now running above 20 million bushels weekly, reserves would be wiped out by July in the absence of export controls, and wheat could soar to $12 a bushel.

Agriculture Sec. Earl Butz, meanwhile, scoffed at these arguments and said American farmers would harvest as much as 2.2 billion bushels of wheat in the next two months.

An Agriculture Dept. summary of the 1973-74 marketing season, however, revealed that the nation's booming wheat export trade since last July 1 has far exceeded that of the year before. In the first five months of the season, exports reached nearly 643 million bushels compared with about 392 million a year earlier.

China is the largest single foreign buyer of American wheat in the current season, the department noted. Shipments to the Soviet Union also are above the previous year.

The AFL-CIO has severely criticized the Nixon Administration for subsidizing wheat sales to the Soviets over the past 18 months in quantities that produced a domestic shortage and forced up prices.

"We're totally aware of the crisis that faces this industry," Conway told reporters. "I think we became aware of it probably as quickly as did management because we began to see the end result in loss of employment. . . . Apparently the end is not in sight."

Conway said more than 100 medium- and large-sized bakeries have been forced to close as a direct result of rising flour costs stemming from the Russian wheat deal.

He said B&C is not opposed to an export program, "but it seems obvious to us that the government must have a rational policy concerning these wheat exports." Such a policy, he said, should provide first for sufficient supplies of wheat for the domestic market and the surplus—or a portion of the surplus—for export.

"We cannot see the logic nor the justice in workers, baking company owners, and consumers in our own country being sacrificed in the name of an irrational wheat and grain export policy," Conway said.

9 Fire Fighters Win Awards For Heroism

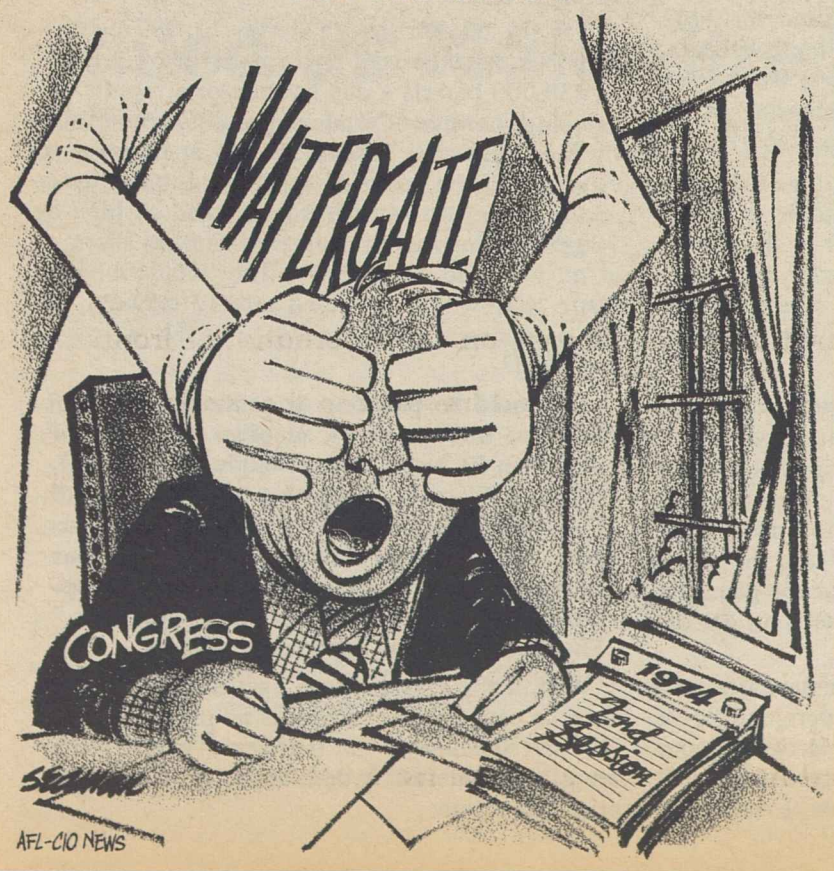
Nine members of the Fire Fighters, including the top award winner, were among recipients of the second annual Ward LaFrance Fire Industry Awards for Heroism.

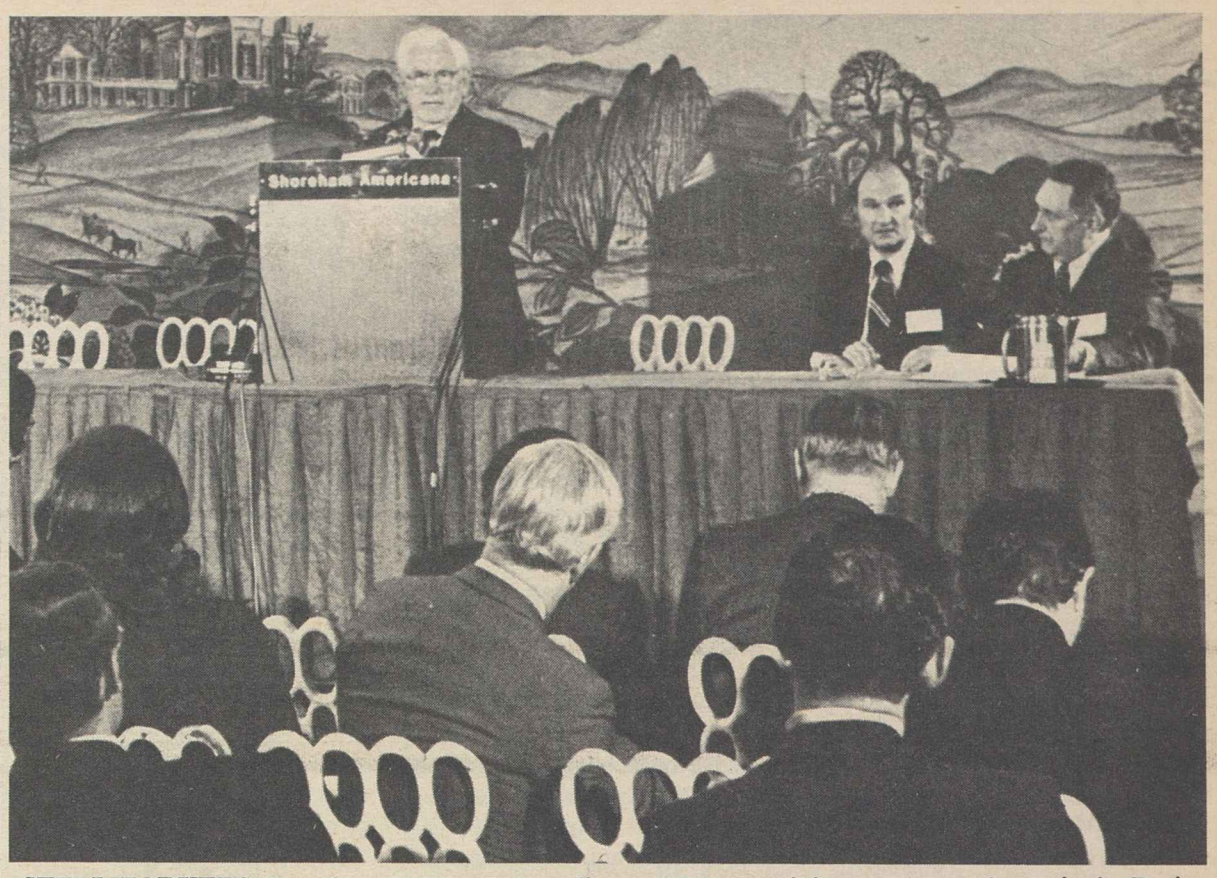
Receiving the $3,000 first-place award posthumously was Jerry L. Jacobs of Little Rock, Ark., who lost his life fighting a fire on Jan. 15, 1972. He disregarded his own safety to straighten a falling ladder, thus saving the life of a fellow fire fighter.

Receiving the second-place award was Raymond G. McGann, an IAFF member from New York City, while two other IAFF members, Michael D. Dunne of New York and Joseph R. Costello of New Milford, N.J., shared the third-place award.

Other IAFF members receiving awards were Werner Elsing of New York; Louis A. Kaupa of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Howard O'Guin of Berkeley, Mo.; Ralph O. LaFrance of Orangeburg, S.C.; Richard Pittaro of Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Leon Bowers of Buffalo, N.Y.; Paul E. LaVigna of Atlantic City N.J., and Kenneth F. Brodie of San Francisco.

'Let Me Guess!'





STEELWORKERS President I. W. Abel outlines 1974 bargaining goals at the union's Basic Steel Industry Conference in Washington. Shown also are Raymond W. Pasnick, right, the union's public relations director, and Elliot Bredhoff, special counsel for the USWA.

Pamphlet Compiles Convention Actions

The policy resolutions adopted at the AFL-CIO's 10th Convention in October 1973 are now available in a 124-page booklet.

The booklet, containing 90 resolutions adopted by the convention, is Publication No. 3 and is available from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division. A single copy is free, otherwise the cost is 85 cents per copy or $75 per hundred.

Bell System, Unions Slate National Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

tions and local problems.

The CWA-AT&T national bargaining plan was announced as the union's Bell System Bargaining Council opened a two-day meeting to establish goals for the negotiations.

A joint statement by CWA President Joseph A. Beirne and AT&T Vice Pres. Rex R. Reed described the shift to national negotiations as "a logical outgrowth of past bargaining experiences" that would serve the best interest of both parties.

Their announcement said, "agreement on a settlement of the national issues will be subject to ratification by a national referendum of the membership involved and will be separate from any ratification required on local issues."

The CWA represents employes at Bell telephone companies, AT&T Long Lines, Western Electric Co. and Bell Telephone Laboratories. Of the 33 current contracts CWA has with AT&T, 27 will expire July 17. The others will run out shortly after.

The IBEW contracts cover telephone employes in seven Bell operating companies. The union also has current three-year agreements at 16 Western Electric manufacturing locations across the country.

Agreement in the 1971 CWA and IBEW walkouts came after six days. Most locals ratified the agreements except for employes of the New York Telephone Co., who remained out for seven months until accord was reached.

Steel Union Delegates Shape Contract Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

a one-cent pay boost for every four-tenths of 1 percent rise in the CPI.

The nation's 10 major steel firms will meet Steelworker negotiators in Washington Jan. 30-31 in a "sound-off" session that will set the stage for a key round of talks scheduled to end in April. Although current contracts do not expire until Aug. 1, they are being renegotiated earlier under an experimental no-strike agreement reached last March.

Abel released a statement outlining the broad objectives for the 1974 steel negotiations. In addition to higher wages and improvements in the cost-of-living clause, the conference set the following goals:

- Pension benefits should be increased and protected by cost-of-living escalator provisions.
- Shutdowns due to the energy shortage, or because of air or water pollution, should not be allowed to result in any loss of earnings.
- Pre-paid group practice health plans should be permitted and encouraged as a long-term solution to the scarcity of high-quality medical care. Coverage should be improved to include complete dental care, a fully covered mental health plan, a fully paid eye examination and prescription glasses.
- Life insurance coverage for both active and retired workers should be increased, and all insurance coverage should be continued at company cost during strikes.
- Vacation improvements are needed. For example, the 15-year gap between qualification for three weeks of vacation after 10 years of service and for four weeks after 25 years must be substantially reduced.
- A shorter workweek without reduction in pay "would solve many of the economic problems of our country and the steel industry. Such a program is, therefore, high on the union's agenda."
- Overtime should be voluntary, and should be forbidden when members are on layoff.
- Contracting out "of all work which has been or could be performed by our bargaining unit employes" should be prohibited.

While these are the highlights, the goals also include improvements in numerous other provisions such as shift premiums, equal opportunity, safety and health, holidays, and grievance and arbitration procedures.

Screen Actors' Editor Buck Harris Retires

Hollywood, Calif.—E. T. (Buck) Harris has retired as public relations director of the Screen Actors Guild and editor of the union's magazine, Screen Actor. He served in the SAG posts for 28 years and previously worked on newspapers in San Francisco, Minneapolis, Seattle and Salt Lake City.

The Screen Actors announced the appointment of Paul Sargent Clark to succeed Harris. Clark is a former editor of the Hollywood Reporter and taught journalism courses at the University of Southern California.

Unionists Rap Gonzalez for Aid to Farah

Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) was sharply criticized by Latin American unionists for adopting a "union-busting attitude" toward the strike by 3,000 employes of the Farah Manufacturing Co. seeking representation by the Clothing Workers.

In a statement by the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement—the trade union voice of U.S. workers of Latin descent—the council accused Gonzalez of "a shocking demonstration of anti-unionism" in his offer to help Farah obtain a federal loan to reopen two San Antonio factories which had been closed because of the economic effects of the Farah strike and boycott.

The LCLAA also charged that Gonzalez had lent support to the company and 60 of its strikebreakers brought to Washington to picket a meeting of Catholic bishops.

The council said that by this action Gonzalez placed himself "on the side of big business and against the Farah strikers, who are only asking for a fair shake."

In a telegram to the Texas congressman, the LCLAA spelled out its disapproval of his actions and urged him to help persuade Farah to abandon its anti-union policy and "treat its employes as human beings and not with the contempt and prejudice presently demonstrated."

The 1974 Elections

THE STORY OF THE 1974 elections is two four-letter words. One is v-e-t-o. The other is v-o-t-e.

Interestingly, they use the same four letters; they're just arranged a little differently. Interestingly, too, your v-o-t-e next November can free the Congress and many of the good programs it passes from President Nixon's v-e-t-o. Your vote can help elect a veto-proof Congress.

Many Presidents have used the veto power to express their displeasure and disagreement with an act of Congress. Often, the veto has been used to protect ordinary people against the power of the already powerful, as President Truman used it when he vetoed the Taft-Hartley Act (his veto was overridden).

In the hands of President Nixon, however, the veto has been turned into a weapon against the weakest among us. He was the first President ever to veto a basic minimum wage increase, and eight million working poor suffered the consequences. They had not received an increase in more than five years while prices soared uninterruptedly. They are among Nixon's veto-victims.

Millions of working mothers and their children were hit by the Nixon veto of a comprehensive child day care program, millions of elderly by his veto of the Older Americans Act.

More than half a million jobs would have been created at a time of high unemployment by the congressionally enacted accelerated public works program. It was vetoed by Nixon. Another 500,000 job opportunities for youth—the most heavily unemployed segment of the work force—were washed out by a Nixon veto of manpower training legislation.

His veto of an emergency medical services bill, knocking out training of 12,000 medical and paramedical personnel a year, potentially leaves almost any accident victim also a veto-victim.

Nearly 10 million disabled persons are not served by present vocational rehabilitation programs. Many of them would have been protected by congressional action. Nixon vetoed it.

His veto of appropriations for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare took away special training programs for 200,000 handicapped school-age children.

Beyond these, he has vetoed anti-pollution measures, housing and urban development programs, veterans health care, pay raises for federal employes, anti-poverty legislation.

DESPITE HIS OTHER PROBLEMS, the President has been able to make his vetoes stick. Most of the programs he's cancelled have been passed by overwhelming margins in Congress. But Congress hasn't quite had the muscle to muster enough votes to override vetoes.

While it takes only one vote more than the opposition to enact legislation in Congress, it takes a full two-thirds of all Members present and voting to override a presidential veto.

The only way to shake good legislation loose is to elect enough pro-people candidates to make sure the numbers in the House and Senate add up to a veto-proof Congress, one that can override any presidential veto aimed against the people.

This will require the addition of about 20-23 friendly members in the U.S. House and 5-7 in the Senate. To elect them, every vote is going to count.

—From Memo from COPE, Jan. 7, 1974.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, January 19, 1974 No. 3

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

Unlimited Supply



A Word Edgewise:

'Facts' on Energy Shortage Offer a Catalogue of Futility

By John P. Roche

I AM SUPPOSED TO BE an expert on the operations of American government, but I confess I can't make head or tail out of the "energy crisis." As I drive to work, I see one Mobil station out of gas, another one—a couple of miles down the road—selling to all comers.

The oil company sent me as ominous a document as I have seen since General Lewis B. Hershey, the Draft director, mailed me his "greetings" back in 1942, but my neighbors who have gas heat or electricity seem unperturbed. Out in Concord, I'm told, somebody has taken to stealing woodpiles. And to cap the whole business, the Boston Herald ran a photograph of several full oil tankers gently anchored off Boston harbor.

What, for example, can you make of this item: the Boston Edison Co. got a ruling from "Energy Czar" William E. Simon diverting some 4.2 million barrels of residual fuel from Florida to Massachusetts. Then along came an offer to the company from a New York fuel broker to sell 300,000 barrels at $27.50 a throw. The utility, which currently pays about $7 a barrel, rejected this holdup at which point, it seems, Czar Simon indicated that the diversion of the 4.2 million barrels was contingent on Boston Edison's purchasing an additional 300,000 barrels on the open market.

As you read this sort of news, you begin to wonder whether the American public is being ripped off on an unprecedented scale. Then you notice in the London Economist that "the latest sailings from the Arab oil terminals are nearly 40 percent up on a year ago." (Note: this was after the embargo.)

And if you follow business reports, you will discover that a prime suggestion for investors is stock in the huge integrated oil companies—that is, those like Exxon, Shell, Mobil, who take the oil, so to speak, from the cradle to the grave. Conversely, the independents—who rely on the giants for their crude—feel they are under the gun, that the big boys will take this opportunity to get the children off the streets.

If you accept the precepts of laissez-faire economics, you will shrug your shoulders and figure that Adam Smith's invisible hand is twisting our arm. If you are a suspicious type, you will smell a capitalist conspiracy. Right now I refuse to commit myself because the real problem is that nobody seems to know what the facts are, the facts that would provide evidence for a judgment one way or the other.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, for example, has been struggling for almost two years to find out who's doing what to whom. A product of this investigation is a staff study for his subcommittee on Investigations of the Government Operations Committee.

Titled "Staff Study of the Oversight and Efficiency of Executive Agencies with Respect to the Petroleum Industry (and) Recent Fuel Shortages," this document should be required reading in all American government courses. It presents a classic case-study of total executive incompetence, of a flat refusal to engage in realistic planning. Jackson's main concern is to find out who in the Executive Branch knows what the hard data are.

IF THE STORY were not so chilling—literally as well as figuratively: my fingers are cold as I type this—it would be an ideal scenario for the Marx Brothers.

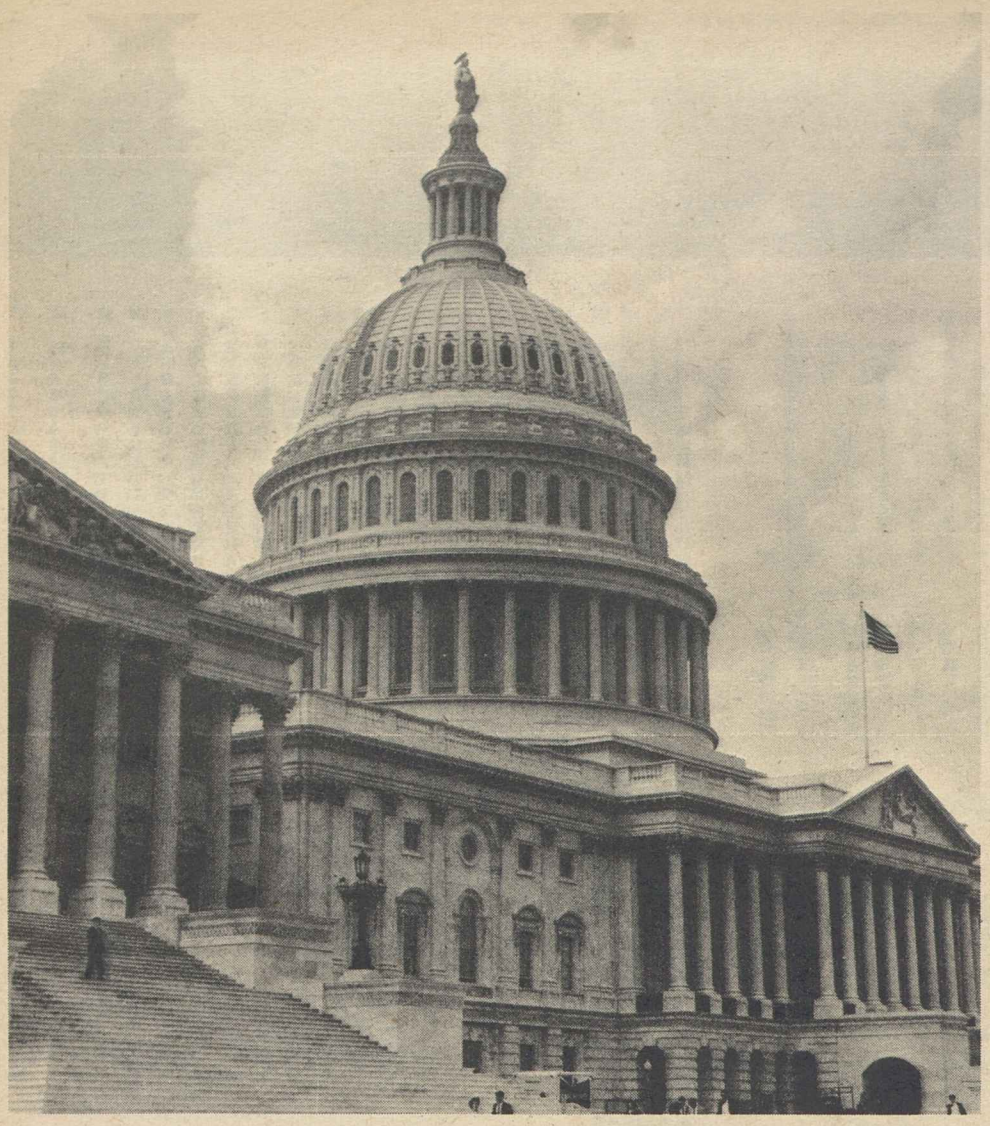
Try this one for size: "On May 11, 1972, President Nixon authorized an increase in oil imports of 230,000 barrels a day because of a rapidly developing shortage of crude required for processing by U.S. refineries. This action was in response to estimates of the potential shortages from industry and government agencies that ranged as high as 500,000 barrels a day to there being no shortage at all in crude oil supplies. The 230,000 barrel figure represented a middle ground between the two extremes of the estimates." For this we pay a President?

It would be pointless to continue this catalogue of futility. Every so often the voice of sense can be heard. For example, on Mar. 23, 1972, William C. Truppner of the Office of Emergency Preparedness sent a memo to his boss, Gen. George Lincoln, noting that our energy policy was based on "unreal assumptions" and the time had to come to "face facts." The memo had no appreciable impact.

Well, if the President can't get the facts, maybe Jackson can, and the senator is no mean bird-dog. His investigation of the petroleum industry may bring some interesting revelations of "free enterprise" in action.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX—No. 3 7 January 19, 1974



A Report On Congress —1973

By Andrew J. Biemiller
Director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation

THE FIRST SESSION of the 93rd Congress was marked by a continuation of the confrontation between the White House and the Congress.

This power struggle—which held in the balance the fate of much progressive social legislation—shifted perceptibly in 1973. The year started with the President, re-elected by one of the largest pluralities in history, dominating the Congress. But with each new revelation of the Watergate scandal, the President's credibility weakened and with it his domination of the Congress. By the end of 1973, the Congress was beginning to reassert its role as a co-equal branch of government.

Thus, the legislative record for 1973 was mixed—good progress in some areas, no progress in others. But always there was a fight, between a defiant Administration indiscriminately using the veto, impoundments and threats of the veto to mold social legislation in its own conservative image and those in Congress as determined as we are not to abandon social progress.

Definitely weighing in on the plus side for the first session of the 93rd Congress was passage of several items of social legislation. In this category are the social security increase, the supplementary security income program for needy persons, a bill authorizing establishment of Health Maintenance Organizations, a one-year extension of 12 vital health programs, and retention of the public service jobs program in the omnibus bill.

Also significant was the passage of a Labor-HEW appropriation for the first time in several years with budget increases for education, health, job safety and poverty programs.

Congress made progress on energy legislation, passing the Alaskan pipeline and mandatory fuel allocations bills.

Additionally, we were successful in rebuffing President Nixon's attempt to delay a hard-earned wage increase for government employes in the face of unrelenting inflation. While Congress did not approach legislating equity in the Administration's economic stabilization program, it did exempt from wage controls those earning less than $3.50 an hour.

AMONG LABOR ISSUES passed were protection for workers on seven bankrupt Northeast railroads and an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act permitting unions to bargain collectively for prepaid group legal benefits.

But there were also some bitter defeats. Heading this list was President Nixon's callous, heartless veto of the minimum wage bill. He used his veto to take out on the working poor his frustration at being unable to saddle younger workers with a subminimum wage.

Several issues were unresolved in the first session of the 93rd Congress. Among these are a genuine excess profits tax to guard against oil companies gouging the public during the energy crisis.

Certainly, tax justice will be a major issue in 1974 following revelations of President Nixon's deliberate use of every available tax loophole and his possibly illegal use of other tax loopholes.

National health insurance, consumer protection and public financing of federal elections cannot be avoided any longer by Congress. Enactment of the Burke-Hartke bill is a must if the American economy is going to withstand the flood of imported products and the wholesale export of American jobs, capital and technology.

But Number One on labor's legislative agenda for 1974 is an increase in the federal minimum wage to $2.20 an hour. We will not compromise the principle of a single minimum wage standard for all workers.

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT that impeachment will be the dominant subject as the second session of the 93rd Congress begins. The AFL-CIO believes that simple justice demands that Richard M. Nixon be impeached and we have documented the impeachable offenses he has committed.

But we do not intend to lose sight of our other legislative objectives. We will demand that Congress either make economic controls equitable and across-the-board or abandon controls altogether. We will demand that Congress move ahead on the issues of trade, housing, education, health, energy and the like.

The problems of working people and their families will not abate while Congress considers impeachment. And the inherent problems of executive abuse of power will also not go away if Congress fails its duty to impeach the President.

By Alexander E. Barkan
Director, AFL-CIO COPE

THE AFL-CIO BELIEVES every election year is an important one. But some are more important than others. This year is one of those.

A glance at the present make-up of the U.S. House and U.S. Senate probably would suggest to most people that things look pretty good for forward-looking legislation. After all, the Senate is controlled by Democrats, 58-42, and that's a healthy bulge. In the House, Democrats hold a 243-189 advantage.

But glances can be deceptive, and a harder, longer look reveals that these margins would be just fine—if it weren't for the fact that just about every major piece of people-helping legislation the Congress enacts gets slapped with a veto by President Nixon.

It takes a margin of just one vote to pass a bill. But it takes two-thirds of all those present and voting to override a presidential veto. On only a couple of occasions has this two-thirds been mustered.

Consequently, the AFL-CIO goal in 1974 is to elect a veto-proof Congress.

IF THERE HAD BEEN a veto-proof Congress in the past few years, millions of Americans working at or near the minimum wage would have received a pay increase that Congress approved, and millions of others would have been brought under the protections of the minimum wage. They weren't, however. The bill passed by Congress was vetoed by Nixon (he became the first President ever to veto a basic minimum wage boost). In the House, 259 members voted to override the veto, while only 164 upheld it, but 154 was enough. The veto stuck.

This scenario has occurred repeatedly in the past few years. Congress enacts legislation of vital importance to average Americans and their families. The President vetoes it. Congress fails to override.

The voting records on these pages tell part of this story, and more. They cover the key issues dealt with by the Congress over the past year. They are the record book in which a congressman or senator tells where he stands on important matters. These recorded votes reveal far more than a campaign speech or a radio/TV ad. They tell where your congressman and senators were when you and other Americans needed them.

IF WE ARE TO ELECT the veto-proof Congress we've set as our goal, every union member and voting-age member of his or her family will have to help out—at least with their votes. A full turnout at the polls will be needed, supporting those candidates who the record shows support workers, opposing those who oppose workers.

Surely, there is a reason for all working people to turn out, for just about all working people—all average Americans—have been veto-victims. Somewhere in the long list of Nixon vetoes, we've all been hit. Minimum wage, emergency medical services, child day care, education for our children, legislation to help older Americans, disaster relief, vocational rehabilitation, manpower training, job-creating legislation, anti-poverty programs, housing and urban development, medical training programs, veterans' health care, public works bills—the list is long and inclusive, and somewhere on the list we will find ourselves.

Veto is a small word for an action that can have big impact.

But, then, so is vote.

This year, use your vote to help cancel Nixon's veto.

The next three pages carry labor's report card on the first session of the 93rd Congress.

Congressmen and senators have been judged on 11 key issues—"R-right" or "W-wrong" on the basis of the position the AFL-CIO took on the legislation. The tables also include the cumulative voting record of each member since election to the House or Senate.

Alongside the voting records are brief descriptions of the issues—what the vote was about and its importance to the labor movement and the nation.

A congressman or senator may claim he supported labor's position because he voted for final passage of a bill. But in many cases, the key vote was on an amendment that would have seriously weakened or greatly improved the bill. The votes used here are those considered most significant.

How Your Repre

1. Minimum Wage (1)

During House debate on a labor-backed $2.20 minimum wage bill which included expanded coverage for over 6 million workers and the elimination of overtime exemptions, a conservative coalition sought to substitute a bill providing no new coverage or elimination of overtime exemptions and establishing a subminimum youth wage.

The House rejected the substitute bill sponsored by Rep. John Erlenborn (R-Ill.) by a 199-218 vote on June 6.

For—Wrong.

Against—Right.

2. Minimum Wage (2)

Despite skyrocketing consumer prices and an ever increasing number of families living in poverty, President Nixon on Sept. 6 vetoed as "inflationary" the labor-supported minimum wage bill.

The House vote on Sept. 19 to override the veto was 259-164, falling 23 votes short of the two-thirds majority required to overcome a presidential veto.

For Overriding—Right.

Against—Wrong.

3. Legal Services Bargaining

The success of experimental programs providing low-cost legal assistance to union members paid for jointly by employers and employes spurred labor-backed legislation amending the Taft-Hartley Act to permit labor unions to bargain collectively for prepaid legal services plans.

During House debate Rep. William Steiger (R-Wis.) proposed to permit employers to refuse to bargain with a union for this fringe benefit. The House rejected Steiger's amendment by 177-223 vote on June 12.

For—Wrong.

Against—Right.

4. Food for Strikers

Striking workers and their families have always been entitled to food stamps as long as they complied with the stringent eligibility requirements under the program. During House action on a farm bill, Rep. William Dickinson (R-Ala.) offered an amendment to deny food stamps to strikers and their families.

The Dickinson amendment was approved by the House on July 19 by a 213-203 vote although later dropped from the bill before final passage.

For—Wrong.

Against—Right.

5. Rail Workers Compensation

During House debate on legislation reorganizing seven bankrupt railroads, Rep. Dan Kuykendall (R-Tenn.) offered an anti-labor amendment to limit the period of compensation for railroad workers who lost their jobs or took pay cuts because of the reorganization.

His amendment was rejected by a 187-198 vote on Nov. 8.

For—Wrong.

Against—Right.

6. Trade Legislation (1)

The AFL-CIO has long urged enactment of the Burke-Hartke trade bill in order to curb the loss of American jobs resulting from unregulated imports, the export of U.S. capital and technology and the runaway of American industry to low-wage areas of the world.

However, the House Ways & Means Committee reported out an Administration-backed bill giving the President blank-check authority to deal with trade problems on a selective basis.

Despite strong labor opposition, the House on Dec. 11 approved the bill by a 272-140 vote.

For—Wrong.

Against—Right.

	1 Minimum Wage (1)	2 Minimum Wage (2)	3 Legal Services	4 Food for Strikers	5 Rail Compensation	6 Trade Legislation (1)	7 Trade Legislation (2)	8 Labor-HEW Appropriations	9 Alaska Pipeline	10 Wage-Price Controls	11 Health Veto	Cumulative Voting Record R	W
ALABAMA													
1. Edwards (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	4	66
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	3	67
3. Nichols (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	14	40
4. Bevill (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	30	27
5. Jones (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	92	35
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	A	W	W	7	63
7. Flowers (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	15	29
ALASKA													
Al Young (R)	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	7	4
ARIZONA													
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11	114
2. Udall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	77	11
3. Steiger (R)	W	A	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	2	52
4. Conlan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	9
ARKANSAS													
1. Alexander (D)	R	R	W	R	A	W	R	R	A	A	R	20	16
2. Mills (D)	A	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	W	R	67	51
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	R	6	51
4. Thornton (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	R	W	W	R	6	4
CALIFORNIA													
1. Clausen, Don (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	14	65
2. Johnson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	98	4
3. Moss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	119	4
4. Leggett (D)	A	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	74	5
5. Burton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	72	1
6. Mailliard (R)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	55	67
7. Dellums (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	31	3
8. Stark (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	11	0
9. Edwards (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	77	1
10. Gubser (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	24	98
11. Ryan (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R		9	1
12. Talcott (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	10	69
13. Vacancy													
14. Waldie (D)	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	A	A	R	48	4
15. McFall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	112	5
16. Sisk (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	106	7
17. McClosky (R)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	25	17
18. Mathias (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	12	46
19. Holifield (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	131	4
20. Moorhead (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	0	10
21. Hawkins (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	76	2
22. Corman (D)	R	R	A	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	86	3
23. Clawson, Del (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	10	64
24. Rousselot (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	6	37
25. Wiggins (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	6	45
26. Rees (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	53	5
27. Goldwater (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	5	36
28. Bell (R)	R	R	A	R	A	W	R	W	R	W	R	31	49
29. Danielson (D)	R	R	R	A	W	R	A	A	R	R	R	28	3
30. Roybal (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	78	2
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	73	2
32. Hosmer (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	24	99
33. Pettis (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	19	38
34. Hanna (D)	R	R	A	R	R	A	W	R	A	R	R	66	7
35. Anderson (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	44	2
36. Ketchum (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	11
37. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R	W	A	A	R	A	R	R	7	1
38. Brown (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	57	1
39. Hinshaw (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	10
40. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	R	16	104
41. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	77	4
42. Burgener (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	9
43. Veysey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	R	8	20
COLORADO													
1. Schroeder (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	10	1
2. Brotzman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	12	55
3. Evans (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	60	10
4. Johnson (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	8
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	11
CONNECTICUT													
1. Cotter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	31	2
2. Steele (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	26	5
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	86	12
4. McKinney (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	20	13
5. Sarasin (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	6	5
6. Grasso (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	31	2
DELAWARE													
Al duPont (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	8	26
FLORIDA													
1. Sikes (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	44	88
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	A	W	R	20	55
3. Bennett (D)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	58	77
4. Chappel (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	13	31
5. Gunter (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	6	5
6. Young (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	6	28
7. Gibbons (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	58	23
8. Haley (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	14	110
9. Frey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	4	40
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	2	9
11. Rogers (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	35	87
12. Burke (R)	W	A	R	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	9	46
13. Lehman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	9	1
14. Pepper (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	77	3
15. Fascell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	95	25
GEORGIA													
1. Ginn (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	7	4
2. Mathis (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	10	22
3. Brinkley (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	14	44
4. Blackburn (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	A	W	W	8	47
5. Young (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	10	0
6. Flynt (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	27	85
7. Davis (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	41	45
8. Stuckey (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	19	33
9. Landrum (D)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	44	73
10. Stephens (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	R	37	53
HAWAII													
1. Matsunaga (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	75	5
2. Mink (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	67	3
IDAHO													
1. Symms (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	1	10
2. Hansen (R)	R	A	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	15	27
ILLINOIS													
1. Metcalf (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	25	1
2. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	26	4
3. Hanrahan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	2	8
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	8	91

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
5. Kluczynski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	118	4
6. Collier (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	11	106
7. Collins (D)	*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	*	R	9	0
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	92	7
9. Yates (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	116	7
10. Young (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	10
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	68	3
12. Crane (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	4	36
13. McClory (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	16	65
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	A	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	5	57
15. Arends (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	13	121
16. Anderson (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	19	74
17. O'Brien (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	3	8
18. Michel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	19	92
19. Railsback (R)	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	21	33
20. Findley (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	12	81
21. Madigan (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	3	8
22. Shipley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	80	17
23. Price (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	133	1
24. Gray (D)	R	R	R	A	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	106	10
INDIANA													
1. Madden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	129	5
2. Landgrebe (R)	R	W	A	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	7	37
3. Brademas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	2
4. Roush (D)	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	W	R	79	8
5. Hillis (R)	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	13	17
6. Bray (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	22	102
7. Myers (R)	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	51
8. Zion (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	6	50
9. Hamilton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	55	16
10. Dennis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	44
11. Hudnut (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	1	9
IOWA													
1. Mezvinsky (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	9	2
2. Culver (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	62	6
3. Gross (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	17	118
4. Smith (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	90	10
5. Scherle (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	7	48
6. Mayne (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	54
KANSAS													
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	7	37
2. Roy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	26	8
3. Winn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	10	47
4. Shriver (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	17	74
5. Skubitz (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	13	66
KENTUCKY													
1. Stubblefield (D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	64	38
2. Natcher (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	90	35
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	24	10
4. Snyder (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	15	53
5. Carter (R)	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	19	49
6. Breckinridge (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	8	3
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	123	9
LOUISIANA													
1. Hebert (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	R	R	40	80
2. Boggs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	10	1
3. Treen (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	9
4. Waggoner (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	16	69
5. Passman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	A	R	R	34	93
6. Rarick (D)	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	10	43
7. Breaux (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	9	1
8. Long (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	21	37
MAINE													
1. Kyros (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	54	3
2. Cohen (R)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	7	4
MARYLAND													
1. Baumann (R)	*	W	*	*	R	W	R	*	W	*	W	2	4
2. Long (D)	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	65	13
3. Sarbannes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	30	3
4. Holt (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	3	8
5. Hogan (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	17	28
6. Byron (D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	13	21
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	30	3
8. Gude (R)	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	42	15
MASSACHUSETTS													
1. Conte (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	54	48
2. Boland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	122	7
3. Donohue (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	126	5
4. Drinan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	31	3
5. Cronin (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	9	2
6. Harrington (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	38	4
7. MacDonald (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	102	11
8. ONeill (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	120	6
9. Moakley (Ind.)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	11	0
10. Heckler (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	39	15
11. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	99	5
12. Studds (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	11	0
MICHIGAN													
1. Conyers (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	A	R	R	61	4
2. Esch (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	W	R	21	34
3. Brown (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	16	40
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	5	77
5. Ford, Gerald (R)	W	W	R	W	W	*	*	W	R	W	W	9	109
6. Chamberlain (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	24	91
7. Riegle (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	40	16
8. Harvey (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	A	W	A	W	19	68
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	15	41
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	11	115
11. Ruppe (R)	W	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	25	31
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	A	R	R	96	7
13. Diggs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	104	4
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	81	5
15. Ford, William (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	65	3
16. Dingell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	108	5
17. Griffiths (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	103	10
18. Huber (R)	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	2	7
19. Broomfield (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	18	32
MINNESOTA													
1. Quie (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	17	88
2. Nelsen (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	9	91
3. Frenzell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	6	28
4. Karth (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	97	4
5. Fraser (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	W	R	R	75	6
6. Zwach (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	20	38
7. Bergland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	28	6
8. Blatnik (D)	A	R	R	A	W	W	R	A	R	R	R	121	7
MISSISSIPPI													
1. Whitten (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	W	R	25	105
2. Bowen (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	3	8
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	8	46
4. Cochran (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	10
5. Lott (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	9
MISSOURI													
1. Clay (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	36	3
2. Symington (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	38	7
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	117	4
4. Randall (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	79	20
5. Bolling (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	122	4
6. Litton (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	8	3
7. Taylor (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	9
8. Ichord (D)	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	49	38
9. Hungate (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	55	13
10. Burlison (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	34	13

sentatives Voted

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
MONTANA													
1. Shoup (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	A	W	R	W	A	6	24
2. Melcher (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	37	9
NEBRASKA													
1. Thone (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	31
2. McCollister (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	32
3. Martin (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	84
NEVADA													
Al Towell (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	3	7
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
1. Wyman (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	11	58
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	19	63
NEW JERSEY													
1. Hunt (R)	W	W	R	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	R	12	43
2. Sandman (R)	W	R	A	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	A	14	39
3. Howard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	64	5
4. Thompson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	112	3
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	32	93
6. Forsythe (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	14	19
7. Widnall (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	54	76
8. Roe (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	38	4
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	69	3
10. Rodino (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	130	2
11. Minish (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	78	3
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	10	1
13. Maraziti (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	8	3
14. Daniels (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	1
15. Patten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79	4
NEW MEXICO													
1. Lujan, Jr. (R)	R	A	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	12	27
2. Runnells (D)	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	A	15	13
NEW YORK													
1. Pike (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	69	24
2. Grover (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	16	64
3. Roncallo (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	3	7
4. Lent (R)	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	W	A	W	W	8	22
5. Wydler (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	29	52
6. Wolff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	62	9
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	89	5
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	83	3
9. Delaney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	121	12
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	41	5
11. Brasco (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	56	2
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	38	2
13. Podell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	45	3
14. Rooney (D)	A	R	A	A	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	125	2
15. Carey (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	81	4
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	11	0
17. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	74	3
18. Koch (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	42	4
19. Rangel (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	28	3
20. Abzug (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	30	3
21. Badillo (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	R	27	3
22. Bingham (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	66	4
23. Peyser (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	25	6
24. Reid (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	69	11
25. Fish (R)	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	21	24
26. Gilman (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	7	4
27. Robison (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	20	85
28. Stratton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	84	12
29. King (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	7	84
30. McEwen (R)	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	8	55
31. Mitchell (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	4	7
32. Hanley (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	65	6
33. Walsh (R)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	W	R	W	W	6	3
34. Horton (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	61	21
35. Conable (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9	61
36. Smith III (R)	W	W	A	W	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	13	55
37. Dulski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	95	5
38. Kemp (R)	A	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	9	22
39. Hastings (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	5	37
NORTH CAROLINA													
1. Jones (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	R	15	44
2. Fountain (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	5	93
3. Henderson (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	W	R	27	66
4. Andrews (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	5	6
5. Mizell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	5	41
6. Preyer (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	22	23
7. Rose (D)	W	R	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	W	R	4	6
8. Ruth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	1	44
9. Martin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	1	10
10. Broyhill (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	6	74
11. Taylor (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	27	66
NORTH DAKOTA													
AL Mark Andrews (R)	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	22	55
OHIO													
1. Keating (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	7	27
2. Clancy (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	9	81
3. Whalen (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	45	12
4. Guyer (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	A	2	8
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	12	91
6. Harsha (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11	81
7. Brown (R)	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	11	45
8. Powell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	5	26
9. Ashley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	A	R	108	8
10. Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	5	54
11. Stanton, J. William (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	22	48
12. Devine (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9	92
13. Mosher (R)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	34	54
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	30	2
15. Wylie (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	9	49
16. Regula (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	2	9
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	A	8	81
18. Hays (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	113	9
19. Carney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	32	0
20. Stanton, James (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	28	4
21. Stokes (D)	A	R	A	A	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	35	3
22. Vanik (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	116	5
23. Minshall (R)	A	W	W	W	A	W	A	A	A	W	W	16	95
OKLAHOMA													
1. Jones (D)	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	6	5
2. McSpadden (D)	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	A	6	4
3. Albert (D)					Speaker							97	15
4. Steed (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	87	38
5. Jarman (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	31	93
6. Camp (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	55
OREGON													
1. Wyatt (R)	R	R	R	R	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	25	42
2. Ullman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	W	R	93	20
3. Green (D)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	R	87	28
4. Dellenback (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	18	40
PENNSYLVANIA													
1. Barrett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	130	1
2. Nix (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	103	1
3. Green (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	68	3
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	55	2
5. Ware (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	W	4	27
6. Yatron (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	41	2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
7. Williams (R)	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	14	45
8. Biester (R)	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	W	R	37	21
9. Shuster (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	10
10. McDade (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	55	25
11. Flood (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	120	7
12. Vacancy													
13. Coughlin (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	15	31
14. Moorehead (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	96	5
15. Rooney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	71	5
16. Eshleman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	8	46
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8	87
18. Heinz (R)	R	R	R	R	W	A	A	W	R	W	W	15	9
19. Goodling (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	5	73
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	39	3
21. Dent (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93	6
22. Morgan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	130	4
23. Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	7	71
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	65	5
25. Clark (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	102	10
RHODE ISLAND													
1. St Germain (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	87	3
2. Tiernan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	53	3
SOUTH CAROLINA													
1. Davis (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	19	7
2. Spense (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	5	26
3. Dorn (D)	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	32	98
4. Mann (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	3	40
5. Gettys (D)	W	W	A	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	17	53
6. Young (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	1	8
SOUTH DAKOTA													
1. Denholm (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	27	6
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	R	1	8
TENNESSEE													
1. Quillen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	8	71
2. Duncan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	11	61
3. Baker (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	4	27
4. Evins (D)	R	R	A	W	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	72	44
5. Fulton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	72	7
6. Beard (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	1	9
7. Jones (D)	W	R	R	W	A	R	R	W	A	W	R	19	22
8. Kuykendall (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	7	49
TEXAS													
1. Patman (D)	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	89	32
2. Wilson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	10	1
3. Collins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	5	41
4. Roberts (D)	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	A	W	R	29	56
5. Steelman (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	9
6. Teague (D)	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	W	A	R	38	84
7. Archer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	3	31
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	54	3
9. Brooks (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	105	19
10. Pickle (D)	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	43	32
11. Poage (D)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	53	66
12. Wright (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	R	80	32
13. Price (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	11
14. Young (D)	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	79	31
15. de la Garza (D)	W	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	W	R	45	22
16. White (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	32	39
17. Burleson (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	26	103
18. Jordan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	11	0
19. Mahon (D)	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	43	88
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	86	3
21. Fisher (D)	A	W	A	A	W	W	A	A	A	W	W	15	111
22. Casey (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	33	67
23. Kazen (D)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	45	13
24. Milford (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	4	7
UTAH													
1. McKay (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	A	W	R	25	5
2. Owens (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	10	0
VERMONT													
AL Mallary (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	4	17
VIRGINIA													
1. Downing (D)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	24	77
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	11	34
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	7	65
4. Daniel, Robert (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	2	9
5. Daniel, Dan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	6	39
6. Butler (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	0	10
7. Robinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	4	30
8. Parris (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	10
9. Wampler (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	14	51
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	16	109
WASHINGTON													
1. Pritchard (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	5	6
2. Meeds (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	68	3
3. Hansen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	85	2
4. McCormack (D)	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	28	2
5. Foley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	61	9
6. Hicks (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	63	7
7. Adams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	72	0
WEST VIRGINIA													
1. Mollahan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	50	1
2. Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	126	7
3. Slack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	87	15
4. Hechler (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	98	6
WISCONSIN													
1. Aspin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	28	5
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	96	7
3. Thomson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	14	80
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	132	3
5. Reuss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	116	5
6. Steiger (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	13	44
7. Obey (D)	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	39	6
8. Froehlich (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	9
9. Davis (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	4	82
WYOMING													
AL Teno Roncalio (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	36	8

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
***** Not in Congress at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

7. Trade Legislation (2)

Although strongly opposing final passage of the trade bill, the AFL-CIO supported the adoption of an amendment to the bill sponsored by Rep. Charles Vanik (D-Ohio) prohibiting government-backed credits or loan guarantees to the Soviet Union until such time as it eased its restrictive emigration policies.

By an overwhelming 319-80 vote, the House on Dec. 11 approved the Vanik amendment.

For—Right.

Against—Wrong.

8. Labor—HEW Appropriations

During House debate on appropriations for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, conservatives led by Rep. Robert Michel (R-Ill.) attempted to slash $631 million from the measure, directly affecting some 26 labor-supported social programs in health, education and economic opportunity.

The Michel strategy, to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to delete these funds from the bill, was rejected by the House on June 26 by a 186-219 rollcall vote.

For—Wrong.

Against—Right.

9. Alaskan Pipeline

Administration opposition to a number of Senate amendments to the Alaskan pipeline bill, particularly a consumer protection provision, moved the conservative coalition in the House to oppose adoption of a House-Senate conference report on the pipeline legislation.

Rep. William Steiger (R-Wis.) attempted to send the legislation back to conference with instructions to delete the consumer provisions.

Labor strongly opposed this maneuver and the House rejected the Steiger motion by a 162-213 vote on Nov. 12.

For—Wrong.

Against—Right.

10. Wage-Price Controls

Legislation extending the President's wage-price control authority for an additional year cleared the House Banking Committee with labor-supported provisions rolling back prices, interest rates and rents while exempting workers earning less than $3.50 hourly from wage controls.

Strong Administration and business opposition to these provisions resulted in a successful parliamentary maneuver supported by Republicans and southern Democrats aimed at sidetracking the committee bill.

The effect was to pave the way for House approval of a substitute one-year measure which extended the existing inequitable economic control program.

The key 147-258 vote came on a procedural issue on April 16. An affirmative vote opposed adoption of the inadequate substitute bill.

For—Right.

Against—Wrong.

11. Health Veto

Because "The Emergency Medical Services Act of 1973" included a provision prohibiting the Administration from phasing out eight existing Public Health Service hospitals, President Nixon vetoed this labor-supported legislation.

On Sept. 12, the House fell five votes short of the two-thirds needed to override the President's action. The vote to override was 273-144.

Later in the session, the ban against closing Public Health Service hospitals without the consent of Congress was written into a high-priority Defense Dept. authorization bill which the President signed into law.

For Overriding—Right.

Against—Wrong.

How Your Senators Voted

1. Minimum Wage

Senators Robert Taft (R-Ohio) and Peter Dominick (R-Colo.) attempted to gut the labor-backed minimum wage bill by stretching the schedule for raising the wage floor, limiting new coverage and overtime protection and imposing a youth subminimum wage rate.

The Senate on July 18 rejected this effort by a 40-57 vote.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

2. Prepaid Legal Services

The Senate rejected an anti-labor amendment by Senators John Tower (R-Tex.) and Paul Fannin (R-Ariz.) to a bill allowing unions to bargain for the establishment of prepaid legal services plans. Their amendment would have allowed employers to refuse to bargain for this fringe benefit. It was defeated by a 26-66 vote.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

3. Food for Strikers

An attempt by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-S.C.) to deny food stamps to needy families of strikers was tabled—and thus killed—by a 58-34 vote on July 31.

For Tabling—Right. Against—Wrong.

4. Rail Workers Compensation

Labor supported legislation reorganizing seven bankrupt railroads which included compensation to rail workers displaced or suffering pay cuts because of the reorganization. Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R-Md.) sought to limit payments to workers. The Senate rejected the anti-labor proposal by a 37-59 vote on Dec. 11.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

5. Union Political Action

A campaign reform bill included a labor-supported provision repealing a technicality in the existing law that appeared to restrict legitimate political action by unions as well as corporations holding government manpower training contracts. An amendment by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), which would have dropped the labor-supported repealer from the bill, was rejected by a 38-51 vote on July 27.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

6. Presidential Election Financing

A labor-backed amendment which would have provided public financing of presidential elections was killed by a filibuster led by Sen. James Allen (D-Ala.).

A key 47-33 vote to halt the filibuster by closing debate was short of the two-thirds required under the Senate's rules.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

7. Natural Gas Prices

Consumers would have paid even higher prices if the Senate had approved an amendment by Sen. James Buckley (Cons. R-N.Y.) to deregulate the price of natural gas at the wellhead. It tabled, thus killing, the Buckley amendment by a 45-43 vote on Dec. 19.

For Tabling—Right. Against—Wrong.

8. National Defense

In order to insure nuclear parity with the Soviet Union as provided for under the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, the AFL-CIO supported funding of the construction of two Trident nuclear submarines. During debate on the Defense Dept. authorization bill which included funds for this program, Sen. Thomas McIntyre (D-N.H.) offered an amendment which, by cutting Trident funds in half, would have considerably slowed this program.

This effort, opposed by organized labor, was defeated by a narrow 47-49 vote on Sept. 27.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

9. Voter Registration

A filibuster against a labor-supported bill establishing a nationwide postcard voter registration system was broken on May 9 by a 67-32 vote to close debate.

For Cloture—Right. Against—Wrong.

10. Wage-Price Controls

During debate on legislation extending the President's wage-price control authority, a labor-supported amendment freezing interest rates offered by Sen. Thomas McIntyre (D-N.H.) was killed as the Senate on Mar. 20 voted 45-41 for a motion by Sen. Wallace Bennett (R-Utah) to table the amendment.

For Tabling—Wrong. Against—Right.

11. Vocational Rehabilitation Veto

A Senate vote of 60-36 on Apr. 3 was short of the two-thirds needed to override President Nixon's veto of a bill extending and expanding rehabilitation programs for the physically handicapped.

For Overriding—Right. Against—Wrong.

	1 Minimum Wage	2 Legal Services	3 Food for Strikers	4 Rail Compensation	5 Union Political Action	6 Election Financing	7 Gas Prices	8 National Defense	9 Voter Registration	10 Wage-Price Controls	11 Vocational Rehabilitation	Cumulative Voting Record R	W
ALABAMA													
Allen (D)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	12	32
Sparkman (D)	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	73	55
ALASKA													
Gravel (D)	R	R	A	A	A	R	A	W	R	R	R	34	4
Stevens (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	A	W	25	13
ARIZONA													
Fannin (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	6	61
Goldwater (R)	W	A	A	W	R	A	W	R	W	A	R	5	82
ARKANSAS													
Fulbright (D)	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	R	A	R	61	58
McClellan (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	27	98
CALIFORNIA													
Cranston (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	42	2
Tunney (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	28	3
COLORADO													
Haskell (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	W	R	8	2
Dominick (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	67
CONNECTICUT													
Ribicoff (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	75	6
Weicker (R)	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	R	W	W	R	12	19
DELAWARE													
Biden (D)	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	8	2
Roth (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	30
FLORIDA													
Chiles (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	15	17
Gurney (R)	W	R	W	R	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	9	34
GEORGIA													
Nunn (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	A	W	4	6
Talmadge (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	31	79
HAWAII													
Inouye (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	70	4
Fong (R)	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	46	47
IDAHO													
Church (D)	R	A	W	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	89	14
McClure (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	2	8
ILLINOIS													
Stevenson (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	26	6
Percy (R)	R	A	R	R	W	A	R	W	R	A	R	33	16
INDIANA													
Bayh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	65	5
Hartke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	79	9
IOWA													
Clark (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	9	2
Hughes (D)	R	A	R	R	W	A	R	W	R	A	R	34	5
KANSAS													
Dole (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	10	49
Pearson (R)	R	R	R	W	R	A	W	A	R	W	R	26	51
KENTUCKY													
Huddleston (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	9	2
Cook (R)	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	21	24
LOUISIANA													
Johnston (D)	W	R	W	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	5	5
Long (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	67	56
MAINE													
Hathaway (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	8	3
Muskie (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	85	7
MARYLAND													
Beall (R)	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	13	20
Mathias (R)	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	R	32	13
MASSACHUSETTS													
Kennedy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	72	4
Brooke (R)	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	W	R	R	R	44	7
MICHIGAN													
Hart (D)	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	90	4
Griffin (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	18	37
MINNESOTA													
Humphrey (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	85	2
Mondale (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	63	4
MISSISSIPPI													
Eastland (D)	W	W	A	R	R	W	A	R	W	W	A	23	102
Stennis (D)	A	A	W	A	A	W	W	R	A	A	A	28	98
MISSOURI													
Eagleton (D)	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	W	R	R	R	37	6
Symington (D)	R	R	R	A	W	A	R	W	R	A	R	109	9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
MONTANA													
Mansfield (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	A	R	104	19
Metcalf (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	78	6
NEBRASKA													
Curtis (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	4	116
Hruska (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	9	115
NEVADA													
Bible (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	78	40
Cannon (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	70	25
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
McIntyre (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	68	6
Cotton (R)	W	W	W	W	A	A	A	R	W	W	W	15	103
NEW JERSEY													
Williams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	100	3
Case (R)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	101	21
NEW MEXICO													
Montoya (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	91	9
Domenici (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	2	9
NEW YORK													
Buckley (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	2	29
Javits (R)	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	A	R	W	R	108	19
NORTH CAROLINA													
Ervin (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	30	92
Helms (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	2	9
NORTH DAKOTA													
Burdick (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	79	9
Young (R)	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	33	95
OHIO													
Saxbe (R)	W	W	R	W	A	A	A	W	R	W	W	11	22
Taft (R)	W	R	R	W	W	A	A	A	R	W	W	7	23
OKLAHOMA													
Bartlett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	1	10
Bellmon (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	10	35
OREGON													
Hatfield (R)	W	R	A	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	R	31	21
Packwood (R)	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	17	26
PENNSYLVANIA													
Schweiker (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	40	6
Scott (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	75	51
RHODE ISLAND													
Pastore (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	113	9
Pell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	82	4
SOUTH CAROLINA													
Hollings (D)	W	R	W	W	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	27	29
Thurmond (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	12	108
SOUTH DAKOTA													
Abourezk (D)	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	8	1
McGovern (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	W	R	R	R	66	6
TENNESSEE													
Baker (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	A	W	12	38
Brock (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	R	W	W	6	70
TEXAS													
Bentsen (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	20	24
Tower (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	5	73
UTAH													
Moss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	86	7
Bennett (R)	W	W	A	W	R	W	A	R	W	W	W	8	111
VERMONT													
Aiken ( )	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	70	59
Stafford (R)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	17	10
VIRGINIA													
Byrd (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	57
Scott (R)	W	A	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	2	7
WASHINGTON													
Jackson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	119	1
Magnuson (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	123	3
WEST VIRGINIA													
Byrd (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	72	42
Randolph (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	82	16
WISCONSIN													
Nelson (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	72	5
Proxmire (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	97	14
WYOMING													
McGee (D)	R	R	A	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	74	12
Hansen (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	5	52

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
* Not in Congress at time.

Votes by senators while members of the House are not included in this record.

Msgr. Higgins Says:

'Concerned' Farm Labor Group Strives to Block Basic Rights

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

THE WASHINGTON POST recently published a rather lengthy letter signed by the research director of an organization known as the Farm Labor Research Committee. I thought I knew about all of the Washington-based organizations working in the field of farm labor, but this is one I had never heard of before. Judging from the contents of its letter to the Post, I would say that the organization bears very close watching.

This is by way of saying that a number of us in Washington, who are committed to the cause of trade unionism and collective bargaining in the agricultural industry, have already decided among ourselves to watch this committee like a hawk because we are convinced that it's up to no good so far as the farm workers of this nation are concerned.

The committee's overall purpose—as its own promotion literature comes close to admitting—is to prevent, or at least to discourage or delay, the organization of farm workers into a viable union of their own choosing and thus to make it impossible for them to engage in collective bargaining with the growers who employ them.

More specifically, the committee's avowed purpose—but by no means its only purpose—is to prevent farm workers from being covered under the National Labor Relations Act.

The committee takes the position — as expressed, for example, in its letter to the Post — that "far from protecting personal freedom, the National Labor Relations Act effectively subordinates the individual rights of employes and employers to the rights of the union organization. Under the NLRA's monopoly bargaining provision, a particular union selected by a bare majority of employes voting in a representation election becomes the exclusive bargaining agent for all employes in the unit—including those who did not vote in the election, and those who wish to act as their own bargaining agents, without representation by any union."

Running this argument right into the ground, the committee concludes by saying that "the extension of our present system of labor law to agricultural workers would do nothing to protect the individual rights of the farm workers who are being used as pawns in the power struggle between the Farm Workers and the Teamsters. It would, in effect, give the authority of law to the abrogation of those rights."

This is old stuff to anyone who has even a casual interest in the subject of federal labor legislation. It's a faithful paraphrase of the almost obsessively anti-union line which the National Right to Work Committee has been peddling throughout the United States for these many years.

This raises the question, incidentally, as to whether or not there is a direct or indirect tie-in between the National Right to Work Committee and the newly established Farm Labor Research Committee.

There can be no doubt about the fact that their goal is not merely to prevent the nation's farm workers from being covered under the labor act, but to prevent or at least to discourage them from organizing—period.

The new committee's recent letter to the Post makes it abundantly clear that this is what they are up to. The letter argues, on the basis of a very superficial study made by the Arizona Ecumenical Council in September 1972, that the majority of farm workers interviewed in California and Arizona do not want to join a union. According to the council, the workers said they already make better wages than unions would pay; they want freedom to move about; they have doubts that union members have any rights, any power, or any input; their main concern is protection of their personal freedom.

THAT'S WHAT'S KNOWN as throwing down the gauntlet not only to the UFW but also to the Teamsters, who, whatever mistakes they may have committed in their ill-advised and hopefully ill-fated struggle against the UFW, are firmly committed to the cause of trade unionism and collective bargaining.

Hopefully, then, the Teamsters will cooperate with the UFW and with the rest of the labor movement in a joint effort to neutralize and counteract the anti-union propaganda of the Farm Labor Research Committee and similar organizations.

It goes without saying that these organizations are entitled to their own opinion about the pros and cons of covering the nation's farm workers under existing federal labor legislation. On this issue there is obviously room for honest differences of opinion. Even the UFW is not in favor of straight coverage under the present National Labor Relations Act. The UFW is demanding that the NLRA be amended to meet the particular needs of its own constituents.

Needless to add, however, there is all the difference in the world, on the one hand, between amending the NLRA in such a way as to protect farm workers in the free exercise of their right to organize and, on the other hand, putting pressure on the Congress to try to prevent or discourage farm workers from exercising this constitutional right.

Any organization which is committed to the latter objective is no friend of the farm workers, and the sooner it folds up its tent and goes out of business, the better it will be for everybody concerned in the agricultural industry.

For Needy, Communities:

Public Service Jobs Program Hailed as Major Breakthrough

THE FIRST permanent public service employment program is a major breakthrough in the long drive to open meaningful jobs to disadvantaged Americans, Kenneth Young, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, declared.

The bipartisan measure, approved despite stiff White House objection, spells out strong safeguards to assure that states and localities use the authorized federal funds to create jobs in providing badly needed public services and not divert those funds to other projects. He pointed out that the new law fixes direct responsibility for certifying state and local public service employment programs on the Secretary of Labor.

"If he carries out the purposes of the act," Young declared, "it can do a good job" and avoid the pitfalls of no-strings-attached revenue sharing. Young appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Young said the $600 million earmarked for public service jobs in areas of substantial unemployment over the next 18 months is "nowhere near enough." He predicted that labor and other groups that have pushed hard for the program for many years will mount a major effort to expand it.

He said that since the energy shortage hadn't loomed in crisis proportions when the measure was in the final stages of congressional action, it wasn't a major factor at that time, but surely will be in the months ahead.

Public service jobs created under the law will not be "make-work jobs, leaf-raking and that kind of thing," Young stressed, but meaningful jobs in providing badly needed services that states and localities are unable to finance on their own.

Young noted that health, education, police and fire protection, sanitation, conservation and recreation are among the areas most likely to be involved in the public service jobs created under the law, and that programs would be aimed at permanent jobs in both the private and public sectors of the economy.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE RECENT ENACTMENT of the Health Maintenance Organization Act to provide an alternative for fee-for-service medical care represents the first initiative by the federal government which attempts to come to grips directly with the organization of the health care industry.

As might be expected, the measure was fought by the American Medical Association and opposed in some sections by the Administration, although President Nixon acclaimed the final product.

Under the new legislation the government is authorized to help establish various forms of prepaid direct-care health delivery programs. Major prototypes of HMOs are such well-known plans as the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, the Health Insurance Plan (HIP) of Greater New York, Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound and Group Health Association of Washington, D.C.

In contrast to the traditional fee-for-service medical system, all HMOs, under the new law, must provide a comprehensive package of basic health benefits to patient-members for a fixed prepayment amount.

The new law includes these major provisions:

1. Authorizes $325 million over a five-year period, far less than urged by labor and included in the Senate-passed bill which authorized $805 million over three years.

2. Requires a comprehensive set of basic health services to be provided by all HMOs including, in addition to curative medicine, preventative health services as well as outpatient evaluation and crisis intervention, and services for alcoholism and drug addiction.

3. Preempts restrictive state laws for HMOs that qualify for assistance under the bill.

4. Requires employers to offer their employes the choice of joining an HMO under any health benefit plan.

5. Requires regulation of the HMOs by the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare.

6. Requires 20 percent of appropriated funds to be spent in non-metropolitan areas.

HMOs, according to the Committee for National Health Insurance, are a foundation for National Health Security which would be built largely, but not exclusively, on group practice.

The committee issues some warnings, though, namely that HMOs do not offer an answer to the financing of programs even though they are a far more efficient and better form of health care delivery. They should not, he says, divert the drive for national health security.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) issued a similar caution:

"I have never considered HMOs to be a panacea or the answer to all the problems of our current health care system. Of equal importance are the problems of financing health care services, the appropriate production of health care manpower, and the equitable distribution of health care facilities, equipment and personnel throughout the country.

Kennedy is a co-sponsor, along with Rep. Martha Griffiths (D-Mich.) and Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.) of labor-supported health security legislation.

Bert Seidman, director of social security for the AFL-CIO, said that HMOs are the "backbone of national health security." However, he stressed that until health security is enacted, HMOs do not provide the financing mechanism and do not meet the problems of low-income people and the elderly.

Seidman sees another problem. The many services that an HMO must provide to be qualified—including home health services, preventative children's dental services—do not make it competitive to Blue Cross and Blue Shield on a dollar basis. However, its benefits are far greater.

The Administration, which is offering its own version of health insurance which would continue the private health carriers, wants to tie the HMOs into its limited proposal.



MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH toward decent jobs for disadvantaged Americans looms as a result of congressional enactment of a permanent public service employment program, Kenneth Young, center, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning Young were Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine, left, and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Brief Defends Welfare Aid to Needy Strikers

The AFL-CIO has urged the Supreme Court to reject an attempt by a New Jersey employer to bar families of strikers from federal and state welfare benefits.

The suit stems from a since-concluded strike by the Teamsters against the Super Tire Engineering Co.

Some of the strikers had received welfare benefits in accordance with state regulations declaring that "an individual who is participating in a lawful labor dispute, and who is needy, has the same right to apply for public assistance, for himself and his dependents, as any other individual who is needy."

The company contended that such assistance to needy strikers amounted to an interference with free collective bargaining in defiance of federal law aimed at prohibiting interference with bargaining.

The AFL-CIO's brief to the Supreme Court pointed up the far-fetched nature of the argument. It cited various forms of government benefits that companies continue to receive during strikes, and quoted from congressional debates to demonstrate that "Congress has consistently treated employers and employes engaged in a labor dispute as eligible for the benefits of economic and social legislation of general application for which they are otherwise qualified."

Furthermore, the federation noted, regulations by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare specifically leave it up to the states to decide whether families in need because a father is on strike qualify for benefits under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

Two lower court decisions went against the employer. A federal district court dismissed the suit for failure to state a valid cause of action and the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the case was "moot" since the benefits were no longer being paid.

Andrew Lewis, Maryland-D.C. Leader, Dies

Cumberland, Md.—Services were held here for Andrew M. Lewis, Jr., president of the Maryland-District of Columbia AFL-CIO, who died of a heart ailment in Baltimore Jan. 10. He was 47.

Maryland Gov. Marvin Mandel, who served as an honorary pallbearer, was among the numerous government officials and labor representatives attending the funeral rites.

Lewis, elected president of the State AFL-CIO last August, had been secretary-treasurer since 1967. He is a former officer of Glass & Ceramic Workers Local 180 of Cumberland.

In a letter of condolence to his widow, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said that Lewis "was an energetic, dedicated trade unionist who earned wide respect for his abilities and vision. The labor movement has lost a man devoted to the principles of economic and social justice."

Besides his widow, Alma Louise, Lewis is survived by five children. Interment was in Cumberland.

First Vice Pres. Edward Courtney is serving as acting president of the state federation until the executive board selects a successor.



MARTIN LUTHER KING Peace Prize of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is presented to President Cesar Chavez of the Farm Workers by Mrs. Coretta King, widow of the slain civil rights leader. The award was made at an observance of Dr. King's 45th birthday in Atlanta.

NLRB Recognizes Role of No-Raid Plan

The National Labor Relations Board has refused to issue a bargaining order against a union that validly disclaimed representation rights in order to comply with the "no-raid" provisions of the AFL-CIO's internal disputes plan.

Up until 1971, the employes of the two concerns involved in the shellfish industry in the state of Washington were represented by a local of the Seafarers. In that year, some of the workers left the SIU local, and joined a local of the Meat Cutters. The two employers subsequently petitioned the NLRB for an election. SIU thereupon filed charges against the Meat Cutters under Article XX of the AFL-CIO constitution.

Elections ultimately were held at the two firms, and the Meat Cutters' local was certified as the employes' bargaining agent. The local reached agreement on a new contract at one firm, and was in negotiations at the other.

At that point, an arbitrator heard the SIU charges, and determined that the Meat Cutters had violated Article XX of the AFL-CIO constitution. The Meat Cutters instructed the local to "keep hands off" the employes at the two firms, and the local refused to sign the contract it had negotiated with one employer or to negotiate further with the other.

The companies filed charges of refusal to bargain against the local with the NLRB, and a complaint was issued. In response, the local admitted the allegations in the complaint and noted it was "barred by reason of Article XX" from continuing to represent the workers. Subsequently, in consequence of a directive from the international, the Meat Cutters' local advised the board it no longer wished to represent the employes.

The local did not appear at the hearing before the NLRB administrative law judge, and the ALJ granted a judgment by default. He also entered a recommended order directing the local to sign the contract with one company, and to bargain with the other.

A three-member panel of the Board, consisting of John H. Fanning, Howard Jenkins, Jr., and John A. Penello, set aside the finding of default, deciding not to enter any order against the local.

The board agreed with the administrative law judge that the local was under an obligation to bargain with the two companies during the period after it was certified, and before it disclaimed interest in representing the employes. However, the board declared that:

"There is no evidence to indicate that the disclaimer was a mere tactical maneuver to avoid the effects of the collective bargaining agreement, or to avoid bargaining, or was otherwise not made in good faith.

"To the contrary, it appears that the disclaimer was intended as a formal announcement that respondent, in compliance with the 'no-raid' provision of the AFL-CIO constitution, was no longer interested in or willing to represent the employes involved."

The board concluded that the "disclaimer was effective as of the date made," and that it would serve no useful purpose to enter a cease-and-desist order to correct the technical past violation.

"Moreover, in view of the fact that respondent's violation of Section 8(b)(3) occurred as a result of its decision to come into compliance with the 'no-raid' provision of the AFL-CIO constitution, as respondent has clearly decided to conform its organizing activities to those provisions and has disclaimed all representative rights and interests as to the employes involved herein . . . we see no useful purpose in entering a cease-and-desist order. . . ."

G. E. Woodcock Retires From Rail Board Post

Chicago—G. E. (Jerry) Woodcock, long-time assistant to the labor member of the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board, will retire on Feb. 1.

Woodcock began his service with the board in Washington, D.C., in 1937, after working some 10 years for the Illinois Terminal Railroad in Decatur, Ill. A member of the Railway & Airline Clerks for more than 40 years, he was its state legislative representative at the time he joined the board staff.

For 1974:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Below is a preliminary list of conventions scheduled for 1974 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
Mar. 18	Marine Engineers	Miami Beach
Mar. 25-28	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh
Apr. 15	Metal Polishers	Cincinnati
Apr. 21	Mechanics Educational Society	Pittsburgh
May 13-17	Canadian Labor Congress	Vancouver, B.C.
May 20-24	Jewelry Workers	Miami Beach
May 31	Ladies' Garment Workers	Miami Beach
May (no date)	New Mexico	Albuquerque
June 9-14	Office & Professional Employes	Miami Beach
June 10	Distillery Workers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
June 10-12	Idaho	Boise
June 10-14	Furniture Workers	Louisville, Ky.
June 10-14	State, County & Municipal Employes	Honolulu
June 18-21	Musicians	Anaheim, Calif.
June 24-28	Communications Workers	Kansas City
June (no date)	Oregon	Coos Bay
July 8	Maintenance of Way Employes	Denver
July 15-19	Newspaper Guild	St. Louis
July 28	Glass & Ceramic Workers	Orlando, Fla.
July 29-Aug. 2	Professional & Technical Engineers	Chicago
July 29-Aug. 1	Railroad Yardmasters	San Francisco
July 29-Aug. 2	Carpenters	Chicago
Aug. 3-9	Typographical Union	St. Louis
Aug. 7-9	Iowa	Sioux City
Aug. 7-14	Bakery & Confectionery Workers	Denver
Aug. 11-13	Nevada	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 11-17	Letter Carriers	Seattle
Aug. 12	Theatrical Stage Employes	Los Angeles
Aug.12-17	Postal Workers	Miami Beach
Aug.15-17	Montana	Helena
Aug. 19-21	Nebraska	Fremont
Aug. 19-23	Fire Fighters	Baltimore
Aug. 19-23	Teachers	Toronto
Aug. 22-24	Virginia	Roanoke
Aug. 26-30	Government Employes	Boston
Sept. (no date)	Missouri	St. Louis
Sept. (no date)	North Carolina	
Sept. 8-11	Illinois	Chicago
Sept. 8-12	Railway Supervisors	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 9	Painters	Los Angeles
Sept. 9	Sleeping Car Porters	Chicago
Sept. 9-13	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	Chicago
Sept. 9-13	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	Kansas City
Sept. 12-14	North Dakota	Minot
Sept. 16-20	Sheet Metal Workers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Sept. 20-22	Rhode Island	Cranston
Sept. 23-27	Chemical Workers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 23-27	Steelworkers	Atlantic City, N.J.
Oct. (no date)	Broadcast Employes & Technicians	Atlanta
Oct. 1-4	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 7-10	Florida	Lake Buena Vista
Oct. 7-11	Clothing Workers	Miami Beach
Oct. 14-17	Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	Miami Beach
Oct. 21-26	Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers	Toronto
Oct. 21-24	Mississippi	Jackson
Nov. 10-15	Flight Engineers	Montreal

Stand on Olympics Supported

Boston—Resolutions supporting the AFL-CIO position that the 1980 Olympics not be held in Moscow were introduced in the Massachusetts legislature.

The duplicate resolutions, based on an editorial by AFL-CIO President George Meany in the September 1973 issue of the Federationist magazine, were sponsored by bipartisan groups in the state House and Senate.

Citing the attacks on American and Israeli athletes at the World University Games in Moscow last August, the resolution urged the U.S. and International Olympic Committees to oppose the selection of Moscow for the 1980 games.

The resolutions reiterate Meany's editorial in suggesting that the games be granted "only to a country that is willing and able to assure security and freedom from harassment of athletes and spectators alike."

Labor Editors Told:

Oil Firms Using Shortage To Boost Prices, Profits

By John R. Oravec

The government must protect American consumers from the "big rip-off" as the oil industry jacks up fuel prices in the energy emergency, Lee C. White told a luncheon meeting of the International Labor Press Association.

White, who was chairman of the Federal Power Commission in the Johnson Administration, said he didn't think the fuel shortage is the result of a conspiracy, but he did suggest that some big oil firms may be holding back on supplies to achieve higher prices.

Meanwhile, the executive boards of two AFL-CIO unions called on Congress to correct numerous abuses affecting consumers in the crisis.

The Steelworkers and the State, County & Municipal Employes charged the situation is largely the result of mismanagement by the White House.

They urged Congress immediately to set up strict reporting procedures for fuel and energy corporations and impose an excess profits tax to guard against price gouging.

The USWA said the Justice Dept. should fully investigate the possibility of an artificially contrived fuel crisis, created to instigate a massive increase in prices.

Whether the current crisis is real or contrived, White said in his address to the ILPA, oil company executives are in business to maximize profits. And in the existing emergency some petroleum prices have been raised 30 to 40 percent.

"This is outrageous," declared White, who now heads the Energy Task Force of the Consumer Federation of America.

He said that even the oil industry is embarrassed by its 1973 profits picture as earnings shot up 80 to 90 percent over the preceding year.

The AFSCME resolution called on Congress to place all fuel and energy corporations under strict government supervision, covering rates, profits, explorations, corporate interlocks and stock practices.

White said the Nixon Administration is using the wrong approach by allowing the marketplace to control prices in a crisis situation.

He also noted that while the Administration is prodding Congress to enact an emergency energy bill, the White House is clearly opposed to legislation that would impose an excess profits tax and require oil firms to make public information on oil reserves.

The public must rely on the government as its only source of information to determine the magnitude of the energy crisis, White observed.

While it is still difficult to determine the full impact of the energy emergency on the basis of information available to the public, White stressed that the crisis is real for the worker who has lost a job because of the shortage. He noted that the fuel shortage is having a particular economic impact in the travel and recreation industries where mass layoffs have hit workers in some areas.

White acknowledged that recent news reports and meetings with groups around the country tend to conflict with earlier claims of the severity of the shortages.

He said representatives of the National Farmers Union had told him that the only shortage they encountered in the Midwest was the lack of storage facilities for an ample supply of fuel. And in New England, he said, tankers were lined up off-shore waiting to unload their oil cargo because storage tanks were filled to capacity.

But he warned that at least part of this was due to the success of one aspect of the Administration's program—its appeal "to pray for a mild winter."

One of the beneficial aspects coming out of the crisis is the general agreement on a commitment to develop alternatives to reliance on fossil fuels as energy sources, White pointed out. He said the long-range national policy will focus on the wider uses of nuclear, solar, geothermal, wind and tidal energy sources.

And he urged the establishment of a public corporation as essential for the exploration for new petroleum supplies on federally owned land. Citing the spectacular profit gains of the past year, White suggested that time also has come for Congress to consider whether the oil industry should be regulated as a public utility.



SERVICE AWARD of the International Labor Press Association is presented by the new ILPA president, Max Steinbock, left, to Raymond W. Pasnick, outgoing president. ILPA service awards also went to Burt Beck of the Clothing Workers' Advance, Aldo Vagnozzi of the Michigan AFL-CIO News, E. T. (Buck) Harris of the Screen Actor, J. R. Watkins of the Chattanooga Labor World, and Kenneth Fiester, past president of the ILPA.

Congress Probe Asked On Airline Cutbacks

The Transport Workers have called on Congress to investigate "covert covenants" among the major airlines which, "abetted by the industry-dominated Civil Aeronautics Board, are pursuing outrageous, public-be-damned policies" to reap enormous profits out of the present energy crisis.

TWU President Matthew Guinan and Vice President William Lindner of the union's Air Transport Division say the airlines' latest plan to capitalize on the fuel shortage is to eliminate meal service on most flights.

"The companies propose to eliminate this regular longstanding service to airline passengers, and use the curtailment of services as an excuse for further layoffs of flight attendants," the TWU leaders charged in telegrams to Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, and Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.), chairman of the House Commerce Committee.

"TWU has already pointed out that the airlines are perpetrating a gigantic hoax upon the nation with their slashing of needed service under the guise of saving fuel while their real purpose is to vastly improve their profits," Guinan and Lindner noted.

"To date, there have been 16,000 airline employes laid off, hundreds of so-called non-profitable flights cancelled, wholesale swapping of money-making routes between companies, drastic curtailments of off-peak service, and an almost total abandonment of consideration for the needs of the traveling public," they said. "Elimination of meal service is the last straw."

Guinan and Lindner charged that the airline industry, with the open encouragement of the CAB, is "taking advantage of what has now become a questionable fuel crisis" to effectively create mergers in defiance of antitrust safeguards of the public interest.



AMERICAN CONSUMERS must look to the government for protection against unfair price increases of petroleum fuels, former Federal Power Commission Chairman Lee C. White tells the International Labor Press Association. White suggested that some big oil firms may be holding back supplies to achieve higher prices.

Appeals Court Upholds Union Membership Role

A union has the right to refuse membership to those who leave its ranks to engage in strikebreaking, the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled.

Reversing a decision of the National Labor Relations Board, the court found that while Section 7 of the Taft-Hartley Act may protect an employe from judicially-enforced union rules or penalties, another section of the law "preserves a union's most basic power: that of granting or withholding membership."

The case evolved from an October 1969 strike by the Machinists at General Electric's South Portland, Me., plant. Some employes resigned from the union, and returned to work.

Citing a provision in the Machinists' constitution prohibiting members from accepting employment in an establishment where a lawful strike is in progress, the union suspended five of the strikebreakers and barred them "from any and all union activities" for a period of five years. It also fined the five.

The NLRB agreed with its administrative law judge that the union violated Section 8(b)(1)(A) of the Taft-Hartley Act "by barring employes from membership in the local for a period of five years." The appeals court, however, rejected the board's argument.

Noting the delicate relationship between Sections 7 and 8(b)(1)(A)—the former protecting a worker's right to "refrain from" concerted activities and the latter preserving a union's right to preserve its own rules in regard to membership—the court distinguished between the G.E. case and the Supreme Court's ruling in an earlier case regarding strikebreakers.

In Granite State, the high court held that a union could not legally enforce a fine against workers who resigned from the union before crossing the picket line.

In the G. E. case, however, the appeals court noted the union sought to penalize its former members not by way of a court-enforced penalty but rather by debarment from the union itself. This, it ruled, is not an unfair labor practice.

"There are, of course, certain limits to a union's power to grant or withhold membership: a union cannot, for example, discriminate in violation of Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964," the appeals court pointed out. "Yet rarely have courts interfered in the internal membership policies of unions."

In another strikebreaking case, the NLRB overruled one of its administrative law judges and ordered four locals of the Communications Workers to return fines they had imposed on members who crossed picket lines during a 1971-72 strike against New York Telephone Co.

In its decision, the board found the unions began the strike less than 60 days after the notice of termination and before expiration of their contract with the phone company. Therefore, it ruled, the strike violated the Taft-Hartley Act and the unions were in violation of the law by fining members for abandoning the seven-month walkout.

G. J. Oneto Heads Distillery Workers

Englewood, N. J.—George J. Oneto has been named president of the Distillery Workers by the union's executive board to succeed Mort Brandenburg who died last month.

Oneto has been secretary-treasurer of the union since 1957. He will fill the unexpired portion of Brandenburg's term which runs until the spring of 1976.

The board named George Orlando, a union vice president from Staten Island, N.Y., to succeed Oneto as secretary-treasurer until 1976. Orlando has served as a vice president since 1968 and as executive assistant to Brandenburg.

Oneto was one of the founders of the Distillery Workers in 1940 when a number of federally chartered local unions merged to form the international body. He served as a vice president until 1957 when he was elected secretary-treasurer.



Congress Study Finds:

Price Jump Sharpest For Poorer Families

(Continued from Page 1)

would have to earn $3.90 an hour to achieve the lowest of the family budgets. The current federal minimum wage is $1.60 an hour, and the average hourly wage in private employment is $4.02.

To meet the "higher" family budget—still a long way from affluence—the 1972 price tag of $16,558 had risen to $18,130 last autumn.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), who released the staff study in his role as chairman of the Subcommittee on Consumer Economics, said the report showed that "wage, salary and other income gains have not kept pace with the cost increases consumers faced."

He noted that "the income of the average family, after allowing for the erosion of inflation and higher taxes, actually declined 1 percent during 1973."

Humphrey said the nation faces a recession this year "unless the Administration initiates an expansionary economic policy now, bringing larger supplies and stable prices, more jobs and more income for consumers."

The staff study charged the Nixon Administration with misleading consumers, "first with optimistic pronouncements on the course of inflation in 1973, and then with defensive denials that the extremely rapid rise in prices was hurting consumers."

The report noted that the rise in the consumer price index falls short of measuring the true cost-of-living increase because it does not account for lower take-home pay caused by higher social security and other taxes.

One tabulation that includes the impact of both inflation and taxes—the real spendable weekly earnings table—showed a decline of 2.8 percent during the first nine months of 1973, the congressional staff said.

In stressing the impact of the 1973 price rise on the poor, the report noted that the sharpest increase was in food and housing prices, "which together comprise a 40 percent larger share in the budgets of the poor than they do in those of the rich."

Thus, the price rise for low income persons during the first nine months of 1973 amounted to 8.4 percent, compared with a 6.3 percent price rise for wealthy and middle income persons.

While refraining from making economic policy recommendations, the staff study urged on the Administration "an increase in candor about the nature and dimensions of major economic problems such as inflation."

It said one cause of the nation's economic ailments is "the tendency to pretend problems are not serious until a crisis occurs."

Study Set of Clothing Plant Health Risks

New York—An industry-wide investigation of health hazards will be conducted under an agreement signed by the Clothing Workers and the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health.

The study will focus on the uses of raw materials, chemicals and operational processes and the current control methods employed against known hazards.

The agreement, announced by ACWA President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, is the first authorized under the federal occupational safety act between a union and NIOSH.

ACWA has named Dr. Peter J. Nord as the industrial hygienist who will direct the initial phase of the project. If it's determined that the study should be continued, the union will also provide the services of a medical professional.

The union will assist NIOSH in obtaining the cooperation of clothing plant management and will assign union staff personnel to assist in the study.



RETIREMENT PROGRAMS for union members, care for the elderly and health manpower policies are discussed by the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Social Security. Leading the discussions were AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Floyd A. Smith, center, committee chairman, President George Meany and Social Security Director Bert Seidman, left.

Nixon Continues Freeze On Clean Water Funds

President Nixon served notice that he will continue to impound funds voted by Congress to clean up the nation's waterways.

Over the past two years, Nixon has refused to allocate $6 billion of the $11 billion Congress authorized for grants to cities and states to build sewage treatment plants and related facilities.

His latest move is a directive to the Environmental Protection Agency to allocate only $4 billion of the $7 billion authorized for the fiscal year starting next July 1.

If the President's actions survive pending court challenges, the effect would be to further delay the 1985 target date for eliminating water pollution in legislation that Congress enacted in late 1972—over the President's veto.

Nixon had denounced the legislation at the time as "needless spending" and "budget wrecking." When Congress overrode his veto by 247-23 in the House and 52-12 in the Senate, he resorted to refusing to allocate funds to thwart the program.

His latest order to the EPA said the curtailment was necessary "to avoid renewed inflation."

The chairman of the two congressional committees that originated the clean water legislation sharply dissented.

House Public Works Committee Chairman John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) termed Nixon's latest move "a continued inadequate response to the nation's needs."

He said that "only the most shortsighted administration could miss realizing that the bill will come due eventually."

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), chairman of the Senate's Air & Water Pollution subcommittee, declared:

"Clean water apparently must wait for an executive who is willing to make a commitment to clean water funding equal to clean water rhetoric."

A number of court suits has been brought against the impoundment action and a federal judge last spring ruled that the Administration must allocate the full amount authorized by Congress. The case, brought by the City of New York, is currently awaiting a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Fuel Shortage Starts to Show Impact on Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

however, was delayed last month because of the holidays and other reasons, BLS said.

The agency said it "hopes to do better in January" on the matter of relating job changes to the gasoline shortage. It noted the industry-by-industry employment data were gathered during the week of Dec. 9-15, and did not reflect the thousands of job layoffs in the auto, airlines and other industries slated to occur after that period.

The industry statistics showed 20,113,000 persons on manufacturing payrolls last month, an increase of 26,000 from the previous month. Contract construction employment was up 46,000 at a level of 3,753,000 jobs. In addition, a 40,000 increase in government employment was entirely concentrated among state and local workers.

The average workweek in December was 37 hours, seasonally adjusted, a drop of six minutes over the month. The average factory workweek was 40.7 hours, unchanged from November. Average hourly earnings rose three cents to $4.02, seasonally adjusted.

In its annual review of the nation's employment situation, BLS noted the number of employed persons increased by 2.7 million during 1973.

At the same time, unemployment dropped 535,000 to an average of 4.3 million for the year. The jobless rate declined from 5.6 percent to 4.9 percent over the year. In each of the last two months of 1973, however, increases of two-tenths of 1 percent in unemployment were registered.

BLS said average weekly earnings, which included overtime, rose 7.2 percent over the year. But the increase did not match the jump in prices, which went up 8.4 percent from November 1972 to November 1973.

Picketing of Farah Outlet Held Legal

(Continued from Page 1)

Finley also called it "a victory in defense of labor's right to free speech" and of vital importance to the trade unionists who have supported the Farah strikers.

Silberman ruled that the NLRB was unable to substantiate its written complaint that the ACWA and CULA had been engaged in an unfair labor practice by picketing Sibley's. Charges that CULA is an "agent" of the ACWA and that the center is a labor organization under the jurisdiction of federal labor law were also unsubstantiated, Silberman found.

The dismissal action came after an NLRB lawyer refused to comply with a court order to submit a memo explaining the legal basis for the charges.

One of the key questions at the hearing was whether the union was in violation of the law because of the conduct of its picketing activities or the reason it was picketing in the first place.

Silberman found that the dispute was over "the means" employed by the union and not its objective. He said that the union was picketing so that it could induce the public not to purchase Farah products at Sibley's.

As a result of Silberman's decision, the Clothing Workers can continue picketing at the Sibley stores.

Congress Presses for Answers, Accurate Information on Energy

(Continued from Page 1)

the basic facts are proprietary or secret information while they are paying through the nose for the consequences."

At regional hearings in Boston by a Senate Intergovernmental Relations subcommittee chaired by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), two New England governors criticized both the oil industry and the federal government.

Massachusetts Gov. Francis Sargent charged that major oil companies have been given "a free hand . . . to turn the oil spigot off and on at will and manipulate and gouge the consumer."

He called for strict public regulation or, if necessary to protect consumers, public ownership.

Rhode Island Gov. Philip Noel told the panel that the federal government's response to the energy crisis and fuel shortages "has been confused, disorganized and inadequate."

He termed it "impossible to develop any energy policy at the regional level when there is no clear federal energy program."

Also on the schedule of congressional hearings is an inquiry by the House Small Business Committee. Chairman John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) said the probe was motivated by the belief of a number of people that the shortage was contrived by the oil industry to get higher prices.

A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee headed by Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) plans hearings to determine the influence of oil companies on the United States and foreign governments.

A number of congressmen and senators who have been spending the period between sessions of Congress in their home districts and states see public skepticism of the energy crisis as a reflection of a growing distrust of the Nixon White House and all its operations.

The experience of a conservative Kansas senator, Robert J. Dole, a former chairman of the Republican National Committee, offered an example.

As reported by the New York Times, a group of constituents in a small community linked their doubts about the energy crisis to their doubts about the President's coverup role in the Watergate scandal.

Dole, long an Administration stalwart in the Senate, acknowledged, "I don't know what to believe either."

He added: "People don't believe there's an energy crisis because they don't believe the President on other things."

Delegation From AFL-CIO Visits Israel

A five-member AFL-CIO delegation will make an inspection tour of Israel at the invitation of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation.

The delegation named by Federation President George Meany will be headed by Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. Others are President Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen, President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing Workers, Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and President John W. Schmitt of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO.

They will meet with Israeli government and Histadrut leaders to determine the country's needs and the role of labor in the economy.

The delegation, which was invited by Yerucham Meshel, secretary-general of Histadrut, will arrive in Tel Aviv Jan. 21. It will report on the tour to the AFL-CIO Executive Council next month.

1-19-74

Consumer Prices Soar 8.8% for Year

Increase Is Highest Since 1947

By James M. Shevis

A jump of five-tenths of 1 percent in December drove the consumer price index for calendar year 1973 to a level 8.8 percent above that of 1972, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

BLS said the rise was the largest December-to-December increase since 1947 when consumer prices went up 9 percent following removal of World War II price controls.

And a companion report showed that the purchasing power of the average worker dropped in December for the third straight month. Real spendable earnings for a worker with three dependents declined one-tenth of 1 percent from November, while over the year they were down 3 percent.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, commenting on the continuing erosion of workers' paychecks on the NBC-TV Today program, said he doubted the Administration's 5.5 percent wage control guideline would hold in the face of rising costs.

"Everything indicates that there is going to be a big jump in the cost of living" again in 1974, Meany said. Unions bargaining contracts this year "will be negotiating for more than that (5.5 percent) in order to sort of break even," he said. **(Story this page.)**

The 8.8 percent increase in consumer prices for 1973 underscored the failure of the Nixon Administration's economic controls program to check inflation. At the start of the year the President told the nation inflation would slow to a rate of about 2.5 percent by the end of the year.

White House economist Herbert Stein, who several times last year predicted that a downturn in the rate of inflation was imminent, conceded that 1973 was "a most uncertain" year for economists.

About half of the annual increase in the CPI was due to a 20.1 percent rise in food prices, BLS said. Price increases for energy items accounted for about 10 percent of the overall rise in the index.

For the fourth quarter of 1973, the index for all items rose at a seasonally adjusted rate of 9 percent. This compares with increases of 8.6 percent, 7.4 percent and

(Continued on Page 8)

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, January 26, 1974 | 7 | No. 4

Nixon Tax Juggling Spurs Labor's Drive for Reform



PUBLISHED ATTACKS on Soviet author Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn coming from the Russian news agency Tass are protested by the Ad Hoc Committee for Intellectual Freedom in Washington. The pickets included writers, artists, trade unionists, actors and scientists marching at the National Press Building where Tass has a bureau. Solzhenitsyn has been under a vicious attack by the Soviet government and press since the publication of his new book, the Gulag Archipelago, describing Soviet repressions during the Stalin era and continuing imprisonment of dissenters.

Meany Hits Evasions, Loopholes

President Nixon's avoidance of federal taxes is the strongest, sharpest, most shocking evidence of the need for tax justice legislation, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

America's workers pay more than their fair share of taxes, Meany said. They are appalled at the example of "the President of the United States squirming through every possible tax loophole."

In a letter to all AFL-CIO affiliates and central bodies, Meany stressed the importance of labor's drive "for legislation that will close the major tax loopholes that rob the federal treasury of billions of dollars a year in tax revenue."

He warned that it would be disastrous to a system that depends on the honesty and integrity of taxpayers if the American people were to follow their President's example of avoiding or evading taxes.

"This must not be the lesson of President Nixon's tax returns," he declared. "The lesson must be the need for tax justice."

Meany included in his letter an AFL-CIO analysis of the tax avoidance devices used by Nixon. Even if each deduction was technically within the letter of the law, Meany said, the President's combing of the tax laws for loopholes would be "proof positive of the need for tax justice."

The AFL-CIO analysis noted that Nixon's 1970 income tax payment of $792.81 "was the same as that of a worker with three dependents who earned $8,250 that year."

(Continued on Page 7)

As Session Opens:

Impeachment Issue Confronts Congress

By David L. Perlman

A heavy legislative agenda facing Congress after its month-long recess was overshadowed by the Number One topic on Capitol Hill these days—whether President Nixon will be forced out of office, either through the impeachment process or through growing pressures to resign.

With the polls showing public support and trust in the President at rock-bottom lows, a White House counter-offensive fizzled.

A speech by Vice President Gerald R. Ford, admittedly written by the White House, sought to dismiss the impeachment drive as a plot by the AFL-CIO and other "super-welfare staters" to gain control of the government.

The speech drew pointed rebukes from conservatives as well as liberals. To Ford's embarrassment, it came on the same day that a panel of experts demolished in federal court the White House suggestion that a key portion of a taped presidential conversation had been accidentally erased while the President's secretary was answering the phone.

And frank disbelief was the response when Republican leaders told reporters that the White House—so they were told— had evidence that proved the President's innocence but it couldn't be released because it might prejudice the special prosecutor's case against other Watergate figures.

Whatever thread of credibility held up the claim was snipped off by a statement from the prosecutor's office that the White House

(Continued on Page 3)

Economic Lag Danger Sign Of Recession

New government statistics back up organized labor's warning that the nation is headed toward a possible recession.

A Commerce Dept. report on the gross national product for the fourth quarter of 1973 shows a near-stagnant 1.3 percent annual growth rate in "real" output—that is, GNP after adjustment for inflationary price increases.

The rate was the lowest since the final quarter of 1970 when output actually declined 4.3 percent in the nation's last recession.

The deceleration in the general

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Panel Probes Soaring Oil Profits

The nation's major oil companies emerged as the robber barons of the energy crisis after Senate hearings that focused on huge profits, low taxes and multinational operations that appeared too intricate to unravel.

As an investigating committee headed by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) was questioning executives of seven multibillion dollar oil companies, year-end profit reports were running even higher than the 40-45 percent gains anticipated on the basis of the first nine months of 1972.

Thus Exxon, the nation's largest oil company, posted year-end profits of $2.44 billion on its operations here and abroad—up 59 percent from its previous year's earnings.

Jackson said the high profits of the oil companies point up the need for "a whole new tax code." He also accused Exxon and other oil companies of cutting off oil to U.S. military forces around the world during the Middle East crisis on orders from Saudi Arabia.

The oil company officials, sitting shoulder-to-shoulder at the long witness table in the Senate caucus room, were unanimous in their insistence that the fuel shortage is real, not contrived, and that their profits are deserved and needed to attract investments in new oil ex-

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Terms Nixon Impossible to Believe

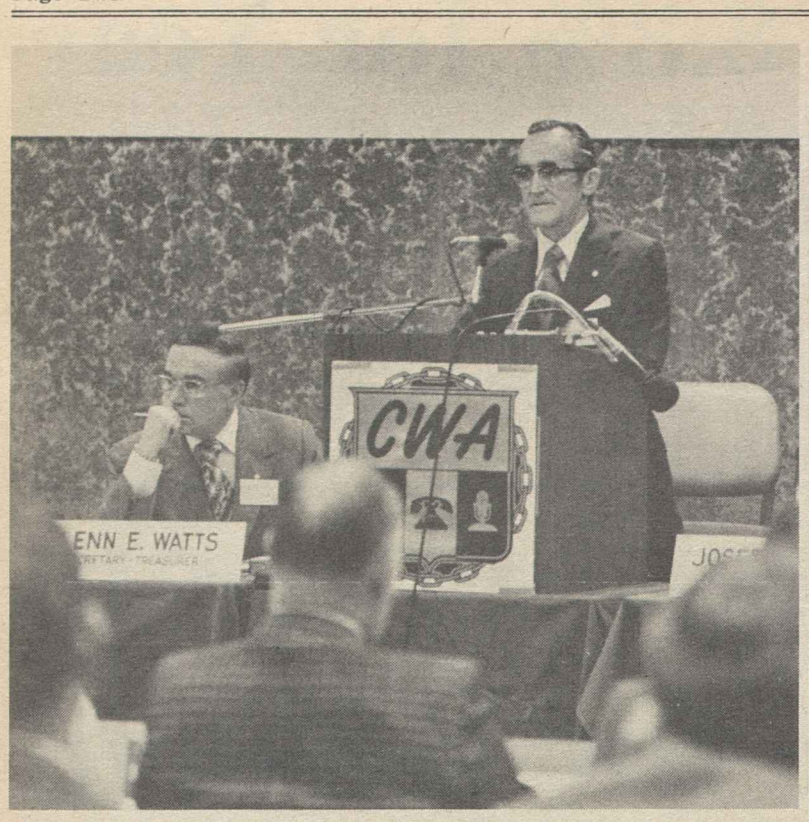
President Nixon has made so many contradictory statements regarding Watergate-related scandals that Americans just can't believe him, AFL-CIO President George Meany told a nationwide television audience.

"He hasn't leveled with the people," Meany said in an interview on the NBC Today show. "You know, the idea that we can have political chicanery and twisting and turning is maybe part of the American way of life, but you don't expect it in the White House."

Meany told interviewer Frank McGee he was reflecting the views of organized labor, which are "pretty much representative of the feeling of the rest of the people in the country."

In a wide-ranging discussion, Meany said Vice President Gerald Ford was "dead wrong" when he accused the AFL-CIO in a recent speech of spending large sums of money to delay presidential impeachment hearings until fall for political gain.

(Continued on Page 3)



BARGAINING GOALS of the Communications Workers in coming talks with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. are outlined by CWA President Joseph A. Bierne before the union's bargaining council. Sec.-Treas. Glenn E. Watts is at left.

CWA Sets Goal at Bell Of Inflation-Proof Pact

The Communications Workers will be bargaining for inflation-proof contracts with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to replace the current agreements that run out later this year.

A "substantial" wage increase and cost-of-living allowance topped the list of priorities drafted by the CWA's Bell System Bargaining Council at a two-day meeting in Washington.

The council charged the Nixon Administration with mismanagement of the economy and said that as a result union negotiators will have a tougher job than they did in 1971 when members won a 33.5 percent increase in wages and benefits.

"It will be our task to press not only for a substantial wage increase and additional benefits," the statement stressed, "but also to expand and strengthen the cost-of-living mechanism."

"Only through significant progress in these areas can we achieve a measure of security for our membership during a period of economic instability."

For the first time, the CWA and AT&T will be conducting national negotiations on the 33 major contracts that begin to expire July 17. National talks will cover basic wages, pensions, health insurance and length of contracts. Local negotiations will primarily cover working conditions and other local issues.

The cost-of-living clause in the current Bell System agreements helped members to cope with inflation, the council noted. But it said the COL mechanism should be improved to provide quarterly rather than annual adjustments.

"The outlook for relief from the economic trauma of 1973 is dim," the council warned, noting that "1974 is already plagued with economic uncertainty on all fronts."

Among the key negotiating objectives, besides wages, are:

- Pension improvements, including quarterly COL adjustments for all CWA retirees, raising the benefit formula above 1 percent for years of service up to age 55 and to 1.5 percent per year thereafter, and reduction of the service requirement for vesting from 15 years to eight.
- A broader and more flexible health care plan with equal benefits for all members.
- A union shop, or the maximum union security program permitted by labor law.
- Better vacation benefits.
- Guaranteed union representation, particularly in discipline disputes.
- Identical termination dates for all contracts with the Bell companies.

CWA President Joseph A. Beirne stressed to the 68-member bargaining council that this year's negotiations bear historical significance because of their national scope.

The CWA contracts cover about 500,000 AT&T employes at Bell telephone companies, Western Electric Co., AT&T Long Lines and Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Victims of Multinational:

Plant Closed Five Years, NLRB Ruling Still Awaited

Springfield, Mo.—For five years now, 1,000 workers who lost their jobs when a typewriter plant was shut down have been waiting for the National Labor Relations Board to take up their case against the multinational giant, Litton Industries.

Litton pulled up stakes in Springfield in the midst of a strike by Local 469 of the Allied Industrial Workers. The company has yet to come up with pension funds or vacation pay due the workers.

Litton even refused to return money withheld from their paychecks for U.S. Savings Bonds until the union threatened court action.

But many of the workers are losing hope that full justice will come because of the failure of the NLRB to act on their appeal for remedy.

Their jobs are gone and the Royal typewriters they had produced are now being made in Portugal and England under the same Royal name. Even the machinery at the Springfield plant was shipped overseas.

About all the workers have left are the findings of NLRB Administrative Law Judge John F. Funke, who on Feb. 5, 1971, found Litton guilty of violating federal labor law by:

- Refusing to bargain in good faith with the union.
- Threatening workers with a plant closing if they engaged in a strike.
- Offering temporary jobs to workers in the Springfield plant after it announced the closing without notice or bargaining with the union.
- Offering some workers jobs at a Connecticut plant on terms more favorable than those proposed to the union during termination negotiations after the plant was closed.

AIW Local 469 had to battle the Litton giant right from the start after it won a representation election at the plant in 1966.

It took more than six months of hard bargaining and a strike vote to win the first contract that would expire in February 1969.

But less than a year before the termination date, a so-called "Free Choice Committee" was formed in Springfield and flooded the plant with anti-labor literature.

Plant management claimed publicly it had no connection with the committee even though it sent letters to all workers suggesting "it would be a fine thing" if the committee's petition for a union shop decertification election succeeded.

In December 1968, just before the decertification election was scheduled, the committee amended its petition asking the NLRB to revoke the certification of Local 469 on charges of discrimination and misuse of the union funds.

The labor board promptly dismissed the motion and postponed the union shop vote, but the AIW contract expired before the election could be rescheduled.

Meanwhile, the company refused to bargain with the union for a new contract, and the NLRB later issued an unfair practice complaint against Litton. Two weeks before the Feb. 22, 1969, expiration date, Local 469 members voted 535 to 88 to strike when the contract terminated.

The vote came two days after the plant manager held a "captive audience" meeting at which he urged workers to boycott the strike vote and promised them "substantial" wage increases if they worked through the strike.

The AIW quoted the plant manager as telling the workers:

"The company is prepared, if need be, to produce typewriters elsewhere. Litton has typewriter plants at its disposal in Germany, Japan, Holland, England, Hartford and in the Monroe system also here in the United States."

About 30 hours before the expiration of the contract, Litton finally consented to start bargaining—but only if the union agreed to extend the old agreement for at least 60 days and drop its unfair labor practice charges. The local's bargaining committee rejected these conditions and the strike began on schedule, Feb. 22, 1969.

Management immediately launched a telephone campaign, calling workers back to their jobs, and tried to replace the strikers.

When fewer than 50 union members returned to their jobs, the company gave in and agreed to bargain without conditions. But it shortly announced that it was shifting the production of electric typewriters to a plant in Hartford, Conn. The AIW filed another unfair practice charge.

On Apr. 15, 1969, the company announced a plan to close down the entire plant and invited the union to "negotiate" on this proposal.

In subsequent talks, Litton offered to raise wages 7 cents an hour—an increase of about 3.5 percent for the lowest-paid employes. The proposal provided no improvements in pensions, insurance, holidays, or vacations. Litton also insisted on erasing the union shop security clause in the old contract.

Most significantly, the AIW pointed out, the local management negotiators said they didn't believe that the union's acceptance of the offer would have any bearing on the decision by the top corporate management regarding the shutdown of the plant.

Members of the local unanimously rejected the company offer Apr. 22. Litton announced the plant closing the next day. Of the 1,200 jobs lost, 1,000 were members of Local 469.

AIW again filed charges against Litton on the ground that it failed to negotiate on the plant closing.

All attempts to reach a termination settlement were blocked by Litton's insistence that the union must drop NLRB charges before the company would pay employes their accrued vaccation and pension plan benefits. Litton also has flatly refused to offer any severance pay.

Although the NLRB administrative law judge found the company guilty of a number of unfair labor practices, the AIW said he has failed to order any acceptable remedy.

And while he did order the company to cease and desist from threatening to close the plant, refusing to bargain with the union, and offering employes work without bargaining with the union, this order was not issued until two and one-half years after the plant was shut down.

AIW President Gilbert Jewel said the failure of the NLRB to act for five years is incredible.

"There is absolutely no excuse for this kind of delay by a government agency established to protect the rights of workers," he declared.

"This case illustrates the immediate needs for amending our national labor laws to provide for speedier and more effective enforcement."

Reports Show 6 Million Workers With Job-Related Injuries, Illness

Nearly 6 million American workers—or more than one of every 10 covered by the federal job safety act—suffered work-related injuries or illness during 1972.

Preliminary figures in the first full-year survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that 10.9 per 100 full-time employes were affected.

The safety act in 1972 covered 58.5 million workers in the private nonfarm sector, excluding the railroads and most of the mining industry.

The figures did not include job fatalities, estimated at 14,000 a year, which the BLS said would be covered in a later report.

The survey did include the "recordable" injury and illness rates in the major industry categories—amounting to more than 5.6 million for the entire year.

Employers are required to make reports on all job injuries under the 1970 job safety and health act. BLS said the survey includes data on all injuries and illness requiring more than first aid.

But labor safety specialists have pointed out that reporting on job-related illness is often fuzzy because most doctors are inexperienced in detecting occupational diseases.

There also is a long time lapse before a worker's illness is traced to the job since it is difficult for the worker to relate the effects of the work environment on his health.

BLS reported that 30 percent of the recorded 5.6 million injuries and illnesses in 1972 resulted in lost worktime totalling 25 million workdays. This is equivalent to the loss of 100,000 manyears of work.

The construction industry had the highest injury-illness rate of any major category with 19 workers of every 100 affected. Manufacturing came next with 15.5 of every 100.

In manufacturing, there were 1.9 million recorded cases of occupational injury and illness for the year.

Contract construction accounted for almost 570,000 recordable cases, with 180,000 resulting in lost worktime for a total of 2.6 million workdays.

The average number of lost workdays for industry categories was 14, ranging from 12 in finance, insurance and real estate to 16 in transportation and public utilities. Manufacturing and construction averaged 15 days per case.

The BLS survey noted that among the 21 major manufacturing industries, 10 had incidence rates above the 15.5 per 100 full-time employes for all manufacturing. These included lumber and wood products, where one worker in every four was affected, and fabricated metal products and primary metals, one worker in every five.

Meanwhile, the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission approved a settlement under which a Virginia firm will pay $13,000 in civil penalties growing out of the collapse of a 26-story building under construction at Bailey's Crossroads, Va., that took the lives of 14 workers. An additional 34 workers were injured.

After a three-month investigation by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, Miller & Long, a concrete construction firm, was found in violation of three safety standards, including the premature removal of concrete forms and failure to test for sufficient support strength before removing the forms.

The federal job safety act provides a maximum penalty of $10,000 and six months in prison for each willful violation of standards.

As Session Opens:

Impeachment Issue Confronts Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

"is under no restrictions" from releasing any information.

The obvious White House effort to prod Ford into an active identification with the President was seen by some commentators as a deliberate effort to change the image of the Vice President as an attractive alternative to Nixon—particularly among Republicans who have expressed open concern that Nixon's unpopularity will sink their re-election chances.

On the public television network program, Bill Moyers' Journal, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller was asked about labor's attitude towards Ford.

As far as basic politics are concerned, Biemiller said, there would be no "fundamental changes" if Ford replaced Nixon.

But, he stressed, "we respect Jerry Ford as an honest American politician. We think he has a record that is honorable down to the last comma."

He hasn't been a friend of labor, Biemiller said. "Not at all."

But, he added, "we would rather have an honest President."

From a political standpoint, a blow to Nixon's hopes for remaining in office came from Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), the chairman of the Ways & Means Committee. Mills told newsmen that if Nixon asked him for advice, "I would say resign in the near future."

Furthermore, Mills added, "if it takes legislation granting him immunity from criminal prosecution after leaving office for him to resign, I would be willing to sponsor it."

A key issue that will be facing the House Judiciary Committee as it considers a resolution of impeachment was explored by Elliot L. Richardson, whose dismissal by Nixon as attorney general touched off the public demand for the President's removal.

Richardson told reporters that he has concluded that the Constitution does not require the President to be charged with a criminal act in order to be impeached. Causes for impeachment, Richardson said, include "abuse of presidential power or authority."

While he personally thinks the impeachment process better than resignation because it would bring out the facts in an orderly way, Richardson acknowledged that Congress might decide that resignation would best serve the nation. As did Mills, Richardson suggested that if fear of prosecution stood in the way of Nixon's resignation, Congress could grant the President immunity from prosecution.

The White House, meanwhile, insisted that Nixon will not resign, regardless of the pressures that are brought.

Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler, now one of the shrinking inner circle that regularly sees Nixon, told reporters that the President "fully intends to complete his three years in office, and is not entertaining at all the subject of resignation."

As for the Watergate tape erasure, Ziegler said, "I know that the President was not involved" and "the President does not feel it was deliberate, whatever happened."

Meanwhile, the White House appeared to be counting on the forthcoming State of the Union address, the budget and the Economic Message to refurbish the image of Nixon as an activist President instead of a Watergate defendant.

The declining influence of the White House on Congress was reflected in a study by the authoritative Congressional Quarterly magazine.

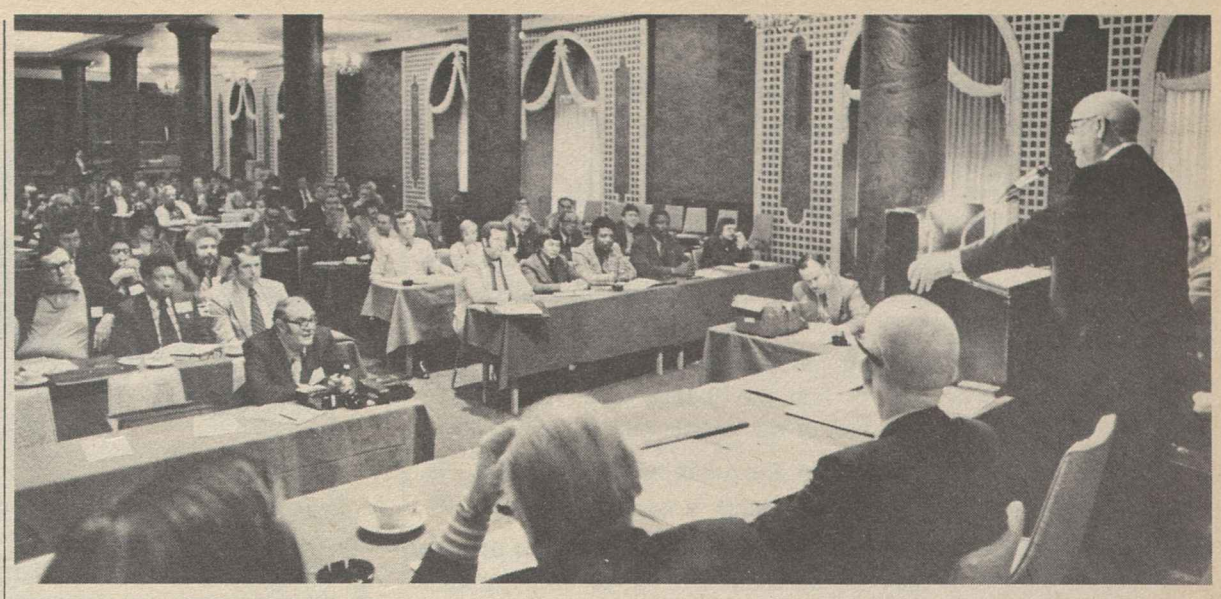
The study identified 310 votes during the first session of Congress on issues in which the White House took a clear position.

Nixon's position was upheld on only 50.6 percent of the votes—and that group included many noncontroversial issues in which the vote was nearly unanimous.

The degree of congressional support for the President was the lowest in the 20 years CQ has compiled the scoreboard. It was nearly 16 points lower than Nixon's 1972 record and down more than 26 points from his high of 77 percent in 1970.

That doesn't mean that the presidency has become a paper tiger in conflicts with Congress. It still takes a two-thirds majority of both the House and Senate to override a veto. And with the House, particularly, lacking a clear liberal majority, the conservative position will often be upheld even without effective White House pressure.

Only one of 10 presidential vetoes was overridden during the first session of the 93rd Congress—on the bill limiting the President's war powers.



UNION REPRESENTATION is essential to the millions of unorganized hospital and nursing home workers "who are at the bottom of the economic pit," Service Employes President George Hardy tells an SEIU health care workers' conference. The three-day meeting drew 140 participants.

Meany Terms Nixon Impossible to Believe

(Continued from Page 1)

"We are not spending any money at all, unless you are going to count the cost of the printing of a couple pages of a paper which we print every week anyway," he said. A series of articles in the AFL-CIO News detailing the federation's reasons for urging Nixon's impeachment ended last week.

"And the idea that we want to drag this thing out is just not so," Meany said. "It has been dragged out because of the fact that the President has not come across and told the American people what went on here, or what he knows.

"He promised to do this. He promised to do this last April. He promised again in May. But he just hasn't done it."

Meany said the federation's goal of helping to elect a "veto-proof" Congress this year is to prevent a recurrence of Nixon's veto of bills such as the labor-backed minimum-wage bill last year.

"We could not get that bill through," Meany said. "We passed the bill and he vetoed it and we fell short on the veto. We would like to have enough votes to overcome those vetoes."

Asked whether unions would be content to stay within the Administration's Phase 4 wage controls guideline in heavy bargaining scheduled this year, Meany said he could only give his opinion.

"With the cost of living going up, and it has continued to go up, it has gotten to the point now where the 5.5 guideline just won't hold.

"I am sure that these organizations will be negotiating for more than that in order to sort of break even. . . . I don't know what the final figures are going to be this year, but everything indicates that there is going to be a big jump in the cost of living."

Less than an hour after the Meany telecast, the Labor Dept. announced the consumer price index last year rose by 8.8 percent, the largest annual increase in the CPI in 26 years. The huge rise occurred during a year of Nixon Administration economic controls which, Meany said, labor would like to see eliminated.

Regarding the energy crisis, Meany said he has discussed the problem with William Simon of the Federal Energy Office and Treasury Sec. George Shultz, "and I think we are in agreement that there has got to be a priority given to the energy that is involved in a job."

"This country moves on wheels," Meany said. "And we are trying to concentrate on priority for gasoline and for fuel where it affects jobs."

3-Year Pact Settles Strike At Seiberling

Barberton, O.—Rubber Workers Local 18 ended its long strike against Seiberling Tire & Rubber Co. here after voting to accept a new three-year contract.

By a 539 to 165 vote, workers ratified a settlement providing wage increases and fringe benefits nearly identical to those in a pact accepted last summer by URW workers at Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., which owns Seiberling.

The strike began Sept. 29 with the union charging Seiberling refused to bargain on its proposals. Agreement on wage and fringe-benefit improvements was reached in November, but the two sides could not get together on the company's proposal to abandon the average hourly earnings system used in computing workers' pay during down time.

A modification of the company's position led to the agreement finally approved by union members.

The union also gained improvement in safety and health provisions proposed by the company as well as some language clarification.

The new contract covers 980 workers employed in building tires. Like the Firestone agreement, it provides wage increases totaling 72 cents over the three-year term of the contract, early retirement on an unreduced pension at age 55 after 30 years of service, improved hospitalization and life insurance, sickness and accident benefits and a major medical plan.

SEIU Maps Campaign in Health Field

The Service Employes, gearing up a campaign to organize health care workers, held a three-day meeting of union leaders, research specialists and labor attorneys in the nation's capital to map the drive.

SEIU President George Hardy told 140 conferees from all over the United States and Canada that the overwhelming majority of the nearly 4.7 million health care employes in the U.S. are unorganized and are among the lowest-paid and most exploited workers in the nation.

"These people are at the bottom of the economic pit," Hardy said, "and it's our job to bring them out of it."

The union currently represents about 175,000 hospital and nursing home workers, as well as some doctors, in the United States, and another 40,000 in Canada.

SEIU is pressing Congress for legislation to extend the protections of the National Labor Relations Act to employes of both non-profit hospitals and state and local government bodies. The union represents both types of workers.

Rudy Oswald, SEIU research director, cited 1970 census figures showing average earnings in hospital food service of just over $4,000 for male workers and just over $3,000 for female workers.

SEIU Executive Sec. Anthony G. Weinlein noted that the non-profit status of many hospitals has impeded the organization of health care employes in the past. Another obstacle, he said, is the secrecy often employed to hide the finances of non-profit hospitals.

Court Urged to Rule Out Racial Quota Systems

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional a racial quota system that perverts the goal of equal opportunity.

The federation brief noted the multi-racial composition of the trade union movement and stressed the AFL-CIO's strong support for programs to recruit and assist persons from minority groups for skilled trades.

But the desire to help one group doesn't justify reverse discrimination against another group, the AFL-CIO contended.

Its brief was filed in a case charging the University of Washington Law School with denying admission to an applicant with superior qualifications in order to make room for a quota for members of specified minority groups.

By the objective tests applied by the University to determine admission to the limited number of openings in its Law School, the rejected applicant scored higher than 38 of the 44 persons admitted under a minority group quota.

The AFL-CIO brief noted that there was no indication or charge of past discrimination by the university and termed it demeaning to qualified applicants from minority groups to adopt a lower standard for acceptance.

The 14th Amendment's guarantees are valid against all forms of quotas that discriminate on the basis of race, religion, nationality and sex, the brief contended.

Akron City Council Calls For Nixon's Impeachment

Akron, O.—The Akron City Council adopted a resolution calling for the impeachment of President Nixon. The emergency measure was passed by a 12 to 1 vote.

Mayor John S. Ballard, a Republican, is not expected to veto the resolution. Unless he acts, it will become effective without his signature Jan. 31.

The resolution, introduced with the support of organized labor by Council President Edward J. Davis and eight cosponsors, stressed that impeachment was the only method to determine Nixon's guilt or innocence of impeachable offenses.

Phil Leonard, executive secretary-treasurer of the Akron AFL-CIO, and officials of a number of federation affiliates testified before the council in favor of the resolution.

The resolution said that Nixon's effectiveness and credibility have been severely impaired because the President's guilt or innocence has not been resolved.

Impeachment—The Fair Way

IMPEACHMENT . . . The word has an ominous ring to it.

To many people it's a frightening word, suggesting instant conviction and some form of terrible punishment. To them, it may seem that what's behind the call for the impeachment of President Nixon is mostly malice.

Actually, impeachment is the sensible, responsible way—prescribed by the United States Constitution—to deal with a crisis such as the nation is facing today.

An impeachment proceeding can also serve as the weapon of an honest President. For it gives him the chance to go before Congress, the elected representatives of the people and to say, in effect:

"People have been saying that I'm unfit to stay in office. Is there enough in what they say to justify a trial by the Senate?"

Impeachment by itself does not remove the President or penalize him in any way. It is only an accusation. It gives him a chance to say to those who accuse him of involvement in the Watergate wrongdoings and coverups: "Put up or shut up!"

AND THEN—if the House of Representatives decides that there is a substantive doubt about the President's fitness to remain in office—he has one more constitutional safeguard, and that is an actual trial by the Senate.

There, before the assembled senators and his fellow citizens, the President has the fullest opportunity to refute the charges against him.

The Senate must reach a definite verdict. It cannot say, "We're not sure." It must say whether the President has been proven fit or the President has been proven unfit to govern. And if it's the latter, the Senate must say so by a two-thirds majority. Only then can the President be removed from office.

And removal is the sole penalty.

WOULDN'T THE COUNTRY and the President be far better off with a clear, conclusive verdict by the Congress, instead of twisting in the grip of all this uncertainty, confusion and anxiety?

We think so, along with millions of Americans of all parties and all walks of life: leaders of Congress, scientists, editors, labor leaders, scholars, workers, housewives, students, businessmen, educators, clergymen. . . .

We think that in fairness to the country—to each and every one of us, its citizens—in fairness to President Nixon himself and to the office he holds, he must be required to answer the charges against him in a fair and dignified proceeding, as provided in the Constitution.

That's the real meaning of impeachment.

From an editorial in the January 1974 issue of the Advance, official publication of the Clothing Workers.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, January 26, 1974 No. 4

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

Let the Chips Fall . . .



A Word Edgewise:

Nixon-Kissinger Isolation Booth Bigger Risk than LBJ's Leaks

By John P. Roche

THE BRITISH AUTHOR Gilbert K. Chesterton once wrote a story titled "The Man Who Was Thursday." It concerned the activities of a ring of anarchists, each of whom had the name of a day as his pseudonym. In the denouement, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, all intelligence operatives of different nations, arrested each other and Thursday—the only bona fide anarchist—escaped.

The latest developments in the strange case of the White House "plumbers" is reminiscent of Chesterton. The "plumbers"—a special security unit in the White House—were spying on characters from the Pentagon, who in turn were spying on the activities of President Nixon and Dr. Henry Kissinger. If it should develop that the FBI was spying on the "plumbers," the Chesterton scenario would be complete.

It is extremely difficult for anyone who served in the Johnson White House to understand the Nixon-Kissinger modus operandi. Lord knows, we had problems with leaks. (Indeed, shortly after Jack Anderson began to run the National Security Council minutes on the Bangladesh issue I encountered former Assistant Sec. of State William P. Bundy. "Well Bill," I said, "the State Dept. still leaks like a sieve." "That's odd," he replied, "I was about to say the White House is up to its old tricks.")

But, may God rest him, the biggest security risk in the government was the President, who had the disconcerting habit of reaching into one of his 12 coat pockets and pulling out a top-secret cable to convince a visitor he was acting in good faith.

LBJ was particularly incensed at the charge that he was not trying to end the Vietnamese war by negotiations. One day, in order to emphasize this point, he hauled out an astronomically classified cable which discussed the activities of a distinguished Canadian as an interlocutor with Hanoi. Naturally it hit the press, the Canadian's cover was blown, and a ferocious cable arrived from Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker in Saigon demanding that the leaker be dismissed and punished. Dean Rusk and Walt Rostow wisely decided that this rocket need not be called to the President's attention.

It is, in fact, somewhat ironic that the Pentagon—assuming the allegations to be true—had to spy on the White House to find out what was going on. In my time, the problem was the opposite: we kept trying to discover what the military were up to. In the fall of 1967, for example, Gen. William Westmoreland came to Washington for consultations and, after some pressure from the President, was invited to speak to a joint session of Congress. (I took a dim view of this, but I was never under the illusion I had been elected President.)

However, two nights before Westmoreland's scheduled appearance I learned at a dinner party —from one of "Westy's" great admirers who was two sheets in the wind—that the general "was really going to put a burst into those anti-war . . .!! "

I WAS NOT PARTICULARLY FOND of the anti-war militants, but this struck me as an outrageous military intrusion into domestic politics. The next morning I called Sec. McNamara, who agreed completely, and the offensive passages were excised. You can call this spying if you want, but I took it to be my job to protect the President. Similarly I had personal friends in strategic positions in the State Dept. who occasionally helped me head off trouble.

But none of this ever involved bugging phones or other techniques of manic snooping. And inside the White House there was a remarkable atmosphere of trust. I could walk into Walt Rostow's office without any bureaucratic hurdle except his pleasant and efficient secretary and ask him precisely what was going on in some hot situation. His usual response was simply to hand me the appropriate file.

Thus the Nixon-Kissinger isolation booth—from which it seems both the Secretaries of State and Defense were excluded—strikes me as mind-bending. And, despite the risk of leaks if more players were admitted, inefficient. Had a few more strong voices been heard, the Indian-Pakistani blooper and the shock to the Japanese at Kissinger's demarche to Peking might have been avoided. In short, there are risks involved in openness, but even greater ones in total, paranoiac isolation.

Anti-Competitive Ventures:

Oil Industry Moves to Control Competing Forms of Energy

The following material appears in the January 1974 AFL-CIO American Federationist. It is excerpted from "The American Oil Industry: A Failure of Anti-Trust Policy," prepared for the Marine Engineers by Stanley H. Ruttenberg & Associates.

THE OIL INDUSTRY is not only vertically integrated, but is reaching out to control competing forms of energy. They account for approximately 84 percent of U.S. refining capacity; about 72 percent of the natural gas production and reserve ownership; 30 percent of the domestic coal reserves and some 20 percent of the domestic coal production capacity; and over 50 percent of the uranium reserves and 25 percent of the uranium milling capacity.

This could result in dwindling of available fuel supplies; higher prices; fewer competitors; and delay in substituting competing fuels through concentration of control.

The oil industry not only is vertically integrated and reaching out to control competing energy forms, but is also doing the bulk of the research in liquefaction and gasification of coal. There is the danger that their experimental zeal may be tempered until they can write off their expensive refining equipment. Their research accomplishments to date have been less than satisfactory.

Joint ventures in the oil industry appear to be the legally sanctioned, yet not fully challenged, device that permits anti-competitive behavior on a grand scale. Cooperative relationships set up by these ventures easily number in the thousands, if not tens of thousands. They operate in every corner of the globe and are most visible in the U.S. in pipeline ownership, joint bidding, and oil and gas extraction arising out of joint bidding.

Director interlocks are an important means of harmonizing activities in the oil industry. While the law forbids direct interlocks between one oil company and another, the oil industry has the potential, if not the actual, means of establishing a commonality of ideas and behavior (in addition to joint ventures) through the financial community. There is a free interchange of directors between oil companies and banks; specifically, 14 banks exchanged 30 directors with 17 oil companies. The banks, through their own interlocks, harness the gas and electric utility industry, the last remaining energy producer outside the ownership orbit of the oil companies. The potential for a uniform vote or parallelism of action is largely present.

Relationships between the oil industry and the financial community go far beyond interlocking directorships. The potential for joint action is enhanced by the control of blocks of oil company stocks held by banks, insurance companies, investment trusts and foundations. Bank management of oil company employe benefit funds (there were 31 such funds under control of 9 banks) not only provide financial institutions the muscle to vote large blocks of stocks but the interlocking directorates and opportunities for mutual benefit provide the means for cozy relationships which perpetuate oil company management in power.

Seven accounting firms share the bulk of oil company business. In general, they provide consulting services, executive search, data processing know-how and a raft of other services in addition to their tax and auditing specialties. The potential for anti-competitive practices arising out of such concentration is that these accounting firms can act as a binding force within the industry, contributing in conferences and individual discussions a uniform climate of opinion and practice within which corporate policies are formed. They add a measure of unity to the oil corporate community.

There is some suspicion that the cry of "energy shortage" may be inspired as a means of achieving higher prices. Oil companies have defied the government by refusing to reveal their gas reserve figures upon which they are predicating gas shortage. While there may be a stringency in domestic crude oil supplies, there does not appear to be a worldwide shortage and relaxation of import quotas should ease the situation.

IT IS NOW BELATEDLY REVEALED that refining capacity is one of the major bottlenecks in the current gasoline shortage.

Why is it that virtually the entire industry, with the finest economists money can buy, made the same error in not foreseeing the expansion in gasoline consumption and coming to grips with the refinery problems?

Oil company acquisitions of competing energy companies open up the possibility of supply manipulation for the petroleum industry's profit advantage; a congressional committee alleges that one oil company may be limiting inter-fuel competition by its too-slow development of coal reserves. Moreover, experimentation in converting coal to gas and oil, concentrated in the oil industry and affiliated groups has not been proceeding as well as might be expected, raising the possibility of less than aggressive research efforts.

Open to Bargaining:

HMO Law Spurs Development Of Prepaid Group Health Care

PREPAID GROUP practice health care got a long-sought boost in the new federal law that offers aid to developing health maintenance organizations and requires employers to offer workers an alternative to fee-for-service health care.

That view was expressed by AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman and former California Congressman Jeffrey Cohelan, executive director of Group Health Association of America, who helped spearhead the successful drive for the breakthrough measure. They said congressional approval of comprehensive preventive group practice health care was won in a struggle over stiff opposition from the medical profession.

Cohelan said that although a few large prepaid group practice plans "have been around for quite a while . . . growth has been spotty and askew," largely because of restrictive state laws. The new law, he stressed, "makes it clear that wherever there is a qualified health maintenance organization that is being assisted by federal funds, the states are not permitted to intervene or interfere with the development of the program." He predicted the new law will stimulate substantial growth of HMOs in the years ahead.

Seidman pointed out that the AFL-CIO has long supported development of prepaid group practice plans as an alternative to fee-for-service. "We're not Johnnies-come-lately" to this method of organizing and delivering health care, he declared, noting that unions are active in a number of communities.

He said the AFL-CIO doesn't set contract goals for unions and the question of whether to negotiate for HMOs as a preferred method of medical care delivtry is decided by each affiliate as it engages in collective bargaining.

But, he emphasized, it is an important gain that employers must now by law offer the alternative where it exists and contribute the same amount for prepaid group coverage as they do for fee-for-service coverage. He added that the HMO legislation will dovetail closely with National Health Security, as spelled out in the Kennedy-Griffiths bill, a top priority goal of the AFL-CIO.

Seidman and Cohelan appeared on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Famous Brands Have It!
UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates

FOR DOZENS OF YEARS the Dept. of Defense and tht American owners of runaway-flag ships have justified the flight from the American merchant marine by insisting that the United States still maintained "effective control" over such ships in case of emergency.

For an equal number of years, American merchant marine unions have argued to the contrary in their fight to maintain a merchant fleet worthy of the country and of its needs.

The position of the maritime unions has now been dramatically supported by the collapse of the "effective control" argument.

One of the most significant foreign-flag ship countries, under whose flag millions of tons of American-owned ships sail the seas, is Liberia. Panama is another.

Liberia not only has turned its back on American foreign policy by openly supporting the Arab states and breaking relations with Israel, but has now decreed that ships under its flag may not transport "arms, armaments or implements of war" to the Middle East, meaning, of course, Israel.

Whether "implement of war" includes oil has not been spelled out, but what is of startling importance is that Liberia has taken upon itself control of vessels that long have been regarded by the American government and their owners as being under the "effective control" of the United States.

The fact that Liberia has now asserted its control over vessels flying its flag, including those of the United States, is a blow that cannot be ignored. There are 180 American-owned big ships totalling more than 13 million deadweight tons that fly the Liberian flag, actually somewhat more than the 469 smaller American-flag ships in our own merchant marine whose total tonnage is only about 13 million tons. There are actually more than 26 million tons of American-owned ships in the runaway-flag fleet of the countries.

Many of the Liberian-flag ships are owned by the very oil corporations that are so involved in the Middle East energy crisis. Standard of California, for example, has 21 ships under the Liberian flag, totalling more than a million tons. Amoco has six totalling 81,000. Other oil companies have varying numbers.

Standard Oil of New Jersey has 136 ships totalling 8,378,000 tons, mostly under the Panamanian flag. While Panama has not taken action similar to that of Liberia, maritime unions point out that Panama has been displaying strong nationalistic tendencies in relation to the Panama Canal and might well decide, also, to exercise "effective control" over ships under its flag as Liberia has done.

ALTHOUGH THE LIBERIAN ACTION has received very little coverage in the American press, it has not gone unnoticed either by Congress or the maritime unions. While declining to be quoted, some government officials take the position that the Liberian action will not have much effect on the "effective control" doctrine, although conceding that a dent has been put in it.

Labor unions, which have been fighting the doctrine for many years in their effort to build a strong American-flag merchant fleet, disagree completely. The issue is by no means dead and is expected to play an important role in legislation now before Congress.

The House Merchant Marine Committee has before it legislation that would require at least 20 percent of oil imports to be carried in American-flag tankers.

U.S. maritime unions will stress the collapse of the effective control policy when they appear, pointing out that these American-owned foreign-flag ships no longer can be counted upon in the pinch and stressing the necessity of building up our own American-flag merchant marine.

Another term for foreign-flag vessels is "flag of convenience." The question now has become whose convenience?



PREVENTIVE MEDICINE programs got a shot in the arm from a new federal law encouraging the development of prepaid group practice health care plans, reporters were told on Labor News Conference. The views were expressed by AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman and Executive Director Jeffrey Cohelan of the Group Health Association of America, second and third from right. They were questioned by Jerome Brazda, left, of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Gershon Fishbein of the Environmental Health Letter.



WOMEN TRADE UNIONISTS take time out from a university-sponsored conference in New York to picket Macy's department store in support of the Clothing Workers strike and boycott of Farah products. The conference was sponsored by Cornell's School of Industrial & Labor Relations.

Pregnant Teachers Win Ruling on Leave

A Supreme Court ruling with possible wide implications for women workers struck down as unconstitutional mandatory maternity leave requirements imposed by school boards in Cleveland and Chesterfield County, Va.

In a 7-2 decision, the high court held that forced leaves during pregnancy are unconstitutional and amount to a conclusive presumption that every pregnant teacher who reaches a certain point in her pregnancy is physically unable to continue.

Such "permanent irrebuttable presumptions" violate the due-process clause of the U.S. Constitution, the majority found.

School board policy in Cleveland required every pregnant teacher to take maternity leave, without pay, five months before the child was expected to be born. Failure to comply was grounds for dismissal. The Chesterfield County school board had a similar policy, requiring a pregnant teacher to leave work at least four months prior to childbirth.

Both rulings were challenged by teachers who objected to taking unpaid maternity leave before they were ready to do so. A federal appeals court in Cincinnati struck down the Cleveland rule. However, the federal appeals court in Richmond upheld the Chesterfield County policy. The Supreme Court agreed to resolve the conflict.

The high court found the advance notice provisions required by both school boards to be wholly rational and even necessary to serve the objective of continuity of instruction. However, the absolute requirements of termination at the end of the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy were not, it ruled.

The court said the school board policies were too sweeping, and noted the ability of any particular pregnant woman to work past any fixed time in her pregnancy is an individual determination.

Justice Potter Stewart, writing for the majority, also noted:

"By acting to penalize the pregnant teacher for deciding to bear a child, overly restrictive maternity leave regulations can constitute a heavy burden" on the freedom to raise a family.

Goldfinger Takes IRRA Presidency

New York—Nat Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, assumed the presidency of the Industrial Relations Research Association.

Goldfinger, who served as president-elect in 1973, succeeds Douglas Soutar, vice president of industrial relations and personnel at American Smelting & Refining Co.

IRRA was founded in 1947 to enable professionals in the field to become better acquainted and to keep up with industrial developments. It has about 3,700 local chapter members in the United States and Canada. Members include representatives of management, unions, government, educators, and practitioners in consulting, arbitration and law.

Rail Clerks Hit at Amtrak Contract Stall

The Railway & Airline Clerks, after seven months of negotiations with Amtrak on a new contract covering about 3,000 baggage handlers, office workers and reservations clerks, broke off talks and set Feb. 1 as a strike date.

The semi-public corporation, however, has invoked the services of the National Mediation Board under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, a step that prevents a walkout for at least 60 days.

Thomas Fitzgibbon, president of BRAC's Allied Services Division which represents the workers, told a news conference that Amtrak negotiators had made a "charade" of the talks by refusing to deal realistically with the issues.

Fitzgibbon said the union probably would have settled for the same 4 percent wage increase and other terms of a contract approved by workers on other major U.S. railroads last March. But, he said, Amtrak was willing to grant those terms only if given a free hand to "gut" a number of existing benefits and working conditions, including the right of sick leave.

The Amtrak negotiations began last June. In recent months, Fitzgibbon charged, the corporation has engaged in a series of contract violations applying to vacations, seniority, porters' tips and grievance procedures.

State-County Sets Drive for Wage Equity

The State, County & Municipal Employes announced it will insist upon wage settlements in 1974 that include catch-up wages for the spending power lost by its workers in the past year.

In addition, the public employe union said all new contracts will "anticipate a continuing high level of inflation" this year. AFSCME units are currently negotiating contracts covering more than 70,000 employes in New York City, and will be bargaining with dozens of city and state governments over the next six months.

"AFSCME locals and councils will bargain for, and insist upon, equity in their wages and working conditions," the union's 23-member Executive Board said in a statement adopted at a meeting in Washington.

"The union will not be inhibited by fraudulent 'guidelines' or arbitrary standards laid down by a national administration which shows an unrealistic lack of concern for the impact that inflation is having on workers and their families."

The board noted the cost of living increased sharply for all Americans during 1973 while spendable income over the same period declined. Recent rises in wholesale prices insure continued inflation in the months to come, it pointed out. out.



FULL-SCALE COPE PROGRAM was put into operation by the Government Employes with the formation of the AFGE Committee on Federal Employe Political Education. Discussing the operations are AFGE officials and executive committee members of the political arm, from left, Russell Pearman, President Clyde M. Webber, Acting Director Geneva Barnes, Sec.-Treas. Douglas H. Kershaw and Dennis Garrison.

In Labor Force, Economy:

Slowdown in Growth Forecast for 1980s

A reduction in the rate of growth of the labor force during the 1980s is expected to lead to a "rather sharp" slowdown in the rate of economic growth for the nation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

"The growth rate of the economy from 1980 to 1985 is projected to be about 3.2 percent per year, compared with the rate of about 4 percent which prevailed for most of the post-World War II period," BLS observes in its latest set of projections, appearing in the bureau's publication, Monthly Labor Review.

For some time, the birth rate has fallen from the peak periods of the late 1950s and early 1960s. This slowdown in births will begin to show up in a smaller number of new entrants into the labor force towards the end of this decade, BLS notes.

The labor force grew at an annual rate of 1.5 percent from 1955-68, and is projected to grow somewhat faster—1.8 percent a year—during the 1968-80 period. During the 1980-85 period, however, the rate is projected to drop sharply to 1.1 percent, and decline during the late 1980s and possibly beyond.

"It should be emphasized that the dampening in the rate of growth is not due to any assumption regarding failure to achieve high levels of employment," BLS stressed. "On the contrary, the projections assume 96 percent of the civilian labor force employed in both 1980 and 1985."

The projected reduction in the economic growth rate is one of two major departures from past trends forecast by BLS in a series of studies. The other is an expected shift in the supply and demand of college graduates, with BLS projecting a potential oversupply to begin in the late 1970s.

The projections are designed to help assess future manpower requirements and help young people in career guidance. The latest projections revise a previous set to 1980 and extend the estimates to 1985.

BLS says the most dynamic feature of its projections to 1985 and beyond is the movement of the post-World War II "baby boom" generation through the population.

"The postwar 'baby boom' which pressed heavily on school capacity and subsequently swelled the ranks of younger workers during the late 1960s will have a similar impact on the ranks of workers between 25 and 40 years of age between 1972 and 1985," BLS notes.

By contrast, the proportion of workers under 25 will fall relative to older groups of workers in the latter part of the 1972-85 period.

There has been an "enormous" fluctuation in the nation's fertility rate since World War II, according to the bureau. The rate rose from 85.9 births per 1,000 women in 1945 to a peak of 122.9 in 1957, and then declined to 73.4 in 1972—down 40 percent.

"The fertility decline of the past 15 years implies a dramatic shift from a 'three-child' to a 'two-child' family norm—a shift which has been associated with profound changes in the roles of adult women, particularly with respect to their interest in, and availability for, paid employment," BLS said.

Relative labor force growth between men and women is expected to alter sharply over the next decade. During 1960-72, women made up 60 percent of the net increase in the labor force. But between 1972 and 1980, they are projected to account for only 46 percent of net growth.

The expected increase in the number of college graduates will come at a time the number of workers with eight years or less of education is declining, BLS observes. The supply of college graduates in the nation's labor force is projected to increase at more than 2.5 times the rate of increase of the labor force as a whole.

The new supply of college-educated manpower entering the labor force from 1972-85 is expected to total about 15.3 million. However, BLS points out, anticipated requirements are for only 14.5 million.

"Thus, the availability supply, 15.3 million, will be about 750,000 above projected job requirements," BLS observes. "This prospective situation will affect workers across the entire occupational spectrum." The situation is expected to be more acute in 1980-85 than in 1972-80. BLS says the surplus may amount to about 140,000 graduates a year during the 1980-85 period.

The bureau points out that the surplus "does not mean large-scale unemployment among college graduates" necessarily will follow.

"Rather, it is quite likely that an increasing proportion of college graduates will take positions other than their first choice. It also may mean a rise in job 'requirements' as college graduates become more generally available."

Thus, availability of more college-trained workers could have an adverse effect on many less-educated workers, BLS observes.

"It is likely to mean that, in the future, workers with less than a college education will have less chance of advancing to professional positions, as many could do in the past, particularly in professions such as engineering and accounting."

Total employment is expected to increase about a quarter between 1972 and 1985, going from almost 82 million to over 101 million. Technological changes, led by increased use of computers, will cause employment to increase in some occupations and to decrease in others.

Meany Asks Loophole Closing:

Nixon Tax Juggling Spurs Labor's Drive for Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

His 1971 payment of $878.03 was equal to that year's tax of a working family earning $9,250.

The President's effective tax rate over the four years came to only 7 percent of his total income for tax purposes of $1,122,264.

The analysis noted that the effective tax rate for a family of four earning $10,000 a year is 9 percent.

During his first four and one-half years in office, the report shows, President Nixon's reported net worth more than tripled. And one big reason was the $249,000 "tax saving" he achieved by donating his pre-presidential papers to the National Archives.

An important issue in determining the legality of Nixon's claim of the donation of some of his papers as a $576,000 "charitable" contribution is whether the gift was legally made before July 25, 1969, the date Congress had set for abolishing that loophole.

There is no record of any deed irrevocably transferring the papers to the United States until eight months after such gifts became nondeductible. The wording of a deed signed by a then-White House aide (who now admits that he had no legal standing to make the gift) refers to "restrictions" on the documents. But the President's tax return declares that "the gift was free and clear with no rights remaining in the taxpayer" as required by law. And for that matter, there is no record that the Archives ever formally accepted the gift.

The report adds:

"President Nixon says he was following the tradition of his six immediate predecessors—Presidents Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson—in donating his papers to the nation. True, but there is no record of any of these Presidents obtaining a tax deduction."

The AFL-CIO report also explores the question of whether the President can claim to be a California resident for the purpose of avoiding paying capital gains tax on the $142,912 profit he made on the 1969 sale of his New York apartment—and a resident of the District of Columbia for the purpose of avoiding payment of California state income taxes.

The President "saved" an estimated $39,000 in federal taxes by claiming that he had put the profits from his New York sale into the purchase of his new "principal residence" at San Clemente, Calif.

But to avoid paying an estimated $64,000 in California income taxes, the President claimed his "domicile" was the White House. There is no income tax on certain federal officials living in the District of Columbia.

By contrast, every member of California's congressional delegation pays state income taxes in a similar situation. John Kennedy paid Massachusetts income tax as President. The problem didn't arise for President Johnson since Texas has no state income tax.

The AFL-CIO analysis comments:

"Either the President is liable for California income taxes or he is liable for capital gains tax on the sale of his New York apartment."

As to the San Clemente property, the report traces the intricate dealings that resulted in the President's purchase of the nearly 29-acre San Clemente property with $42,054 of his own money, a big loan from one of his wealthy friends, Robert Abplanalp, and a mortgage—for a total price, the White House said, of $1,529,447.

The following year, Abplanalp and Bebe Rebozo wiped out all of Nixon's personal debts and most of the mortgage by buying 23 acres of the land—leaving Nixon with the house and most valuable part of the property.

The President reported no capital gains on the transaction and paid no taxes on the profit.

In another dubious manipulation, the report notes, the President lumped his $50,000 annual expense account with his salary so as to increase the amount of deductions he could take and thus further lower his tax bill.

The President's deductions for "official expenses" include such items as $32,167.86 for business use of his San Clemente property, other expenses in Key Biscayne and even a $3,331.56 item for "depreciation of personally owned White House property," including a table in the Cabinet room and a desk in the President's office. The White House had previously stated the President had given this furniture to the country.

While the President's charitable contributions—other than the "gift" of his papers—were only 1.2 percent of his income (less than half the average for taxpayers in the $10,000-$15,000 range), he made up for it with deductions for interest payments. During the four-year period, Nixon deducted $257,376.15 in interest—including $1.24 in interest paid to the Garfinckel department store in Washington.

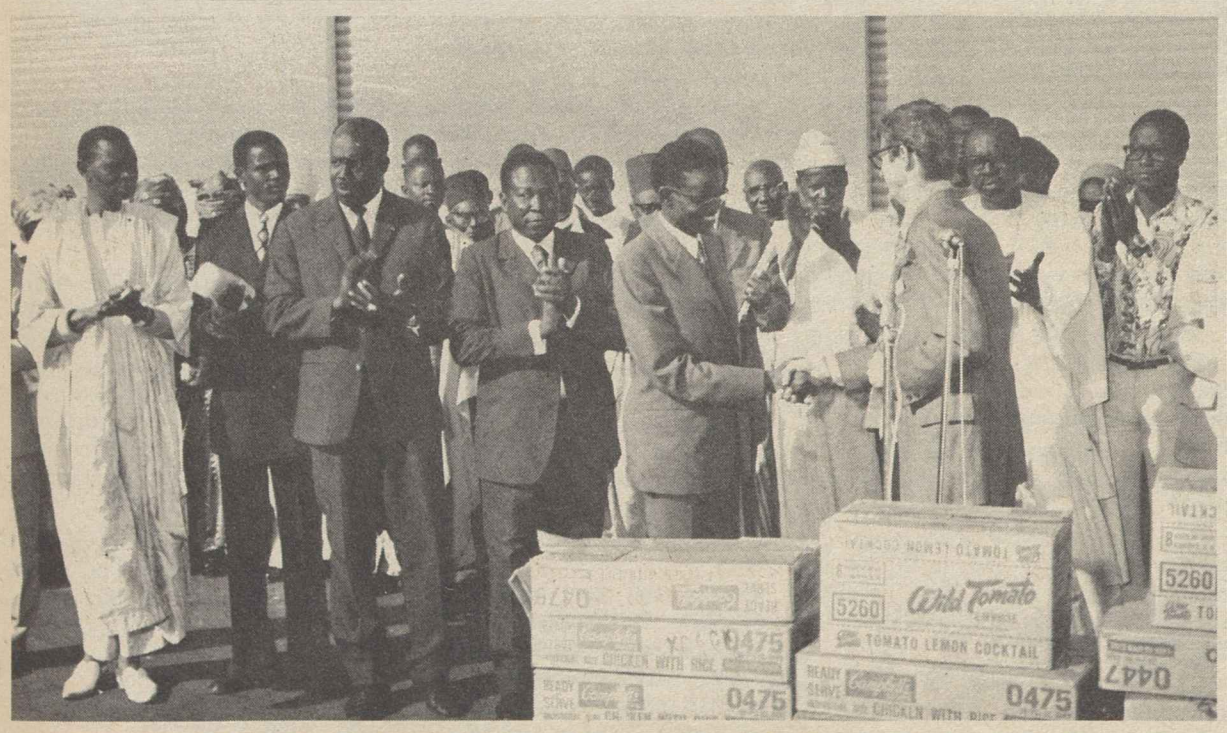
The facts contrast with the President's assurances at his Disney World news conference that his low tax payments were "not because of the deductions for, shall we say, a cattle ranch or interest or all of these gimmicks that you have got."

And as for the President's announcement that his home and property at San Clemente would be donated to the government with possession to be taken after the death of the President and his wife, there are tax advantages also.

The report notes that the President can claim a $120,000 deduction in the year the property is formally donated, even if the Nixons continue to occupy it. Furthermore, his estate taxes would be substantially lowered because there would be no capital gains tax on the appreciated value of the property on his death.

The report also raises other unanswered questions, including:

- "Why did the President announce in the summer of 1969 that he had purchased the San Clemente property for $100,000 down and an assumption of a $240,000 mortgage when the actual price was $1.5 million?
- "What is the propriety of the President of the United States purchasing property with $625,000 in loans from a friend and selling a portion of that land back one and a half years later to the same friend for a profit of $117,000?
- "Is it proper for a friend of the President to purchase property at Key Biscayne adjacent to the President's home for $150,000 and then lease it back to the Secret Service for $144,000 over eight years?
- "What is the propriety of the Vice President permitting—as Mr. Nixon permitted in 1958—a drug company executive to establish a trust fund for the Vice President's daughter while the Senate, over which he presides, is investigating drug companies?
- "How much has the value of the Nixon homes in San Clemente and Key Biscayne been increased by government-paid improvements?"



SHIPMENT OF CANNED FOOD collected by members of Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union Local 194 in the Chicago area arrives in Dakar, Senegal, for victims of the African drought. Peter Dodd, at the microphone, U.S. Labor Officer, presents the shipment to Doudou N'Gom, Senegalese educaion minister and president of the country's trade union confederation.

Give and Take



Maryland Inaugurates Registration by Mail

Residents of Maryland will find it easier to register to vote in this year's elections, and the chances for passage of a nationwide postcard registration bill looked brighter as the second session of Congress got under way.

The Senate has already passed a labor-supported bill that would enable all persons of voting age to register for federal elections by merely returning a postcard form.

A similar bill has now been ordered reported by the House Administration Committee, the first step in clearing it for floor action.

A registration by mail law went into effect this month in the most populous counties of Maryland. It will enable persons not already registered—including new voters who will turn 18 by Election Day—to mail in their applications instead of going in person to registration offices that may be distant from their homes or open at inconvenient times.

Persons who mail in their applications will be sent notices that they are officially registered, along with the location of the polling places where they will vote.

The application forms require the same information persons seeking to register had to provide under the old system, including their choice of party affiliation if they wish to qualify to vote in a primary. Replies are subject to verification and any previous registration elsewhere is cancelled.

While most smaller counties chose not to be covered by the law when the bill moved through the legislature last year, more than 60 percent of the state's potential voters live in the large counties and Baltimore city which are included.

The forms are available at public libraries and other distribution points and through groups such as COPE, the League of Women Voters and Democratic and Republican organizations that will be conducting registration drives.

A similar law went into effect in Minnesota last year and was credited with a substantial boost in registration and turnout in local elections, including an upset victory for a labor-backed candidate in the Minneapolis mayoralty race.

Various forms of mail registration were already permitted in Texas and Kentucky.

While the Senate broke a filibuster to pass the postcard registration bill, greater opposition is expected in the House. The vote to report the bill was 15-10, with Democrats generally in favor and most Republicans opposed.

Sheinkman Elected President by JLC

New York—Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing Workers has been elected president of the Jewish Labor Committee. He succeeds Judge Jacob T. Zukerman of the New York City Family Court who died in December.

Sheinkman was first vice president of the JLC when he was elected to head the organization with more than 600,000 members in the United States and Canada.

Lumbermen To Get Back Pay Board Cut

Portland, Ore.—An estimated 35,000 workers in the lumber industry are going to get back a 6-cent hourly wage increase cut from their contracts by the old Pay Board in 1972.

The reinstatement was ordered by the Cost of Living Council, which took over the functions of the board when the latter was phased out a year ago. The COLC ruled that "gross inequities have been created" by the Pay Board action.

The cutback occurred in the first year of a three-year contract between the Northwest Forest Products Association and 20,000 members of the Woodworkers and Carpenters. The workers originally were to have received a 32-cent increase on June 1, 1972, but the Pay Board trimmed it to 26 cents.

A 6 percent increase was applied last June 1. Another 6 percent raise is slated this June 1. In restoring the 6-cents-an-hour cut, the COLC made it retroactive to Aug. 13, 1973, the date wood product prices were exempted from controls.

Another 15,000 workers in the industry who did not apply for the wage reinstatement will be affected by the ruling since they have traditionally followed NFPA's pace, COLC noted. NFPA companies include Weyerhaeuser, International Paper, Crown Zellerbach, ITT-Rayonier and Simpson Timber in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

During Energy Crisis:

Senate Panel Probes Soaring Oil Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

ploration.

Under questioning, the company officials conceded that the tax credits they get from their overseas operations virtually wipe out their tax obligations to the United States. Thus, the royalties that the Arab governments impose on oil to more than quadruple the price are considered a foreign tax which can then be credited in full against the U.S. tax.

Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) angrily told the oil executives, "The time has come in this country for a real tax reform."

And Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.), after a Gulf Oil official admitted under persistent questioning that the company pays only about 2 percent in income taxes, made an analogy to President Nixon's income tax returns.

"I think you have a credibility problem the same as the President of the United States has," Percy said.

President Nixon, in an energy message to Congress, proposed some measures to curb the amount of foreign taxes oil companies can credit against their U.S. tax bill and said the 22 percent depletion allowance for overseas oil production should be eliminated.

At the same time, he called for elimination of federal price regulation on natural gas at the wellhead —a longstanding industry goal. The President said the price of natural gas, which is used to heat more than half the nation's homes, has been kept "artificially low" by rates set by the Federal Power Commission.

The President and his aides reiterated the Administration's opposition to an excess profits tax on the oil industry during the fuel emergency.

Nixon's so-called windfall tax proposal would merely require oil companies to set aside a portion of excess profits to be used for exploration of new oil sources.

Energy Administrator William E. Simon warned Congress against acting hastily in the "emotionally charged atmosphere" of the energy crisis to penalize the oil industry.

And Commerce Sec. Frederick Dent cautioned against a "vindictive vendetta" against the oil industry.

He said the industry needs "adequate" profits to provide incentives "which apparently were lacking in the past."

The focus on oil profits did appear, however, to have paved the way for final passage of the emergency energy legislation that was blocked in the final days of the first session by a Senate filibuster.

Opponents sought unsuccessfully to delete a provision that would require rollbacks of prices if a government agency found that at the end of the year petroleum companies had made excessive profits.

The latest rise in both prices and oil profits appears to have dampened the filibuster threat. The Senate was preparing to take up the measure as the AFL-CIO News went to press.



NEW FLAG of the United Transportation Union is unfurled by President Al H. Chesser and new top officers of the union. From left are Vice President G. W. Legge, Chesser, Assistant President R. R. Bryant and Vice President C. E. Wible.

2 More States Ratify Plank on Equal Rights

Two more states have ratified the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, a measure that the AFL-CIO has endorsed as "a symbol of commitment to equal opportunities for women and equal status for women."

Maine became the 31st state and Montana was the 32nd state to approve the amendment that was submitted by Congress two years ago. Six more ratifications are needed to achieve the three-fourths majority required to write it into the Constitution.

In both states, ratification had failed last year—by a single vote in Maine and a tie vote in Montana.

Lag in Growth Stirs Threat of Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

economy during the October-December period was accompanied by a 7.9 percent annual rate of increase in inflation, as measured by the comprehensive GNP "price deflator," the highest since a 13 percent rise in the first quarter of 1951.

The 7.9 percent increase compares with 7 percent for the third quarter of the year and with 3.3 percent for the final three months of 1972.

The report was the second in a week to sound the alarm over the prospect of a recession in 1974. Earlier, a staff study prepared for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress warned of a recession "unless the Administration initiates an expansionary economic policy now, bringing larger supplies and stable prices, more jobs and more income for consumers."

Sidney L. Jones, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, said the slowdown in the economy was "rather pervasive," although it reflected primarily a big drop in the sale of automobiles and a dramatic decline in residential construction. He indicated the consumer is "rebelling against the kind of prices he finds in the marketplace."

Jones also predicted "a weak economic performance" during the current quarter, and said he thought inflation "will remain high" in 1974.

The nation's real GNP growth rate for all of 1973 was 5.9 percent, down two-tenths of 1 percent from the 1972 rate, the Commerce Dept. reported. For 1971, the year following the last recession, the growth rate was 3.2 percent.

A separate Commerce Dept. report on housing starts and building permits in December supported Jones's conteniton that the nation's economy was already cooling down before the energy shortage aggravated the situation.

New privately owned housing units started last month dropped to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,355,000, down 20.1 percent from the November rate, the department reported. Compared to the 2,369,000 starts in December 1972, the dropoff was even more dramatic.

George Martin, president of the National Association of Homebuilders, said "the radical drop in starts reveals how destructive the Administration policy has been on matters affecting housing."

Michael Sumichrast, the association's chief economist, declared, "This is the deepest housing recession on record."

NAH, along with the AFL-CIO and other organizations, has strongly criticized the Nixon Administration's housing policies—especially those aimed at scrapping subsidy programs for low- and moderate-income families—as discouraging new construction.

Last month's rate of new housing starts was the lowest since May 1970 and reflected the largest single-month drop since March 1960.

Arbitration Set To End Strike At Iowa Beef

The Meat Cutters reached agreement with Iowa Beef Processors, Inc., to return to work and submit the remaining issues in their contract dispute to arbitration. About 2,000 workers are involved in the dispute which had closed down the company's operations for 189 days.

A settlement plan ending the work stoppage was approved at a membership meeting of more than 1,000 Local 222 members at Dakota City, Neb., site of the company's largest plant. Workers at two smaller plants in LeMars and Mason City, Iowa, also are returning to their jobs.

Under the agreement, Director John Dunlop of the Cost of Living Council and Director W. J. Usery, Jr., of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service will name an arbitrator to hear both sides, and render a decision within 60 days on three major issues: wages, a cost-of-living escalator clause and the duration of the contract.

The company agreed to abandon its plan to reopen the Dakota City plant with new employes. The union agreed to end its strikes at the Mason City and LeMars plants. New contracts there will be based upon the arbitrator's decision at Dakota City.

Details of the agreement were worked out in negotiations at FM&CS headquarters in Washington. Heading the union representatives were Meat Cutters Vice President Jesse Prosten, director of the union's packinghouse department, and Lewie G. Anderson, chairman of the negotiating committee of the Dakota City local.

"Only the total solidarity of our members during a six-month lockout brought IBP's stubborn management to accept arbitration of the basic wage issues," Prosten said.

Iowa Beef workers have been without a contract since last Apr. 13. The parties in the dispute agreed to a contract extension but management initiated a lockout of employes at Dakota City on July 12 in violation of the agreement. The union subsequently struck the two smaller plants.

The AFL-CIO adopted a resolution at its convention last fall calling for full support of the Meat Cutters. The resolution noted that wages at Iowa Beef were more than $1 an hour below those paid by other meat processors.

A seven and one-half month strike in 1969-70 preceded the first agreement between the firm and the union.

Real Earnings Drop 3% In 1973 As Consumer Prices Climb 8.8%

(Continued from Page 1)

10.3 percent, respectively, in the first three quarters of the year.

Prices for gasoline and motor oil went up at the seasonally adjusted rate of 55.8 percent in the fourth quarter after dropping 5.9 percent in the quarter ending in September, BLS reported. Fuel oil and coal prices in the last quarter of the year skyrocketed 177 percent, after rising 6.5 percent in the third quarter.

Most of the 1973 increase in food prices occurred in the first three quarters of the year when they rose at an average seasonally adjusted rate of 23.9 percent. The increase in the fourth quarter was 9.2 percent.

Nonfood commodities, on the other hand, rose more sharply in the last quarter than earlier in the year, largely due to the sharp price increases in energy items. The fourth-quarter rise was 7.9 percent.

The cost of services rose at an annual rate of 9.4 percent over the final quarter, also a more rapid pace than earlier in the year.

Detailing December price changes, BLS noted that higher prices for gasoline, heating oil, electricity, natural gas and coal accounted for more than a third of the monthly rise. Price increases for most food items and an increase in mortgage interest costs also contributed significantly to the rise, BLS said.

Among grocery store foods, prices for dairy products and some processed fruits and vegetables continued to go up sharply along with cereal and bakery products.

About two-thirds of the six-tenths of 1 percent rise in the services index was due to higher mortgage interest costs and charges for most household services—repairs, maintenance, telephone, rent and other items.

A special survey on retail gasoline prices showed an average jump of 4.4 percent from November to December. The U.S. average price for regular grade gasoline was up 4.6 percent to 43.7 cents per gallon, while the average for premium gas rose 4.1 percent to 47.3 cents.

Real spendable weekly earnings —take-home pay expressed in 1967 dollars—for a worker with three dependents fell from $94 to $93.88 from November to December. Over the full year 1973, such wages dropped $2.90.

The drop in buying power began in November 1972 and, in the 14-month period since then, real spendable earnings have gone down 3.6 percent.

The consumer price index for December rose to 138.5, with prices in 1967 taken as 100. This means that a typical market basket of goods and services that cost $10 six years ago cost $13.85 last month.

Federal Employes' Handbook Revised

The AFL-CIO Manual for Federal Employes, a handbook for local union officers and stewards, has been revised to include the text of the current Executive Order governing labor-management relations in the federal service.

Copies of the manual, AFL-CIO Publication No. 138, can be ordered from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Single copies are free; additional copies are 20 cents each or 100 for $15.

1-26-74

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, February 2, 1974 | No. 5

NLRB Judge Blasts Farah For Union-Busting Actions

Congress Deadlocked:

Senate Vote Stalls Energy Legislation

Congress remained deadlocked and sharply divided over emergency energy legislation.

With a strong assist from the Nixon Administration, the Senate voted 57-37 to send the energy bill back to a House-Senate conference committee.

The rejected bill would have given shared powers to the President and Congress to deal with fuel shortages, including rationing if necessary.

It provided a method of recovering excess profits from oil companies. And it included up to two years of additional unemployment benefits for workers who lose their jobs because of fuel shortages.

A carefully drafted compromise struck a middle ground between demands for lifting of virtually all environmental controls that restrict fuel utilization and insistence that anti-pollution timetables continue on schedule.

Oil lobbyists were joined by the Nixon Administration in attacking the profits curb provision.

In addition, the President told the Senate that there really wasn't any urgency about enactment of legislation. "We have been able to make do without emergency legislation thus far," the President said in a letter read to the Senate before the vote to recommit the bill.

The majority for sidetracking the legislation represented what the floor manager of the bill, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), termed "the most unusual coalition of all time."

(Continued on Page 6)

Genocide Treaty Set For Action

A treaty that would make the destruction or attempted destruction of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group a crime throughout the world has been brought to the floor of the Senate—25 years after President Truman first asked its ratification.

The genocide treaty, which the United States helped draft, was unanimously adopted by the United Nations in late 1948 and has since been ratified by 75 nations. Its ratification has been urged by President Nixon, and by Presidents Johnson and Kennedy before him.

To its supporters—including the AFL-CIO—approval of the treaty is a moral issue, a declaration that the extermination camps of Hitler must never be repeated.

To its opponents, ranging from traditional states' righters to ex-

(Continued on Page 3)

Wage-Hour Violations 21% Above Year Ago

Employers illegally underpaid workers at least $44 million during the last six months of 1973, the Labor Dept. reported.

This is a 21 percent increase in the amount of wage chiseling uncovered during the comparable 1972 period, but it falls short of the levels Wage-Hour Division investigators detected in past years.

Assistant Labor Sec. Richard E. DeLury reported that the $44 million is owed to 170,000 workers largely because of violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act by their employers.

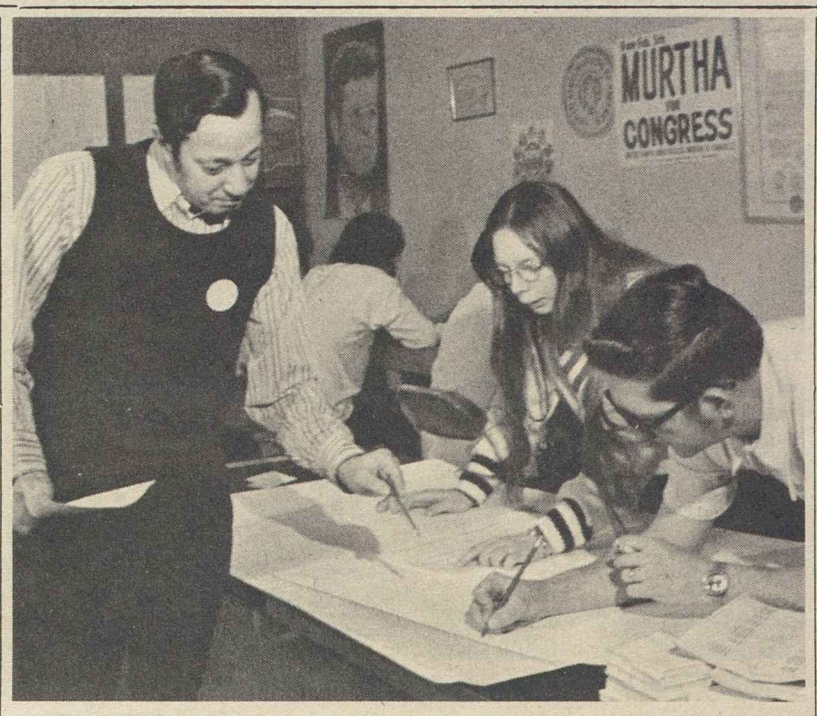
Projections based on the recent six-month period indicate that $87 million will be found due to about 300,000 workers for the fiscal year ending next June 30.

For fiscal year 1972, Wage-Hour investigators found 517,142 workers were illegally short-changed more than $102 million. A year earlier, 473,327 were found to have lost $99 million to wage chiseling by employers.

Even at those high levels, economists in organized labor suggest that only about one-third of all the wage chiseling that occurs is uncovered by federal investigators.

And of the illegal underpayments that are detected, only about half the lost wages are restored to the victimized workers.

(Continued on Page 3)



MILLIONAIRE STEELWORKER Dominick Raco, left, keeps plugging away on the congressional election campaign of COPE-endorsed candidate John Murtha despite his newly acquired economic status. Raco won the Pennsylvania state lottery for a $1 million payoff. He works in the Johnstown COPE office supporting Murtha, a Democrat, in a special election Feb. 5.

Fights For Survival:

New Rhetoric Coats Old Nixon Programs

By David L. Perlman

President Nixon fought for his political life in a State of the Union message delivered to Congress but aimed in prime time at a nationwide television and radio audience.

The President painted a glowing picture of a prosperous and peaceful America—choosing or ignoring statistics to bolster his case.

He confidently promised that there will be "no recession," and any warning to the contrary can be disregarded as coming from "the perennial prophets of doom."

Yet his written message to Congress termed a slowdown in the economy "inevitable" this year.

It warned that "the very mild slowdown which we anticipated for 1974 now threatens to be somewhat more pronounced because of the oil embargo, the resulting shortages and the oil price increase."

In his speech and in the more detailed written report to Congress, Nixon restated proposals or variations of proposals he has made in recent years. But he clothed them in a new coat of rhetoric — "another giant stride . . . a crucial breakthrough . . . an historic beginning . . . a new road."

Thus, he promised "a sweeping new program" of health insurance that "will not require additional taxes." There was no indication that his plan would differ significantly from his old proposal for private health insurance coverage paid for by workers and employers, with the government picking up the tab for the very poor. As for comprehensive programs such as the labor-backed Kennedy-Griffiths

(Continued on Page 8)

Strikers Ordered Reinstated

By John R. Oravec

Farah Manufacturing Co. was hit by one of the strongest rebukes ever handed down in a National Labor Relations Board action for its glaring and repeated violations of federal labor law.

Citing Farah's continued abuse of workers and its unlawful anti-union practices, an NLRB judge ordered the company to reinstate six workers illegally fired in 1972 and to rehire the nearly 3,000 strikers—if they want their jobs back—who went out in protest of the firings.

It was the discharges of the six workers in May 1972 that triggered the unfair labor practice strike by the Clothing Workers.

Administrative Law Judge Walter H. Maloney, Jr., noted in his decision that over the past three and one-half years the NLRB and the courts have issued orders and decrees calling on Farah to correct its unlawful conduct.

But Farah "continues as if nothing happened, pursuing its policy of flouting the act and trampling on the rights of its employes as if there were no act, no board and no Ten Commandments," Maloney declared.

Maloney also ordered Farah to give the ACWA access to all employes in an organizing drive and for the company to pay the NLRB and the union the costs of investigating and handling the case.

The Clothing Workers hailed the decision for its support of workers' basic rights. ACWA President

(Continued on Page 3)

Injured Workers Ask Federal Benefits Law

San Francisco—A parade of workers injured on the job gave dramatic testimony at Senate Labor subcommittee hearings here and in Portland, Ore., underscoring the urgency of minimum federal standards for workmen's compensation.

Appearing before a panel chaired by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), one worker after another told how job-related injuries forced them, by widely differing routes of suffering, into want and finally into virtually forced settlements of their claims.

In San Francisco, a flight attendant for Trans World Airlines related how she had been injured on an overseas flight and was forced to seek benefits under conflicting state workmen's compensation systems, even though a union contract provision covered her under federal standards.

After nearly two years of surgery and other medical treatment, she testified, she ran out of coverage and subsisted on welfare. Only her small savings and help from others saved her from want.

(Continued on Page 6)



NEWSPAPER GUILD'S Heywood Broun Award is accepted by Donald L. Barlett on behalf of himself and James B. Steele, both of the Philadelphia Inquirer. Contest judge Helen Thomas, White House correspondent for United Press International, makes the presentation. Contest chairman Noel Wical is in back.

Exposure of Court Bias Wins Guild Broun Prize

Two reporters for the Philadelphia Inquirer, Donald L. Barlett and James B. Steele, received the Newspaper Guild's 1973 Heywood Broun Award for a series of articles exposing broad patterns of discrimination by judges and prosecutors as well as uneven treatment in the sentencing and jailing of hundreds of persons, some of them innocent.

Barlett and Steele received the 33rd annual Broun Award—a citation and a $1,000 prize—at a luncheon during a meeting of the Guild's executive board. The award is presented for journalistic achievement in the spirit of Heywood Broun, the Guild's founder and first president.

Both Barlett, 37, and Steele, 32, joined the Inquirer's staff in September 1970. Barlett had worked for the Chicago Daily News, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Akron Beacon-Journal and Reading (Pa.) Times previously.

Steele previously was editor of the Laborers' union publications and had been a vice president of the International Labor Press Association. Before that he worked for the Kansas City Star.

Their seven-part series, titled "Crime and Injustice," was chosen from 89 entries. The judges said it "epitomized the spirit of Broun in his abiding concern for the poor, the weak and the oppressed."

"By the use of a computer and 100,000 separate pieces of information, the reporters were able to document a major flaw and weakness in the American system of justice," the judges said, adding that they felt the condition Steele and Barlett exposed "probably prevails in other big cities" as well.

The two reporters spent seven months preparing the series, interviewing 1,034 persons and filling eight file-cabinet drawers in the process. The data they collected resulted in 4,000 pages of computer printouts. The series ran from Feb. 18 through Feb. 24, 1973. The judges also commended the Philadelphia Inquirer for investing "so much time and space in uncovering this failure of justice."

The judges also gave honorable mention to Gene Goltz and Jay Smith of the Dayton (Ohio) Daily News for their series exposing Emprise-Sportservice as a shadowy conglomerate linking professional sports, business, politicians and the underworld across the United States.

Judges were Helen Thomas, senior White House correspondent for United Press International; Paul Banker, managing editor of the Baltimore Sun; and Robert S. Boyd, Washington bureau chief for Knight Newspapers. Boyd refrained from voting in the final selection of the winning entry. The Inquirer is a Knight paper.

Decline Noted In 'Real' Job Compensation

Real hourly compensation—that is, pay and benefits adjusted for inflation—for the nation's total economy took a nosedive in the final quarter of 1973, declining 1.7 percent over the three-month period, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The drop in the nonfarm sector was 1.4 percent, and in manufacturing alone the decline was 4.1 percent. The latter was the biggest drop since the first quarter of 1951.

For the full year, real hourly pay rose only 1.4 percent, the smallest increase since 1958, BLS said.

"The small rise in real hourly compensation . . . is a result of the high rate of increase in the consumer price index," BLS noted. For calendar year 1973, the CPI went up by 8.8 percent — the largest December-to-December increase since 1947.

BLS announced the figures in a release on worker productivity which showed a 1.3 percent decline in the fourth quarter of 1973, compared with a four-tenths of 1 percent rise in the third quarter.

The decline reflected an increase in man-hours, 2.5 percent, that was greater than the rise in output, 1.2 percent.

BLS said that, for all of 1973, productivity in the private economy grew at a rate of 2.9 percent over 1972, about average, but down from the 3.8 percent increase for 1972 and 4.1 percent rate of 1971.

Unit labor costs, which reflect the movement of productivity and hourly compensation, rose at an annual rate of 9.3 percent in the fourth quarter for the total private economy.



Low Pay, Poor Conditions:

Workers' Job Dissatisfactions Show Little Change from Past

Blue-collar blues and white-collar woes are no bluer or no more woeful today than they were in the past, three articles in the January issue of the Federationist exploring job satisfaction conclude.

Studies show there has been little change over the years in worker discontent: lousy jobs and lousy pay are still the main cause of worker disenchantment.

In one article, William Chapman of the Washington Post says there never was much evidence that workers are any more discontented now than years ago even though more attention is being given workers' attitudes toward their jobs.

A recent sociological survey found that a great majority of workers questioned said they were "pretty satisfied" with their jobs, Chapman writes in the AFL-CIO magazine.

One study by a group of Michigan social scientists reviewing job satisfaction polls of the past two decades noted a trend "not of growing alienation, but of increasing satisfaction."

In a shorter time span—between 1969 and 1973 when the reports of widespread job alienation mushroomed—another study cited by Chapman showed virtually no change in the level of work discontent during those years.

Chapman concludes that "not much seems to bother wage earners that didn't bother them 20 years ago. And, contrary to what we've been led to believe, they apparently worry about it less."

A second article by Sar A. Levitan and William B. Johnston of George Washington University details the impact of union collective bargaining for better wages and working conditions on workers' attitudes.

Union negotiators concentrate on more than just wage increases, the members of the GWU manpower center point out.

Unions have had an extensive effect on the design of work through negotiations on work hours, safety and health standards, amount of work performed in a given period, methods and tools used and other job conditions and work scheduling.

"The historic union role in the design of work and the obvious continuing concern of workers for the humanization of their jobs are important in the context of the current debate over job redesign," Levitan and Johnston observe.

They point out that the wages, leisure time and fringe benefits that union bargainers have concentrated on are not peripheral to the quality of work, but to a large extent determine it.

"Those who suggest that union leaders are out of touch with their discontented membership and have been slow to join the bandwagon for work reform are ignoring the traditional union role in the design of work," the authors stress.

They suggest that union leaders, rather than displaying insensitivity to the desires of their members, are seeking the maximum benefits and the best conditions for workers to accomplish their tasks.

Organized labor has also strived to improve working conditions through methods other than collective bargaining, Levitan and Johnston note, citing particularly the legislative drive for the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970.

"The redesign of work with the worker in mind has been the goal of organized labor since its founding, and continues to be so today," Levitan and Johnston stress.

The third article is based on worker surveys conducted in 1969 and again in 1973 by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center.

One of the conclusions drawn from the study is that while workers' attitudes are not getting any worse, they aren't getting any better.

"The few bright spots that emerge in comparisons of the 1969 and 1973 data are mainly confined to financial matters," the article notes.

It points out that experiments with working hours, job enlargement and job enrichment have made no appreciable impact on national statistics.

"Lack of observable change in overall quality of working conditions may, however, be obscured when changes in a specific area are offset by changes in the opposition direction in another area," the article observes. It is excerpted from the November 1973 issue of the Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review.

As examples, the article cites gains in the quality of work among women, but a decline among men; a gain in fringe benefits, but a decline in attitudes dealing with working hours.

In 1973, workers most dissatisfied with their jobs were under 30, black and earning less than $5,000 a year.

Wage and salary workers were significantly less satisfied than self-employed persons. Blue-collar workers were more discontented than white-collar workers and most persons with higher educations were more pleased with their jobs than those with lesser educations.

Service Employes Win Detroit Hospital Vote

Detroit — Employes at Harper Hospital here, Michigan's second largest hospital, have elected the Service Employes as their collective bargaining representative.

Probe of Industrial Chemicals Spurred by Deaths of Workers

Investigations are being launched by the government and organized labor into the deaths of at least three workers from liver cancer related to their exposure to vinyl chloride at a Louisville, Ky., plant.

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration will begin public hearings Feb. 15 in Washington to determine whether to amend the health standard covering the substance widely used in industry.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. is now selecting members for a task force of occupational medical experts to conduct a parallel study of vinyl chloride.

Rubber Workers President Peter Bommarito, chairman of the IUD job safety and health committee, said that an extremely high incidence of the rare and deadly liver cancer — angiosarcoma — has been found at the B. F. Goodrich polyvinyl chloride plant in Louisville.

Of the 1,200 workers employed at the facility, Bommarito said about 270 could have had direct exposure to chemical agents used in the production of polyvinyl chloride.

Employes at the plant are represented by the Distillery Workers, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Bommarito noted that numerous members of his own union are involved in the production of polyvinyl chloride at other plants.

Members of many other unions are also involved in the use of the vinyl chloride. For example, members of the Steelworkers are employed at an estimated 50 plants where vinyl chloride and its products are used.

The impact of the vinyl chloride hazard could be worldwide. Louis Beliczky, the URW industrial hygiene director, said: "I look at this as the dropping of a bomb. It opens up the possibility of a whole new occupational disease."

Vinyl chloride was not among the 14 cancer-producing agents for which OSHA recently announced establishment of permanent standards.

The new standards covering the 14 carcinogens prescribe work practices and controls, decontamination, hygiene, medical surveillance, worker training and employer reports.

But absent from the standards are key provisions sought by labor's occupational health experts and public interest health groups.

Sheldon Samuels, IUD safety and health director, said that unions are particularly concerned over the omission of use permits for carcinogens by employers and the lack of an effective monitoring program to determine the level of air contamination by the carcinogens in workplaces.

The new standards will become effective Feb. 11.

Aquadro Retires As Roofers' Head

Charles D. Aquadro retired as president of the Roofers, Jan. 1, after 32 years in the post.

The Roofers' executive board elected Sec.-Treas. Roy Johnson to succeed to the presidency.

Aquadro, who became president of the Roofers in 1942, is a member of Local 37, Pittsburgh. He was named president-emeritus.

Johnson, secretary-treasurer since last February, is a member of Local 108, Washington. Named as the new secretary-treasurer is Dale Zusman, Local 36, Los Angeles.

Orders Strikers Rehired:

NLRB Judge Rips Farah's Violations

(Continued from Page 1)

Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman said the ruling shatters "the untruths, distortions and exaggerations that have been Farah's trademark throughout this dispute."

"The decision strips away Farah's propaganda that the company is a benign employer concerned about the wellbeing of its employes, and shows . . . that Farah has repeatedly violated the law of the United States in the long and desperate effort to discourage employes from joining a union and enjoying the benefits of collective bargaining," Finley and Sheinkman declared.

In addition to posting the NLRB decision on the plant bulletin boards, Maloney directed Farah to publish the order in newspapers for three weeks in cities where Farah has plants: San Antonio, Victoria and El Paso, Tex., and Albuquerque and Las Cruces, N.M.

Farah announced that it would appeal the law judge's decision to the NLRB.

Maloney also ordered Farah immediately to stop:

- Firing or discriminating against employes who presented grievances or engaged in strike activities.
- Discouraging workers from joining the ACWA or any other union.
- Harassing or coercing employes from exercising their basic rights under the labor act.

The six workers Farah was ordered to reinstate with full back pay and benefits had been fired because of their support of another worker who had earlier filed a grievance.

For those who went out on strike on or after May 3, 1972, Farah must offer them their jobs back within five days after the strikers submit applications.

If their jobs no longer exist, they must be offered equivalent positions, if necessary through dismissing other persons who were hired during the strike to replace them.

And upon request of the ACWA, Farah must give the union access for a full year to all plant bulletin boards and the names and addresses of all non-supervisory workers. The company must keep the list updated for a full year. Farah is also required to post the NLRB order in English and Spanish for 60 days.

Maloney noted in his findings that when the labor act is violated, NLRB remedies are normally prescribed to restore a "status quo." But he said he doubted if this could be achieved because of the aggravated situation at Farah.

"Nothing short of a company-wide bargaining order could ever prevent this respondent (Farah) from profiting by the evil which it has perpetrated over the past four years," he stressed. "Yet, such an order is plainly impossible in this case."

Maloney said Farah "has engaged in a broad-gauged anti-union campaign consisting of glaring and repeated violations" of labor law.

In the past few months, Farah has called for company-wide NLRB elections at its plants. The union has noted, however, that this tactic is the outgrowth of Farah's continued anti-union campaign.

"It is obvious that the government's proposal for ending the unfair labor practices on the part of Farah wipes out the company's propaganda campaign for an election," the union said. "Clearly, until Farah has corrected its blatant violations of U.S. labor relations law there can be no free and fair elections among the workers."

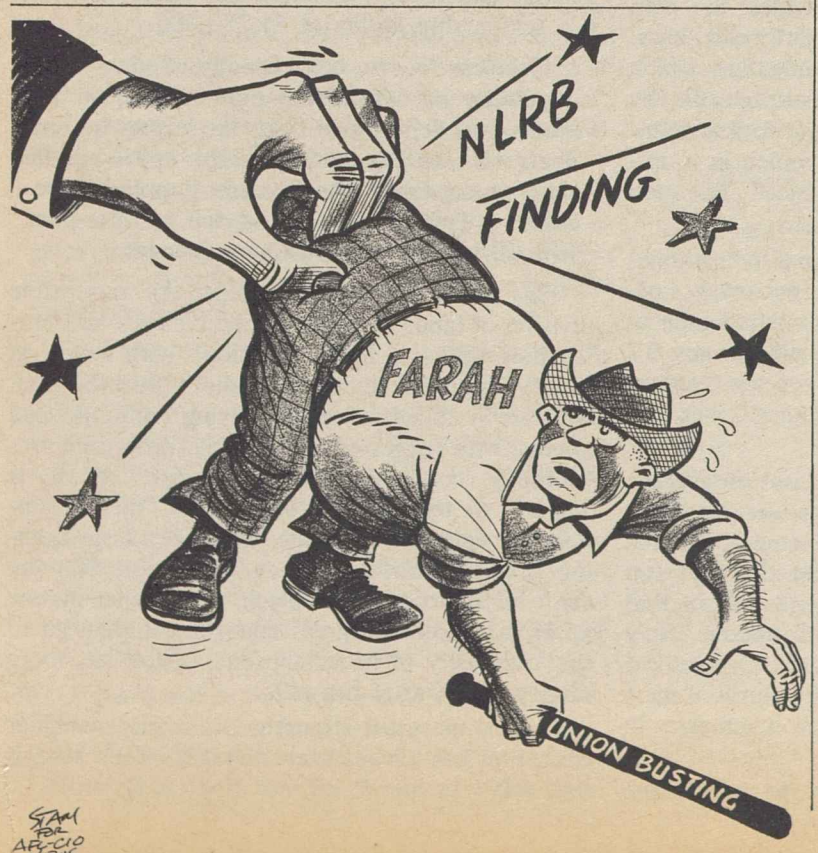
Farah, which was one of the nation's largest manufacturers of men's and boys' pants when the strike began, has since shut down four plants because of the severe impact of organized labor's boycott on sales.

Dystrophy Group Elects Unionists

New Orleans—AFL-CIO President George Meany and seven other labor officials were re-elected to top posts by Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America.

Serving with Meany as corporate members of the association are Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to Meany, and five presidents of federation affiliates. They are Hal C. Davis of the Musicians, James T. Housewright of the Retail Clerks, W. Howard McClennan of the Fire Fighters, Frederick O'Neal of the Actors & Artistes, and James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers.

President Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO was re-elected a national vice president. Donahue, McClennan and O'Neal were also reappointed to the board of directors.





THE STEELWORKERS opened negotiations with the basic steel industry on a new contract covering some 350,000 workers. USWA President I. W. Abel, above, told a press conference runaway inflation—the worst since after World War II—would be a big factor in the union's bargaining for improved wage and benefit provisions. Under an experimental negotiating agreement signed by the union and the industry last year, both parties have agreed to forego a strike or lockout in favor of third-party arbitration of unresolved issues. The talks opened in Washington four months before the current contract is scheduled to expire.

Treaty on Genocide Nears Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

tremist groups, the treaty is a plot to undermine American sovereignty. A telephone recording by the right-wing Liberty Lobby warns that the treaty is being "pushed by aliens to help destroy our American culture."

More respectable opposition by the American Bar Association helped bottle up the treaty in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for years. But key ABA panels have endorsed the measure and the Senate committee recommended approval in 1970, 1971 and last year.

The AFL-CIO convention last October unanimously endorsed ratification, as had previous labor conventions, and urged mobilization of public support "to counteract the massive campaign by conservative and right-wing forces to defeat ratification."

With supporters for the first time seeing a good chance of obtaining the two-thirds vote that would be needed both to break a filibuster and to ratify the treaty, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield formally called it up before the Senate.

Fittingly, the debate was opened by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), who for seven years has spoken in the Senate every day or submitted a statement for the Congressional Record presenting an argument for ratification of the treaty.

Proxmire acknowledged a flood of mail attacking the treaty, but urged his colleagues to "look at their mail very carefully" and consider its motivation.

"Is it the real voice of the American people?" he asked. "Or is it the voice of a fringe few who misunderstood the treaty and who would prevent the Senate from taking action . . . that we should have taken a generation ago?"

After the initial presentation of the treaty, the Senate put it aside temporarily to act on other legislation. But it remains on the calendar and a showdown on ratification is expected early in the session.

CONVENTIONS

The 1974 convention of the Pottery Workers will be held July 15-19, in San Francisco.

The Stove Workers' 1974 convention will be held July 16-19 in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Senate Halts Filibuster, Acts on Legal Aid Bill

The Senate broke a filibuster and moved towards passage of a bipartisan bill establishing an independent agency to carry on the legal services for the poor program that had been initiated by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Although the bill was supported by the Administration as well as labor and liberal groups, it took three tries to muster the two-thirds vote needed to limit debate.

During the final days of the first session, attempts to break the filibuster fell four votes short and then a single vote below the two-thirds mark.

The successful effort, on Jan. 30, was 68-29, three more than necessary. It was only the 15th time since the two-thirds rule was adopted in 1917 that a filibuster had been broken.

While the Senate added some restrictions to the bill that had been unanimously endorsed by the Senate Labor Committee, it beat back the worst of the proposed changes in early voting. It appeared that the Senate version would be closer to the original intent of the legislation than a bill the House passed last June.

The House version included amendments added by a conservative coalition to bar poverty lawyers from social action cases, and ending financing for backup legal centers providing research in such areas as consumer, health, welfare and landlord-tenant problems. It also would prohibit lawyers in the poverty program from any sort of political or voter registration activity, even on their own time.

A House-Senate conference committee will have the job of reconciling the two versions of the bill.

In another area, the House appeared headed for a close floor battle later this month over a labor-supported postcard registration bill similar to a measure the Senate passed last year.

The bill, to establish a nationwide system of registration by mail for all federal elections, has been approved by the House Administration Committee but is strongly opposed by the conservative coalition.

The House has scheduled an abbreviated Lincoln's Birthday recess this year, a traditional time off for Republican speechmaking. It will skip sessions from Friday, Feb. 8, through Tuesday, Feb. 12. The Senate may take a longer interlude.

Before the recess, though, the House will vote on a resolution to give subpoena powers to its Judiciary Committee for use in the inquiry into impeachment of President Nixon.

Underpayment By Employers Shows Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

The Labor Dept. noted that employers have agreed to pay about $23 million of the $44 million in lost wages to 129,000 workers—leaving 41,000 workers still uncompensated for wage underpayments due them in the six-month period.

The biggest portion of workers' wage losses in the last half of 1973 was illegal underpayment for overtime work — $23 million for 103,000 workers.

Another $9 million was due 56,000 workers as a result of minimum wage violations and $10 million was lost by 15,000 workers because of sex discrimination.

Violations discovered under the law protecting workers in the 40 to 65 age group from discrimination amounted to $1.5 million among 587 employes.

DeLury said that the number of violations uncovered during the last half of 1973 and the amount of wages involved represented sharp increases over the similar 1972 period. He attributed this to improved efficiency resulting from the reorganization of the Employment Standards Administration.

SAG and AFTRA Explore Merger

New York—The Screen Actors and the Television & Radio Artists have set up committees to study the possibility of merging the two performers unions.

The committees, appointed by Presidents Kenneth Harvey of AFTRA and Dennis Weaver of SAG, will first meet internally to formulate points for mutual discussion.

The merger study is the outgrowth of recent meetings of the executive boards and the memberships of both unions, SAG and AFTRA officials reported.

Mr. Nixon's Taxes

THE PRESIDENT of the United States receives a $200,000 a year salary and a $50,000 payment described in the law as an expense account.

But the President has lumped the two together under salary for tax purposes, thus increasing his adjusted gross income. Since the maximum deduction for charitable donations is based on adjusted gross income, this lumping together has the effect of permitting larger deductions and lowering the President's tax. This has been estimated to save him between $5,000 and $10,000 a year in taxes.

Some tax experts, including Sheldon Cohen, IRS Commissioner under President Johnson, insist this is incorrect. The $50,000 expense allowance, they say, should have been reported as an adjustment to income and not as salary.

The U.S. government gave President Nixon $197,000 for expenses. He spent $108,000 of this, pocketing $89,000.

Then on his tax returns he itemized as "unreimbursed official expenses" the following:

- $24,788.03 for the full cost of maintaining the Key Biscayne building he owns and uses as an office when he is in Florida.
- $3,331.56 for "depreciation of personally owned White House furniture," including a table in the Cabinet Room and a desk in the President's office. The White House had previously stated the President had given this furniture to the country.
- $47,765.99 for routine White House expenses.
- $32,167.86 for business use of his San Clemente property, or about 25 percent of the operating expenses for San Clemente.

IN HIS APPEARANCE before the Associated Press Managing Editors in Disney World, President Nixon said his low tax payments were "not because of the deductions for, shall we say, a cattle ranch or interest or all of these gimmicks that you have got where you can deduct" from taxable income.

But the financial statements released by the White House show an exceedingly fine eye for deductions for interest.

For example:

His deductions for interest payments for four years total $257,376.15, including $1.24 in interest paid in 1971 to Garfinckel & Co. department store in Washington. (Incidentally, that deduction saved him 24 cents in taxes.)

President Nixon's charitable contributions—other than the papers—totalled $13,500, with $4,500 of that going to Dr. Billy Graham, the evangelist. In other words, charitable contributions outside of the papers accounted for only 1.2 percent of his income—a rate less than half the average contributed by taxpayers in the $10,000 to $15,000 income range. Among taxpayers in Mr. Nixon's income level, charitable contributions average about 8 percent.

When President Nixon released his financial data, he announced that his home and property at San Clemente would be donated to the government with possession to be taken after the death of himself and his wife. White House officials admitted that such a donation would entitle the President to a $120,000 deduction in the year in which the property is formally donated, even if the Nixons continued to live at San Clemente.

—From an AFL-CIO staff analysis on President Nixon's income tax reports.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

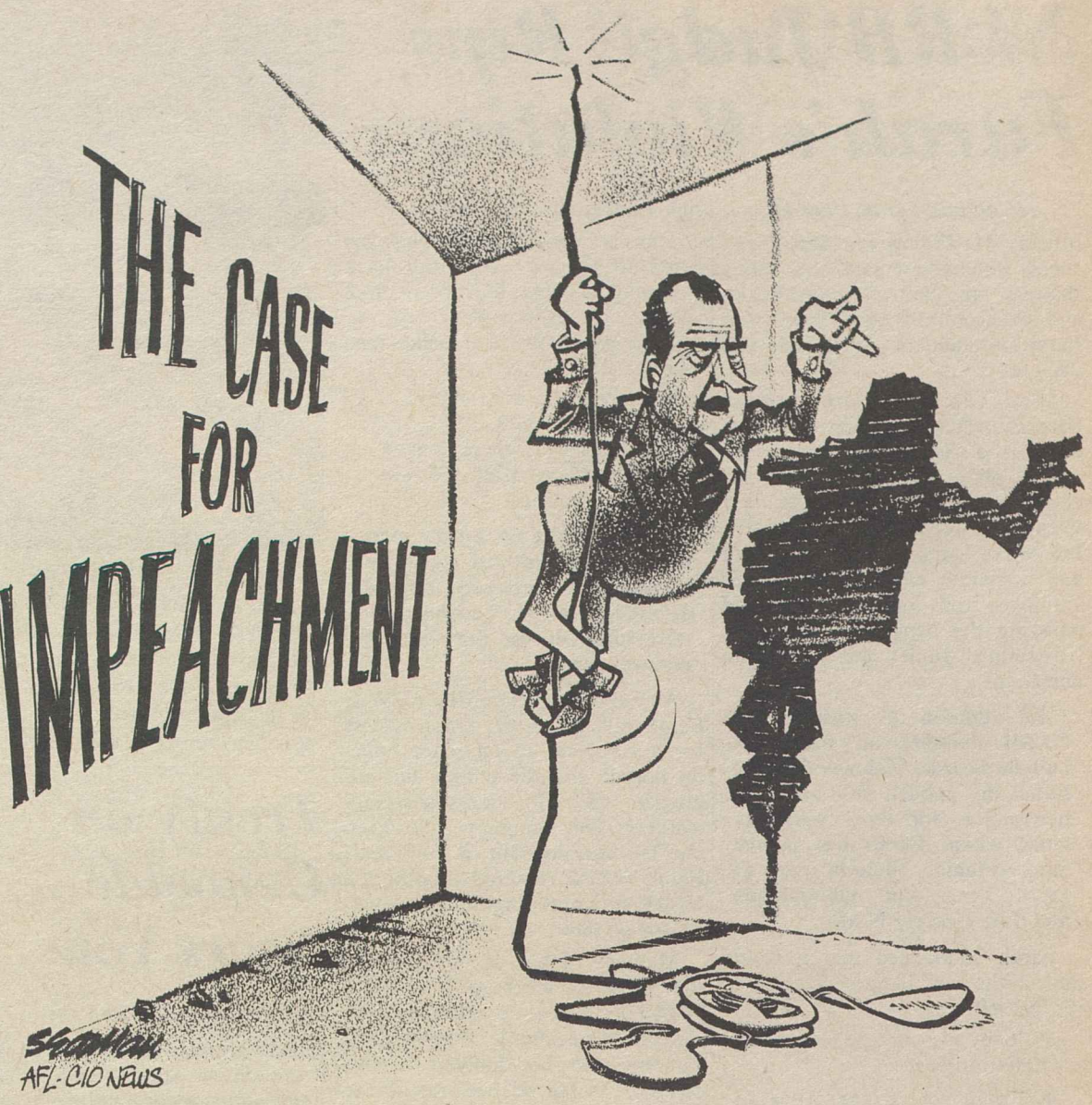
Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, February 2, 1974 No. 5

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO/CLC ASSOCIATION

Now, That's Tricky!



A Word Edgewise:

Trend Toward Co-Education No Step Forward for Women

By John P. Roche

THE NEWS THAT Haverford College, after long and careful discussion among the faculty, students, administration and trustees, has decided not to go co-educational cheers me immensely. Not because I am opposed to co-education — I have taught at co-educational institutions for almost 20 years—but because it has been depressing to watch every university and college in the United States try to achieve the same homogenized image.

In many instances, as is the case with Haverford or Mount Holyoke (which has remained a women's college), the demand for co-education is basically fraudulent. Haverford's relationship with Bryn Mawr provides functional co-education, that is, women in the classes, and Mount Holyoke is part of the syndicate that includes Amherst, Smith, and the University of Massachusetts.

Indeed, one can make a positive case for the women's college. Let us go back more than a century for a good precedent. Through much of the 19th Century the Quakers divided the men from the women much as do the Orthodox Jews. The women had a separate organization which was extremely active and, of course, run by women. Then the reformers turned up and managed to consolidate the men and women in a unified yearly meeting. The consequence? The men took over all the leadership positions.

In my experience in co-educational educational institutions, the same thing has occurred. Although women have always outnumbered men at Brandeis University, I cannot recall—in my 17 years there—a woman president of the Student Council. The position of "secretary" was the consolation prize.

Again my bias may be showing, but on average over the years my women students were academically superior to the men and I cannot for the life of me figure out why they let the men run everything. But there it is, and friends tell me that this is the general pattern at co-ed schools. Now in a women's college, this sexist burden is removed and a lot of young mss. (used as the plural of ms.) get leadership experience that is invaluable in later years.

Another index of the extent to which the domino theory applies to higher education was the effort by virtually every school in the nation to set up "black studies" programs and import poor blacks to populate these courses. To avoid misunderstanding, let me note at the outset that a serious black studies program is a legitimate candidate for a curriculum, and I am delighted that poor Negroes have a chance to go to college. However, what many of the private institutions did not take into account was, first, that serious blacks are far more interested in the classical academic tradition than they are in Swahili. As one young man put it to me: "Look, nobody has to teach me to be black—I want to go to law school."

SECOND, THE SCHOOLS that surfed on the great black studies wave never stopped to calculate the costs. A university, for example, that made a flat commitment in 1969 that 10 percent of its 2,500 students would be black, faces a fantastic IOU. The great bulk of the 250 need full financial support, that is, at the going rate, around $5,000 for tuition, board, and miscellaneous expenses. Assuming the worst case, this is a scholarship outlay of $1,250,000.

Needless to say, this virtually eliminates the possibility of subsidizing poor whites, so the admissions department beats the bushes for students who can pay the full freight: upper-middle class youngsters. The campus population becomes polarized between the rich and the poor with all sorts of ominous consequences.

This could have been avoided by a sensible division of labor in which public colleges and universities (plus a few institutions with loads of money) introduced black studies. But the heat was terrific, blacks were occupying buildings, and anyone who suggested this rational procedure was promptly condemned as a "racist." If it is "racist" to try to avert bankruptcy, then I suppose the epithet is accurate. However, I see nothing "racist" about telling a delegation that we can't afford to set up a black, or for that matter an Irish, studies program and suggest they go to the University of Massachusetts, which has more money than Carter has pills.

One of the great strengths of American higher education has always been diversity—let's keep it that way.

Benefits Inadequate:

Nixon's Promises Ring Hollow To Struggling Vietnam Vets

The following article by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) appeared in the Jan. 23, 1974, New York Times. Inouye served during World War II with the 442d Regimental Combat Team in Italy.

ONE YEAR AGO President Nixon announced we had achieved "peace with honor" in Vietnam as a cease-fire agreement was reached. He called on us to be proud of the two and a half million young Americans who served in Vietnam. Later in his State of the Union message the President asserted: "A grateful nation owes its servicemen and women every opportunity it can open to them when they return to civilian life. The nation may be weary of war, but we dare not grow weary of doing right by those who have borne its heaviest burdens."

When I returned home from World War II, like millions of other veterans, I was able to go to the college of my choice under the GI bill of rights. A "grateful nation" provided for my tuition, books and fees at the University of Hawaii and George Washington University Law School and a monthly subsistence allowance of $115. With my disability pension of about $200 and my wife's salary, our income was about $800 a month. I don't think many students could have matched that, and such high living was a new experience for us.

Seven million World War II veterans used the GI bill. The lives of each of us were changed by the opportunities provided to us. I do not believe I would be in the Senate today without having been a beneficiary of the bill.

Unfortunately, the homecoming of the Vietnam veteran is far different. President Nixon's words ring hollow in the ears of hundreds of thousands of Vietnam veterans who can't find work and can't afford to go to school. These brave young soldiers who gave up the comfort of peaceful homes and years of economic and educational advantages to answer a call to duty are denied benefits or receive benefits not at all comparable to those received by veterans of World War II and Korea.

The Administration has fostered the illusion that today's veteran is as well-treated as his father was. He is not. Presidential impoundment of funds designed to aid student veterans and Administration opposition to increased educational benefits, despite misleading rhetoric, has caused the Vietnam veteran to feel that he fought the wrong war at the wrong time.

Today's veteran is eligible for a lump sum of $220 per month or $1,980 for each academic year. Out of this he must pay for tuition, fees, books and living expenses. Two separate studies, by the prestigious Educational Testing Service for the Veterans Administration and by the Special Veterans Opportunity Committee for the National League of Cities and the United States Conference of Mayors, have documented that present benefits are inadequate.

The Vietnam veteran has less purchasing power for four years in college than did the veteran of World War II after adjustments are made for cost-of-living increases. He is priced out of the private-college and graduate-school market.

Unless he lives in a state with a large number of community colleges or inexpensive four-year public colleges, it is unlikely he can afford a college education. A young veteran attending an average four-year public institution falls $700 to $2,000 short of the amount needed to pay for tuition, books, fees and living expenses each year.

The unemployment rate among Vietnam veterans, especially minority and undereducated veterans, remains consistently high. The veteran is squeezed from both ends. Because he lacks education and training he cannot get a job; yet without a job to supplement inadequate GI benefits, he cannot get training or an education. Part-time jobs are not available. And as the energy crisis job cutbacks have begun, the Vietnam veteran who lacks training and seniority has been the first to be fired. Present state and federal job programs for ex-servicemen just don't do enough to offset depressed job markets.

ALL THE MEN who fought in World War II and Korea returned as heroes. But Vietnam was the war nobody liked, and everybody now wants to forget. Yet although we disagreed over the motives, methods and purpose of American involvement in that tragic war, I believe the great majority of Americans agree that the Vietnam veterans deserve something better than what they are getting.

Over a fourth of the Senate has joined in co-sponsoring the proposed comprehensive Vietnam era veterans education benefits act. The legislation would bring educational, job and monetary benefits for Vietnam veterans to a level more equal to the benefits enjoyed by veterans of previous wars.

"All we want is the chance that the guys got who didn't have to go," said a returned veteran. It will be a national tragedy if those young Americans who did go to Vietnam, many as involuntary draftees, are now denied the opportunity to be trained and educated to their fullest capabilities because this nation has grown weary of doing right by those who did its fighting.

2nd Session Agenda:

Congressional Action Pressed On Impeachment, Economic Ills

CONGRESS CAN AND MUST press forward on both the impeachment of President Nixon and steps to meet the nation's serious economic and energy problems, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller declared.

While the impeachment process might cause some confusion, Biemiller said, members of Congress know that it can't divert them from action on the energy crisis, rising unemployment and the stagnant national economy.

Congressmen and senators just back from the between-sessions recess know that "the country is very angry at the President on the whole question of what's happened to the economy, and is mad at both the President and the oil companies on the energy issue," he asserted.

The former Wisconsin congressman predicted the House Judiciary Committee will report out a Bill of Impeachment, probably by the end of April, but said he doubts that the full House will ever come to a vote on the issue.

"There will be heavy pressure by the Republican leadership on the President to resign and not let the matter come to a vote," he said, adding it is likely that the President will resign, in spite of all his protestations to the contrary. He recalled that former Vice President Agnew strongly denied his intention to resign, right up to the time he acually did quit.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Biemiller said that organized labor will mount an all-out drive to elect a veto-proof Congress in the 1974 congressional contests. He pointed out that the 10 percent Republican "fall-off" predicted by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) and others would mean a switch of 60 House seats from Republican to Democratic, twice the number needed to meet the objective.

Biemiller said that with such desperately needed measures as minimum wage improvement, national health security and real income tax reform facing presidential rejection, a veto-proof Congress is the best assurance that the will of the majority of Americans and the Congress won't be thwarted.

Reporters questioning Biemiller were Neil MacNeil of Time magazine and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE SEVEN TOP OFFICERS of seven powerful oil corporations, whose combined salaries must run into the millions, sat in a row before the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee and heard the tax breaks that they have enjoyed for years blasted to the high heavens. They fought back as best they could, but they must have had more than an uneasy suspicion that those halcyon days may be threatened.

What was happening was that for the first time in almost 30 years the American people were being given a glimpse into the true meaning of the tax advantages the oil company has been enjoying in the name of a more efficient industry and the pitiful return that the American people are getting for their money.

It is not a new story. Year after year representatives have gone up to the Hill and denounced the fat depletion allowances, the foreign tax breaks, the deferred taxes and numerous other tax advantages the oil industry has wrangled from Congress.

Now, in the midst of an energy crisis it turns out that instead of using these tax breaks to serve the nation and its growing energy needs—the justification for which the tax advantages were granted in the first place—the oil corporations have been using them to serve their own profit interests.

The record is clear. It was there to see for a long time. It is only now that it has reached the national consciousness.

The oil depletion allowance was cut from 27.5 percent to 22 percent in 1969, after a titanic struggle by tax reformers, yet it still offers enormous advantages to the oil corporations, without producing the independent oil supply that we now need so desperately.

The intangible drilling allowance is another tax break that has meant millions for the oil corporations. The foreign tax credit has produced the astonishing situation where oil corporations with operations abroad may pay 52 percent in taxes to the oil sheiks and 2 percent or less to the United States, whose taxpayers have subsidized the oil corporations from which huge wealth is now flowing.

All these tax breaks have resulted in a call for a "new tax code" for oil by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Washington Democrat, who heads the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee. Jackson insists that the current price for crude oil must be "rolled back," that the tax credits the oil corporations get for overseas payments must be "chopped off" and that the depletion allowance must be revised.

THAT ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY for the United States is no idle dream is shown in statistics that are available. The U.S. Geological Survey has reported that in 1972 there was a potential of 346 billion barrels of oil in the United States whereas only six million of it was consumed, and that there were 1,178 trillion cubic feet of natural gas with only 226 trillion feet used.

The Bureau of Mines reported that there was a potential of 394 billion tons of coal with only 5.17 billion tons used. The Atomic Energy Commission reported a potential of 1.6 million tons of uranium with only 16,000 tons consumed, while the Dept. of the Interior reported a potential of 189 billion barrels of shale oil with none used.

The oil companies whose profits were up 40 to 50 percent last year are warning that the nation isn't going to get its oil supplies unless it pays the corporations to produce them; that the "risks" of oil development must be met through tax breaks; that, in effect, if the American people are going to get the oil they need, they will have to pay for it on the industry's terms.

There are other solutions besides an abject surrender on the part of the American taxpayer: that the oil industry be considered a public utility; that a TVA type of operation be set up to provide a yardstick against which oil industry cost claims can be measured.

The executives of the seven oil corporations who lined up before the Permanent Investigations subcommittee must be made aware that there are other ways of solving the energy crisis without surrendering to them.



ECONOMIC PROBLEMS and the energy crisis rank high with the impeachment issue facing Congress, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Neil MacNeil, left, of Time magazine and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.



CREATIVE OUTREACH of the Recruitment & Training Program features an exhibition of New York Puerto Rican Art. From left are Martha Vega, executive director of El Museo del Barrio; Rep. Herman Badillo (D-N.Y.); Bayard Rustin, executive director of A. Philip Randolph Institute; Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton, and Ernest Green, executive director of the Recruitment & Training Program—formerly known as the Joint Apprenticeship Program of the Workers Defense League-A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund.

'73 Wage Settlements Average 5.2 Percent

Major collective bargaining agreements negotiated in 1973 provided an average annual wage increase of 5.2 percent over the life of the contract, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The increase compares with an average rise of 6.4 percent in 1972.

The average first-year wage boost provided under such agreements — those covering 1,000 workers or more—fell from 7.3 percent to 5.8 percent.

The Labor Dept. statistics are based on a survey of 998 major contracts in the private nonfarm economy. The settlements cover some 5 million workers, primarily in the railroad, apparel, electrical machinery and equipment, trucking, automobile, rubber, construction, meatpacking and paper industries.

Contracts containing cost-of-living escalator provisions covered about 40 percent of the workers under major agreements concluded during 1973, BLS said. They provided for 4.9 percent annual wage gains over the life of the agreement, exclusive of any potential cost-of-living increases under these formulas, compared with 5.7 percent in 1972.

Contracts without cost-of-living escalators provided for annual wage adjustments averaging 5.4 percent, compared with 6.5 percent in 1972.

Other features of the 1973 major settlements:

- Key contracts—those covering 5,000 workers or more—provided combined wage and benefit gains averaging 7.1 percent the first year, compared with 8.5 percent in 1972. Over the life of the contract, these settlements provided total packages of 6.1 percent annually, compared with 7.4 percent the year before.
- Major contracts had an average duration of 28 months, down from 32 months the last time agreements were concluded in these same bargaining situations.
- The slowdown in wage gains was most pronounced in nonmanufacturing. First-year wage gains in this sector of the economy provided some 2.7 million workers an average of 5.6 percent, compared with 7.8 percent in 1972. Wage gains over the life of the contract averaged 5.4 percent, compared with 6.9 percent the year before.
- In manufacturing, first-year wage boosts averaged 5.9 percent, down from 6.6 percent in 1972, while the average gain over the life of the pact was 4.9 percent, down from 5.6 percent in 1972.
- First-year wage increases also were smaller in the construction industry, averaging 5.2 percent, compared with 6.9 percent in 1972. Over the life of the contract, the annual wage gain averaged 5.2 percent also, compared with 6 percent in 1972.

Chicago School Pact Provides 6.5% Increase

Chicago—Members of the Chicago Teachers Union, Local 1 of the American Federation of Teachers, voted 17,628 to 658 to accept a new contract providing pay increases up to 6.5 percent, improved benefits and work rules.

Salary increases vary from $204 to $1,173 a year, depending on the experience and educational background of the teacher. The pact raises the annual salary of a beginning teacher with a bachelor's degree from $9,796 to $10,000. A teacher with a doctorate and 15 years' experience will get $19,233 instead of $18,060.

The boosts amount to 6.3 percent for about 18,800 teachers and to 6.5 percent for 7,900 others.

The salary increases are retroactive to Jan. 1. The new contract expires on Aug. 31, with negotiations for the 1974-75 pact scheduled to start in September. The contract covers a shorter period than the previous agreement to agree with the city school board's changeover in fiscal year from Jan. 1-Dec. 31 to Sept. 1-Aug. 31.

Among other provisions of the settlement, major medical coverage was raised from a limit of $10,000 to $25,000, several teachers' rights articles were improved, and the number of preparation periods for elementary school teachers was increased from 4 to 5 immediately and to 6 on June 3.

Leonard Kershner Dies, Connecticut Leader

Bridgeport, Conn.—Leonard B. Kershner, executive vice president of the Connecticut AFL-CIO from 1961 to 1973, died after a long illness. He was 53.

Kershner, a veteran member of the Fire Fighters, also was a staff representative of the IAFF. Earlier, he had been president of IAFF Local 834 in Bridgeport and secretary-treasurer of the Uniformed Fire Fighters Association of Connecticut.

Energy Bill Derailed By By Senate Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

Oil state senators and conservative Administration supporters voted to recommit the bill. So did a group of environmental purists, and the motion to send the legislation back to the conference committee was made by a liberal Democrat, Sen. Gaylord Nelson (Wis.).

In vain, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), who had led the fight for most of the anti-pollution legislation affected by the bill, insisted that the conference provisions were reasonable and the legislation "would protect environmental values while encouraging the utilization of domestic coal resources."

The windfall profits section also drew opposition for differing reasons—with oil interests opposed to any safeguard against profiteering and others contending that the complex renegotiation provision was unworkable.

There was, in fact, widespread agreement that Congress should enact a simpler excess profits curb before the renegotiation section was to take effect in 1975. But supporters of the conference report stressed the importance of putting the oil companies on notice that Congress didn't intend to let them boost their profits at the expense of consumers.

Jackson charged that the White House had allied itself "with the interests of big oil" to defeat the windfall profits curb. The Administration's contribution to the shaping of energy legislation, he said, has been "delay, indecisiveness and obstruction."

In the closing days of the first session of Congress, the Senate tried sending to the House the emergency energy bill without a profits restriction. But the House refused to go along.

The demand for a profits curb on the oil companies was reinforced by documents released by a Senate subcommittee showing that the major oil companies had negotiated a fake system of prices and taxes with the Arab nations as far back as 1971.

Subcommittee Chairman Frank Church (D-Idaho) said the five leading American oil companies—Exxon, Texaco, Mobil, Standard Oil of California and Gulf—paid virtually no taxes to the United States last year on earnings of $4.5 billion from overseas operations.

A former Treasury Dept. official, Stanford G. Ross, told the subcommittee that President Nixon's proposals to "reform" some of the oil company tax credits could result in some firms paying even less in taxes than they do now.

Federal Standards:

Injury Benefits Law Urged by Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

She told the subcommittee her case was needlessly confused by the fact that her TWA employment was based in Missouri while she lived in Massachusetts, and flew out of New York. She was injured on a flight to Paris.

The workers were backed up by union leaders who called for immediate passage of the National Workers' Compensation Standards Act, introduced in the last session of Congress by Williams and Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.). The measure includes most of the 1972 recommendations of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws, and was strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO at its convention last fall.

John Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, said despite substantial advances in the state's program in recent years, minimum federal standards are needed to bring about "full and comprehensive" coverage of workers hurt on the job.

"The richest country in history cannot morally tolerate a poverty concept of compensation in any part of America, nor can it permit any worker to be denied coverage," he said.

Michael R. Peevey, former California AFL-CIO research director and a member of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws, renewed his demand for immediate enactment of federal standards, endorsing the provisions of the William-Javits bill. The bill would require state programs to come into compliance with federal standards by Jan. 1, 1975.

Other witnesses representing organized labor stressed the importance of removing limits on permanent disability and survivors' benefits. They also asked for the removal of limits on benefits for partial permanent disabilities, a provision not yet resolved in the Williams-Javits bill.

Victor Van Bourg of the Service Employes, said the limitations on temporary disability and the lag in benefits payment combine to "starve workers into settlement" and force early, often premature, return to work.

California's top workmen's compensation officials argued that the state does not need federal standards. They objected to the time limit for compliance in the Williams-Javits bill, and also to its standard for maximum benefits, which would run as high as 200 percent of a state's average weekly wage by 1978.

Earlier, in Portland, a group of injured workers from Washington State and Oregon kicked off the series of field hearings on the Senate measure. After lengthy testimony from management and state government witnesses opposing the bill, Oregon AFL-CIO President Dean Killion told the panel federal job-injury benefit standards are the "very least that is needed."

Killion urged that workmen's compensation be freed from the profit system and handled by the government. He also suggested that the burden of paper work and red tape involved in the system be reduced because it is unfair and unnecessary for the injured worker.

President Joseph Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO noted that his state pays one of the highest levels of workmen's compensation benefits in the nation, with a maximum of 75 percent of the state's average wage, which is now $526 a month. Davis urged that the Williams-Javits bill make it clear that states would be permitted to retain provisions that exceed federal standards.

President Robert MacFarlane of the Idaho AFL-CIO said federal standards are particularly needed in the area of worker rehabilitation. After 60 years with a provision for one in its system, Idaho still does not have a rehabilitation program for job-injured workers, he said.

Machinists Vice President Francis Meagher, representing some 50,000 members in IAM's Northwest territory, noted that members of the Machinists are increasingly mobile in their employment, "and we believe this requires national solutions."

Major provisions of the Williams-Javits bill include:

- Universal coverage of all workers, except those already covered by federal statute.
- Extension of protection to include all injuries and diseases arising from employment.
- No less than two-thirds of a worker's average weekly wage for totally disabled workers or surviving dependents, with provisions for further improvement.
- At least 50 percent minimum total disability pinned to a state's average weekly wage or worker's average weekly wage, plus minimum death benefits payable to survivors.
- No time or dollar maximum limit for death or total disability payments or rehabilitation services.
- Periodic benefit adjustments to reflect increases in a state's average weekly wage.

The Senate subcommittee will hold additional field hearings in the Midwest, the South and the East, although dates and exact locations have not yet been fixed.

Nixon Drops Bar to Export Of U.S. Capital

President Nixon gave a green light to unrestrained investment of American capital in foreign bonds and stocks as he suspended a tax designed to discourage such transactions.

The interest equalization tax, enacted in 1970, was intended to help the U.S. balance of payments by discouraging foreign firms from seeking financing in the United States during periods when the cost of borrowing money was cheaper in this country. The President was allowed flexibility to adjust the amount of the tax.

Although the mild restraint imposed by the equalization tax touched at only the fringe of the problem of massive outflow of U.S. capital, jobs and technology, labor economists were critical of Nixon's lifting of the tax.

AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger said the nation's need is for "more effective controls on all kinds of capital outflows from the United States."

Instead, he said, the President has removed "the very little bit of restraint" that had existed. He noted that Nixon's action was accompanied by Federal Reserve Board and Commerce Dept. announcements lifting other financial restraints.

More Holidays, Vacations:

Union Gains Add To Leisure Time

Union negotiators have been so successful in their efforts to improve holiday and vacation benefits for workers that paid leisure time is now an accepted and growing part of the American way of life.

The number of paid holidays has grown to a standard of nine, and the usual maximum vacation has increased from two weeks in 1940 to three in 1961 and five in 1972, AFL-CIO Economist Rick Galleher notes in an article in the current issue of the AFL-CIO magazine, the Federationist.

Galleher says that increases in vacations and holidays and reductions in workweek hours during the 1960s gave workers a total of 50 hours yearly of additional free leisure time.

"As improvements in technology, education and training make it increasingly possible to produce more goods and services with fewer manhours," he observes, "the working lives of Americans will continue to be shortened through reductions in the standard workweek and earlier retirement, as well as by longer vacations and more paid holidays."

A direct and significant result of organized labor's success in achieving more paid leisure time has been a narrowing of the gap that exists between white-collar and blue-collar vacation and holiday provisions, Galleher notes.

The enjoyment of paid holidays in the 1930s was essentially confined to executives and some white-collar workers. A few unions had negotiated for holidays with pay, but the number of such provisions was limited.

"For the typical production and maintenance worker, holidays were hardly a time for rejoicing," Galleher observes. "If the company shut down on the holiday, the non-supervisory worker lost a day's wages. Or if the company worked on the holiday, he worked and received his regular pay but lost the benefit of a holiday with his family."

As unions grew, however, and as their bargaining broadened beyond initial efforts to gain recognition and reasonable wage standards, the paid holiday practice began to spread. By the latter part of World War II some non-supervisory workers enjoyed as many as six paid holidays.

By 1952-53, Galleher notes, 93 percent of major organized manufacturing establishments included paid holiday provisions in their agreements with workers. Today, practically all large organized manufacturing establishments provide paid holidays.

Since the early 1950s, the number of paid holidays has grown rapidly. Only 14 percent of agreements providing paid holidays in 1952-53 had as many as eight, the article says. By 1961, this figure had more than doubled to 36 percent and by 1972 it had again increased more than twofold to 81 percent. Today the number of paid holidays has grown to a standard of nine, with some contracts providing 13, 14 or as many as 15 paid holidays.

"Current contracts indicate the number of paid holidays is continuing to increase," Galleher points out. The Transit Union, for instance, recently negotiated 17 holidays with a New York school district. The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers also got 17 paid holidays in its contract with the Fedders Corp.

Paid vacations, now available to nearly every union worker, were just beginning to become part of collective bargaining agreements in the years immediately preceding World War II. By 1952, nine of every 10 organized workers were covered by some form of paid vacation provision.

Most of the organized workers who were not covered by vacation plans in 1952 were in construction, an industry of highly seasonal changes in employment, Galleher notes.

"During the past 20 years, the building trades unions have been gaining vacation plans, and unions generally have been gaining longer paid vacations, with reduced length-of-service eligibility requirements."

The graduated plan is the most prevalent vacation plan under collective bargaining agreements. Under such plans, the length of vacation depends on length of service with the company or, in some cases, with the particular industry. Most graduated vacation plan agreements provide for one week's vacation after one year of service, two weeks after two years, three weeks after 10 years, four weeks after 20 years, and five weeks after 30 years of service.

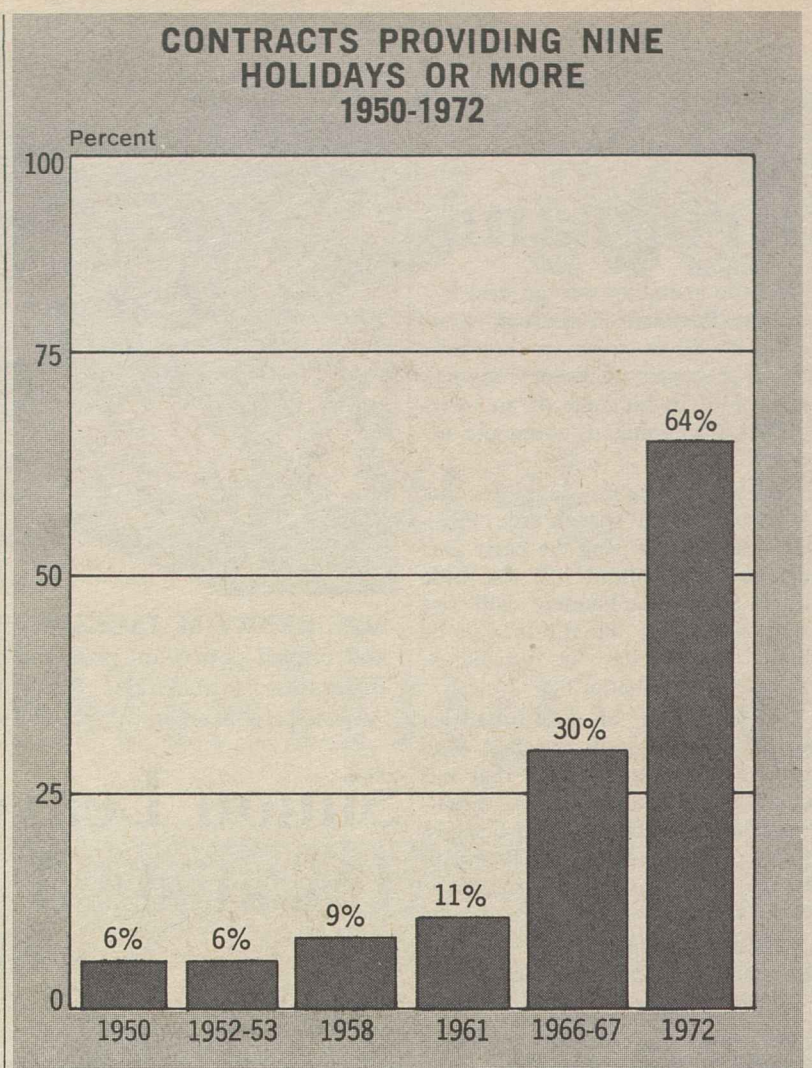
Then there is the extended vacation plan, which has created a new concept of vacations along the lines of the sabbatical leave for teachers.

"The extended vacation gives the working man an opportunity to enjoy the fruits of his increased productivity while affording other workers entrance into the labor market," Galleher points out.

The Steelworkers' plan at American Can Co. provides 13 weeks of paid vacation—including the regular vacation for the year in question—once every five years to employes with at least 15 years of service.

The Longshoremen's agreement with U.S. Borax Chemical Corp. provides for eight consecutive weeks of paid vacation once every five years.

Other trends in bargaining on paid leisure time include triple time pay for work on holidays and emergence of a "holiday week," often from Christmas to New Year's, in some contracts.



Based on agreements covering 1,000 or more workers.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

Senate Asked to Reject Nixon Nominee to FCC

The AFL-CIO has asked the Senate to reject President Nixon's nomination of a former broadcasting executive to a seven-year term on the Federal Communications Commission—the agency that regulates the broadcasting industry.

The FCC is already stacked with allies of the industry, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said in a letter to Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.), chairman of the Senate Commerce subcommittee considering the nomination of James H. Quello.

Quello was manager of Detroit Radio Station WJR until late 1972 and vice president of its parent firm, Capital Cities Broadcasting. He is Nixon's choice to replace Nicholas Johnson, an outspoken consumer spokesman who was a sharp critic of the television and radio industries.

The FCC vacancy should be filled by "a person who clearly represents the interests of the American people," Biemiller said, and the FCC at present "does not include one such person."

Biemiller termed this situation "seriously wrong" and urged that "it must not be worsened by the addition of another industry representative."

Noting a lack of any particular distinction in Quello's long association with the broadcasting industry, Biemiller said the AFL-CIO has "no confidence whatever that he would put the public interest above the interests of private, profit-making broadcasters."

The executive board of the Communications Workers also called for rejection of the Quello nomination. As an FCC commissioner, the CWA noted, Quello would face "at least the appearance of a conflict of interest" in deciding cases involving hundreds of millions of dollars to the industry in which he spent 28 years.

Since no more than four of the seven FCC commissioners may come from the same political party, the current vacancy must be filled by a Democrat. At Senate hearings, Quello acknowledged that he was a contributor to Nixon's 1972 election campaign but said he considered himself a Democrat, "albeit an independent one."



SERVICE AWARD of Temple University citing efforts to improve the lot of workers in Philadelphia is presented to Vice President Leon Schachter, center, of the Meat Cutters by Seymour L. Wolfbein, dean of the School of Business Administration, right. Others, from left, are the Rev. Francis X. Quinn, S.J., assistant to the dean, and award recipients Norman Denny of Lincoln National Bank and Fire Commissioner Joseph Rizzo.

Controls Lifted On Non-Profit Organizations

Non-profit, tax-exempt organizations — including labor unions — have been exempted from the federal economic controls program.

The Cost of Living Council said its decision affects those organizations that are exempt from federal income taxation, generally listed in Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Besides labor unions, the exemption includes such organizations as civic leagues, trade associations, non-profit schools, non-profit social clubs, credit unions and religious, charitable and literary organizations.

In making its decision, COLC said it took into consideration the fact that organizations that qualify for federal tax-exempt status are "basically non-commercial and non-profit in nature."

Many of these firms are already exempt from the stabilization program because of their small size, or because wages paid to a large number of their workers are less than $3.50 an hour, the COLC noted.

The council said that although tax-exempt employe pension trust fund organizations are removed from wage and price controls by this new exemption, employer contributions to such funds remain subject to wage controls.

The exemption does not apply to tax-exempt health organizations, or to rate increases made by insurance firms, COLC said. Some health-care providers were exempted from controls on Jan. 16 when the Phase 4 health regulations were issued. These providers remain exempt, COLC noted.

Tax Hearings Urged to Avoid New Loopholes

Legislation that might enlarge tax loopholes should not be cleared by the House Ways & Means Committee without public hearings, the AFL-CIO urged.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller welcomed as "an important first step" an invitation by the committee for written comments on 68 bills introduced by House members making technical changes in the tax laws. In many cases, he noted, the changes are designed to meet particular tax problems of a company or an industry.

While useful comments are useful for winnowing out clearly unjustified bills, Biemiller said, public hearings should then be scheduled on legislation that passes the initial screening.

His statement to the committee cited a number of bills that raise questions best answered through public hearings.

Biemiller noted that Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) has commented that "nine-tenths of the U.S. income tax code is made up of exceptions to the one-tenth that is basic law." It would be better, Biemiller suggested, to enact a bill specifically relieving a named taxpayer of an inequitable obligation than to further complicate the tax code and perhaps open new loopholes through a permanent amendment.

Of the pending bills that the AFL-CIO studied, Biemiller said, one technical amendment that labor can support "without reservation" would help nonprofit employers make the transition from voluntary unemployment compensation coverage to the compulsory coverage mandated in a 1970 law.

Fights For Survival:

New Rhetoric Coats Old Nixon Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

Health Security bill, Nixon said that's "not the way we do things here in America."

On areas of special interest to labor, Nixon said in his written message that he is for improving unemployment compensation through reforms that include "prohibiting payments to strikers."

The minimum wage should be increased, the President declared. "But we must be careful to guard against a bill which includes sharp increases or coverage extensions" and which does not provide a subminimum wage rate for youth.

Without spelling out details, the President promised a new effort at welfare reform, expanded grants for mass transit facilities and "a long overdue effort to clean up the federal election process."

The President announced that the budget which he will submit to Congress on Feb. 4 proposes total outlays of $304.4 billion, up $29.7 billion from the current year. But nearly 90 percent of the increase, the President noted, is for obligated spending such as the interest on the national debt and social security benefits.

On "relatively controllable outlays," Nixon said, the increase is only 4.2 percent.

With an inflation rate of 8.8 percent over the past year, and with the President's statement that he will propose increased military expenditures, the unavoidable assumption is that the real level of domestic spending will go down.

The President promised, however, to agree to more spending "if it becomes necessary to preserve jobs in the face of an unexpected slackening in economic activity."

In his written message, but not in his televised speech, the President said that during the early part of the year "output will rise little if at all, unemployment will rise somewhat and inflation will be high." But later, he predicted, things will get better.

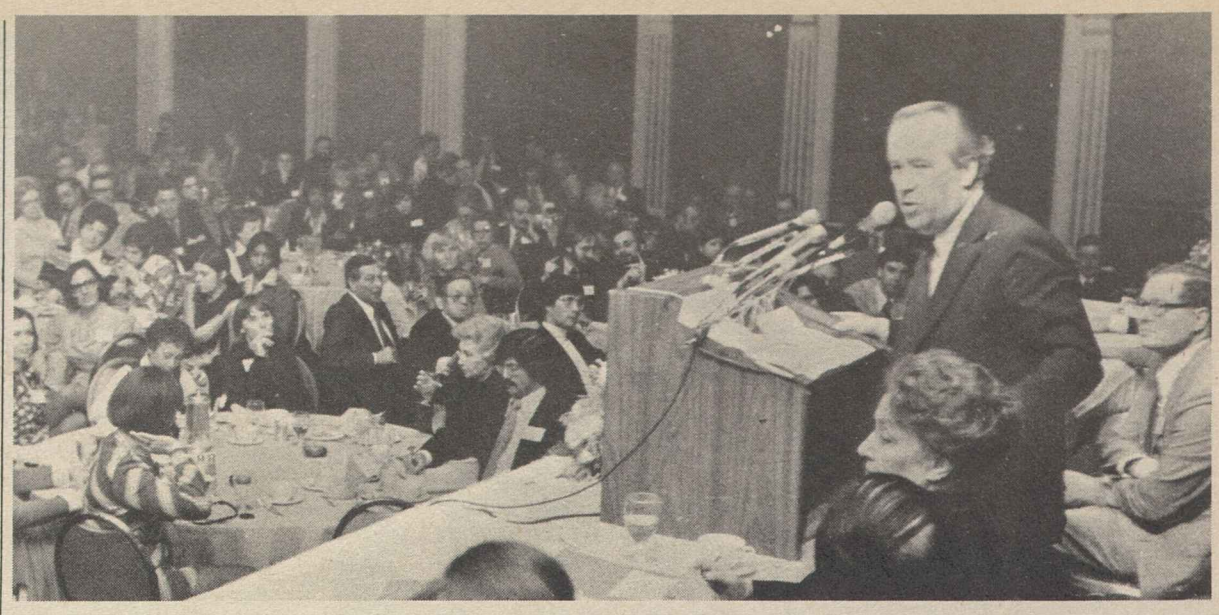
At the end of his broadcast speech, Nixon took the first note of the Watergate scandal that has engulfed his closest aides, threatened his impeachment and brought public confidence in the President to the lowest point in modern history.

Nixon was defiant, not conciliatory and certainly not apologetic.

He considers that he has given the special prosecutor "all the material that he needs . . . to prosecute the guilty and to clear the innocent. I believe the time has come to bring that investigation and other investigations of this matter to an end."

As for the House Judiciary Committee, which is considering impeachment action, he will "cooperate" but only to an extent "consistent" with his determination not to weaken the office of the President.

And, he reiterated, he has "no intention" of resigning, "of walking away from the job."



SEN. HENRY M. JACKSON (D-Wash.) outlines his bill to require ceiling prices on all crude oil and refined petroleum products before the annual Consumer Assembly sponsored by the Consumer Federation of America. Rampant inflation and availability of energy are the primary issues for American consumers, Jackson declared.

Simon Leaves Consumer Assembly Unsatisfied on Energy Questions

By James M. Shevis

About the only thing Federal Energy Administrator William E. Simon and this year's Consumer Assembly audience could agree on was the need for more comprehensive data on every aspect of the energy problem—reserves, refinery operations, inventories and production costs.

Otherwise, the 300 delegates to the two-day national forum sponsored annually by the Consumer Federation of America found what Simon said did not square with what their constituencies and their own experiences have told them.

Simon denied the current fuels shortage was contrived by the oil companies for higher profits, as many critics of the industry have charged.

But neither he nor an aide who fielded questions after Simon left to testify before a Senate hearing on the energy situation was able to provide an acceptable answer to those wanting to know: How does an oil company justify a 59 percent rise in profits—such as Exxon's last year—while workers and consumers experience increasing job layoffs and higher prices as a result of the scarcity?

The energy crisis, which CFA attributes as much to "government action, non-action and inadequate action" as to industry profiteering, dominated the assembly program. Soaring food prices, food shortages and the unavailability and high cost of credit also were major topics.

CFA is an umbrella organization of about 180 public interest and consumer-oriented groups across the country. It has the strong support of the AFL-CIO and a number of affiliated unions.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), addressing an opening-day luncheon, said the nation's major oil companies "have taken advantage of a crippled, industry-oriented Administration and the energy shortage to raise the consumer's prices of petroleum products to unprecedented levels."

Jackson unveiled a plan, which he later introduced in the Senate, to require ceiling prices on all domestic crude oil and refined petroleum products. He said he would also introduce a bill establishing a new federal agency to charter oil companies, which remain essentially unregulated.

"The time has come to ask whether an industry so vital to the national interest can continue to remain unaccountable for its conduct, whether at home or abroad," Jackson said.

Jackson, who chairs a Senate investigations subcommittee holding hearings on the energy crisis, said his proposal would permit consumer interests to be represented on the boards of every major American oil firm.

Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson (D-Ill.), on the second day of the assembly, outlined the 1974 Consumer Energy Act which he and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, are sponsoring. The comprehensive, eight-point plan would roll back domestically produced crude oil prices to the Dec. 1, 1973, level, thereby cancelling about one-fourth of the petroleum price increases of the last year.

"The Administration has shown its unwillingness or inability to represent the consumer interest," Stevenson said. "This Administration is threatening, Samson-like, to bring down the American economic temple upon our heads."

Rep. Barbara Jordan (D-Tex.), the keynote speaker, said the groundwork for much of today's economic ills was laid early last year when President Nixon jettisoned Phase 2 of his economic controls program.

"The response of the American economy to the delights of 'voluntary' price controls was a rate of inflation unprecedented since 1947," she said. Also, she noted, the Administration has consistently failed to exercise its existing powers on behalf of the consumer.

"The record speaks for itself," she said. "Since 1969, corporate profits have increased 50 percent while average weekly earnings have increased only 30 percent and prices have soared to their highest levels ever."

In a panel discussion on the food crisis facing consumers, James Wishart, research director for the Meat Cutters, warned that "a significant and horrendous increase" in meat prices is expected again this year. Robert G. Lewis, national secretary of the Farmers Union, said that the nation's food supplies are dangerously low because of "gross and irresponsible mismanagement" of Administration-run food programs.

James Hightower, coordinator of the Washington-based organization, Food Action Campaign, warned of monopoly abuses in the food industry. Consumers are getting increasingly less nutrition for their food dollar, he said, because of the overwhelming control that vertically integrated corporations are exerting on the market.

The credit crisis in America is most strikingly illustrated in today's housing market, Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) told delegates.

"This Administration has allowed—and, in fact, encouraged—interest rates to go to ridiculous levels, pricing most families out of the home-buying market completely," she said.

"That is where the real 'credit crisis' is today—in the structure of interest rates."

At the annual CFA business meeting following the assembly, Esther Shapiro, consumer specialist for the Michigan Credit Union League, was elected president. She succeeds Helen Nelson, director of the Center for Consumer Affairs, University of Wisconsin Extension.

CFA directors listed the organization's two top legislative priorities in the current session of Congress as creation of an independent federal consumer protection agency and passage of a true no-fault automobile insurance bill.

Jobless Benefit Rolls Swing Up Sharply

New unemployment insurance claims rose to 584,800 during the week ended Jan. 12—an increase of 179,400 or about 43 percent over the 412,700 recorded a year earlier, the Labor Dept. reported.

Of the total initial claims made during the week, 69,200 persons volunteered that their job loss was due to the energy situation, a rise of 41,000 from the 28,000 of the previous week, the Labor Dept. said. Forty-seven states reported a higher volume of claims.

"The impact of the energy shortage on transportation equipment manufacturing, especially automobile and automobile accessories, contributed heavily to the nationwide total, and was especially noticeable in Michigan where 23,000 energy-related initial claims were reported," the Labor Dept. said.

The energy-related claims represented 12 percent of the total new claims, compared to 7 percent the week before.

The number of persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits for the week ended Jan. 5 was 2,524,400, an increase of 368,000 over the previous week, the Labor Dept. said.

The jobless rate among workers covered by unemployment insurance was 4.1 percent as of Jan. 5, compared to 3.5 percent for the week ended Dec. 29. A year earlier, the rate was 3.8 percent when the volume was 2,121,200. None of the figures is seasonally adjusted.

Of the total receiving benefits, the Labor Dept. said, 131,500 claimants reported they lost jobs because of what they believed were energy-related cutbacks. This was 87,500 more than the previous week. The steep rise reflected a growing number of layoffs in Michigan where 61 percent of the energy-related claims occurred. Michigan's volume—80,000 jobless—was from the auto, recreation vehicle and plastics industries.

The 131,500 energy-related jobless represented 7 percent of total volume. A week earlier, the proportion was 2 percent.

1-26-74

Steelworkers Get Cost-of-Living Hike

Pittsburgh—A new cost-of-living adjustment will raise hourly wages 9 cents for 400,000 members of the Steelworkers in the basic steel industry.

Earlier COL adjustments under the USWA's 1971 contract totaled 30 cents an hour between June 1972 and last November.

IBEW Drafts Contract Goals For Bell Talks

Chicago — Wage improvements and inflation protection are among the top contract goals drafted by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in coming national negotiations with American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Current three-year contracts with Bell System companies and Western Electric plants will expire in July.

The IBEW's National Bell Council and Western Electric Council proposals call for substantial wage increases, improvements in pensions, medical insurance, vacations, holidays and cost-of-living adjustments.

Unanimous agreement of the councils demonstrated that IBEW negotiators will not be bound by unrealistic or dictatorial guidelines established by the government or any other pattern settlement, the union said.

The IBEW contracts cover telephone workers at seven Bell operating companies. The union also has agreements at 16 Western Electric manufacturing installations across the country.



AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, February 9, 1974 | No. 6

Aluminum Contracts Post Breakthrough on Pensions



NEW YORK CITY MAYOR Abraham Beame swears in John T. Burnell as new director of the city's Office of Labor Relations. Before taking the post, Burnell was executive director of the New York City Central Labor Council's job-placement program and regional director of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute. At left is Michael Mann, director of AFL-CIO Region II, and at right, President Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the Central Labor Council, who was named by Beame to the Mayor's Council of Economic & Business Advisers. **(Story, Page 7.)**

Unions Negotiate C-O-L Escalator

New York—A landmark pension plan providing for automatic cost-of-living increases highlights new aluminum industry agreements with the Steelworkers and Aluminum Workers.

The settlements, reached four months ahead of the old agreements' expiration date, also give some 52,000 workers a total wage boost of about 70 cents an hour over a 40-month period, an improved cost-of-living formula, a fully paid dental plan, much higher sickness and accident benefits and other improvements.

Steelworkers President I. W. Abel called the agreement with Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., and Reynolds Metals Co. "the most signficant of my entire labor career." Provisions of the contract were announced Feb. 1 in New York City where the negotiations were held.

The centerpiece of the new pact is the unprecedented cost-of-living pension plan for those who retire under the agreement. Termed a "retiree's cost-of-living supplement," the provision calls for adjustment on Feb. 1, 1976, and again on Feb. 1, 1977, to reflect increased living costs, and to give retirees a measure of protection against inflation.

The escalator for retirees will be based on the government's cost-of-living index and will be figured at 65 percent of the annual average rise. The cost-of-living provision marks the first time that a major labor contract has provided this pension safeguard against inflation.

The pension plan also provides normal retirement with full pension benefits at age 62 instead of 65, substantial increases in monthly

(Continued on Page 6)

Impeach Panel Gets Full Power

The House armed its Judiciary Committee with unlimited powers to subpena the evidence it needs to determine whether President Nixon should be impeached and to compel the testimony of any witness, including the President.

Its almost unanimous 410-4 vote set the stage for a possible constitutional battle to be resolved in the courts if Nixon refuses to turn over White House documents or to testify if summoned.

An earlier 342-70 vote amounted to a vote of confidence in the committee, headed by Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-N.J.).

A group of House Republicans, reflecting the President's insistence that "a year of Watergate is enough," had sought to open up the resolution for an amendment that would set an Apr. 30 deadline for the committee to report its recommendation on impeachment to the House floor.

(Continued on Page 8)

The Nation's Economic 'Mess'

Inflation Eats Up Bulk of Budget Rise

President Nixon's budget message to Congress calls for "moderate restraints" on the economy through a holddown in federal spending, but concedes that the signals might have to be changed if economic conditions worsen.

It may be necessary to "bust the budget" to avoid recession-level unemployment, a high-ranking Administration official told reporters.

The budget proposals for the fiscal year starting July 1 call for $304.4 billion in spending, with a planned deficit of $9.4 billion.

(Continued on Page 3)

White House Sees Year of No Growth

Definitions and semantics aside, the Nixon Administration has made it clear that 1974 will be a year of increasing inflation, rising unemployment and no economic growth.

The President's forceful television prediction that there will be "no recession" this year was almost flatly contradicted by his Council of Economic Advisers in their annual Economic Report.

They said the increase in real national output would be "about 1 percent," that the increase in prices would be "about 7 percent" and

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobless Rate Takes Sharp Jump to 5.2%

Labor Dept. figures showing unemployment rising 370,000 last month to a total of 4.7 million workers "demonstrate anew the economic mess this nation is in," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

The sharp increase in joblessness to 5.2 percent of the work force—the largest rise for a single month since the start of the 1970 recession—was announced only 36 hours after President Nixon told the country in his State of the Union address: "There will be no recession."

"The American people deserve the truth — not propaganda — about the economy and prospects for the future," Meany said. "They need a solid, responsible program to end this mess, and they aren't getting it."

A "substantial" number of last month's job losses resulted from the energy shortage, the Bureau of Labor Statistics noted, but a slowdown in the nation's economy has been in progress for several months, and increased unemployment had been widely predicted.

The 5.2 percent jobless rate reflected a four-tenths of 1 percent rise over December's revised rate of 4.8 percent. It was the third straight monthly increase in unem-

(Continued on Page 6)

Crisis Fails to Dampen Corporate Profit Rise

Two private surveys show American corporations rang up booming profits again in the final quarter of 1973, despite the energy crisis and a slowdown in the overall economy.

The Wall Street Journal reported after-tax profits of 381 companies rose 27.2 percent in the last three months of the year over the same period a year earlier. The First National City Bank in New York, meanwhile, said its survey of 954 corporations revealed a 25 percent increase in fourth-quarter profits last year.

Both tabulations reflected spectacular earnings by the nation's major oil companies, and slumps by the automakers — direct results of the gasoline and oil shortage.

Nat Goldfinger, director of the

(Continued on Page 7)

Tax Reform Pressed To Curb Profiteering

Labor called on Congress to "put a halt to profiteering" through a stiff tax on excess profits and by closing loopholes.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemilller served notice that workers aren't willing to bear the full burden of the energy crisis while companies that are able to take advantage of shortages boost prices and profits.

The principle of equality of sacrifice during a national emergency is "non-negotiable," Biemiller told the House Ways & Means Committee.

"We will not sacrifice while others profit unduly from an emergency," he said.

Biemiller and AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger urged the committee to model an excess profits tax on the legislation that was in effect during the Korean war. It applied to all corporations and was based on a rise in profits above the average of previous years.

As for President Nixon's proposed "windfall profits tax" on oil producers, the AFL-CIO witnesses termed it "a license for price gouging." It would be an excise tax passed on to consumers.

Thus, if an oil company raised the price for crude oil from $4 to $7 a barrel, the consumer would

(Continued on Page 3)

Nixon's Economic Credibility Record

The following is excerpted from "Nixon Credibility—The Economic Record," by Allen Y. Zack in the February issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

RICHARD M. NIXON became President of the United States on Jan. 20, 1969. During 1968, unemployment averaged 3.6 percent, or 2.82 million unemployed workers. The Consumer Price Index for 1968 increased by an average of 4.2 percent and wholesale prices were up 2.5 percent.

In his first press conference as President, Jan. 27, 1969, President Nixon set out his economic policies:

"The primary responsibility for controlling inflation rests with the national Administration and its handling of fiscal and monetary affairs. We assume that responsibility. We think . . . we can control inflation without an increase in unemployment." When this goal was stated in January there were 2.7 million unemployed—3.3 percent of the labor force.

In a Feb. 19 letter to AFL-CIO President George Meany, he refined his earlier statement: "We must find ways to curb inflation, which robs working men and women and their families of hard-earned gains. And we must do it without asking the wage earners to pay for the cost of stability with their jobs."

In spite of persistent increases in the CPI, President Nixon told a Sept. 26 press conference: "Anybody who bets on a continuing inflation will lose that bet."

A .5 increase in September jumped the unemployment rate to 4 percent and the day after the statistics were released, Treasury Secretary David Kennedy told a congressional committee that 4 percent unemployment was "acceptable."

AT THE END OF 1969, Richard Nixon's first year in office, unemployment was at 3.5 percent or 2.8 million workers after dropping somewhat in the final months of 1969. Consumer prices were up an average of 5.4 percent and wholesale prices up 3.9 percent.

In early 1973, Herbert Stein hailed the news of a 0.2 increase in consumer prices, as "welcome news" because that would be an annual rate within the Administration's target of 2 to 3 percent annual inflation rate.

But the next month, food prices went up 1.9 percent. That's an annual rate of increase of about 22 percent, the newspapers pointed out. "Phony, grossly unfair, preposterous," said Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz. "Use of such statistics is like saying that if you have a cold this week, it is an annual rate of 52 colds a year."

In January 1970 there were about one-half million more workers out of work than when he took office. Of the increase, President Nixon said it was "an unfortunate cost of having allowed the inflation to run for so long."

He called 1969 "a year of progress in the fight against inflation" and, ignoring the fact that the cost of living had increased during 1969, he stated that inflation "would continue to decline."

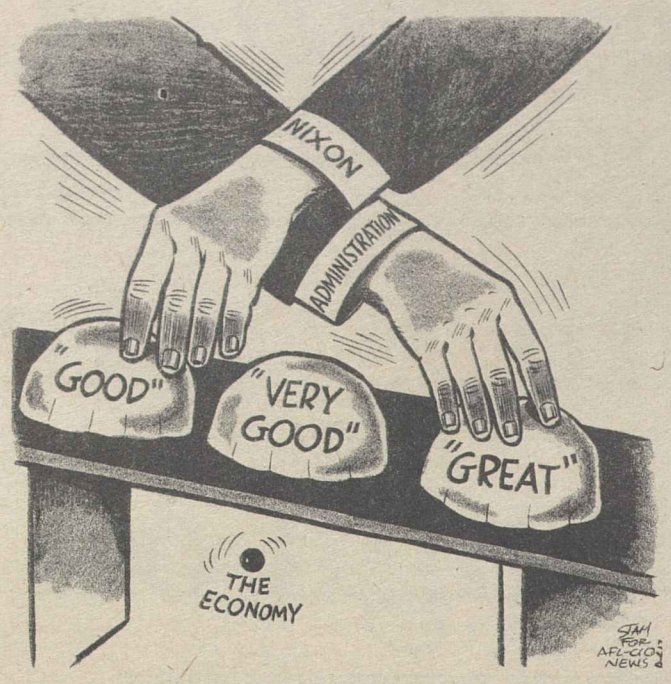
On May 19, President Nixon assured the American people price increases were "beginning to slow down." But the next day the Labor Dept. reported the CPI went up a seasonally adjusted .5 percent in April—the fourth consecutive month in which the CPI exceeded the previous year's mark by 6 percent or more.

The BLS reported on June 14 that unemployment had risen in 1970 from the 3.5 percent rate for December 1969 to 5 percent in May. Herbert Stein, then a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, told a congressional committee that 5 percent was now the Administration's unemployment target.

On June 17, President Nixon delivered an economic address to the nation: "The momentum of four years of inflation was stronger than had been anticipated. The effect on unemployment is greater than we foresaw. The pace of our progress toward price stability and high employment has not been quick enough." He urged Congress not to "play politics with inflation by passing legislation granting the President standby powers to impose wage and price controls. The Congress knows I will not impose controls because they would do more harm than good."

BY THE END OF 1970, Nixon's second year in office, unemployment was up to 6 percent or 5 million workers. Consumer prices were up an average of 5.9 percent and wholesale prices were up 3.7 percent.

During early 1971 unemployment hovered around 6 percent, but on April 29 President Nixon told a press conference that "what we are doing has now checked the rise in unemployment." But the unemployment rate rose to 6.1 percent in April and 6.2 precent in May. Wholesale prices shot up .5 percent in April. Consumer prices rose a moderate .3 percent in April, but that rate doubled in May to .6 percent.



Treasury Secretary John Connally told a June 29 press conference the President "has confidence we are on the right path." Administration economic policies "must be allowed time to work. . . . Frankly, we are going to require some degree of patience on the part of the American people," Connally added.

Connally also abandoned 4 percent unemployment as a "full" employment goal, calling the figure a "myth." "I don't think anyone wants to continue the war to achieve 4 percent unemployment."

Then, on Aug. 15, 1971, came the President's nationwide address announcing the 90-day wage-price freeze.

At the time of the Aug. 15 announcement of the New Economic Policy, the CPI, for the period of December 1970 to August 1971, had slowed to an annual increase of 3.8 percent. Wholesale prices were increasing much more rapidly—at a yearly rate of 5.2 percent for the same period. For the month immediately preceding the freeze, each index rose only .2 percent. Unemployment was at 5.8 percent—or 4.9 million workers.

Stein and others cautioned that, as the freeze came off, "a temporary upsurge in prices is possible." Thus, when wholesale prices for December jumped .7 percent, Stein, who had become chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, was able to say the increase "was less than might have been expected."

BY THE END OF 1971, Nixon's third year in office, unemployment had increased to 6.1 percent or nearly 5.2 million workers. Consumer prices had increased an average of 4.3 percent; wholesale prices were up an average of 3.2 percent.

So 1972 began with the President stating in his State of the Union message that inflationary psychology, "is on the ebb." He expressed his determination "to reduce (unemployment) significantly in 1972."

In August 1970 a relatively modest 0.2 percent gain in the Consumer Price Index was hailed by Herbert Stein as "solid evidence" that the Administration's economic policies were working.

The next month, the increase was 0.5 percent. And that, said the White House, was one of those "statistical wobbles."

Nixon told a March 24 press conference he was "particularly disappointed" by the food price increases and warned that "in the event those food prices do not start to move down, then another action will have to be taken. I am prepared to have such other action taken." But Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz told a March 25 meeting of the Southern Regional Republican Women's Conference: "Never has the consumer bought food so cheaply as he does now." In that same speech, Butz said he thought something should be done about the "greed" of organized labor.

On June 29 price controls were imposed on unprocessed agricultural products and seafood at the wholesale and retail levels, effective July 16. As a result of these actions, Treasury Secretary George Shultz predicted July 5 that meat prices would turn down in a matter of weeks.

The Republican Party Platform gave its assessment of the economy: "Under the President's leadership . . . we have checked the inflation which had started to skyrocket when our Administration took office. . . ." Later, it said: "The rate of increase of consumer prices is now down to 2.7 percent." The platform was adopted Aug. 22, the same day that BLS reported July consumer prices were 3 percent above the previous year.

Consumer prices had begun to rise more rapidly in the third quarter of 1972—at an annual rate of 4.6 percent. But still the Commerce Dept. predicted that 1973 would be a "banner year" for reducing inflation.

AT THE END OF 1972, Nixon's fourth year in office, unemployment was at 5.2 percent, or more than 4.5 million workers. Consumer prices were up an average of 3.3 percent; wholesale prices were up 4.6 percent.

On Jan. 11, 1973 President Nixon gave his evaluation of the economy: "In short, 1972 was a very good year for the American economy. I expect 1973 and 1974 to be even better. They can, in fact, be the best years our economy has ever experienced. I have established as the overall goal of this program a further reduction in the inflation rate of 2.5 percent or less by the end of 1973."

But according to a 1972 BLS summary released in January, consumer prices during Phase 2 rose at an annual rate of 3.4 percent, with food prices up 5.0 percent. This compared with a 3.8 percent increase in consumer prices in the pre-freeze period and a 5.0 percent increase in food.

On June 29, 1971, Treasury Secretary John Connally told a press conference the President had ruled out "at this time" either a wage-price review board or mandatory controls.

Less than two months later, the President was on TV announcing a wage-price freeze. In a briefing that day, Connally explained: "I don't think the President or I ever said we were not for a wage-price freeze. We have both said we were not for wage and price controls. As I interpret those two phrases, they mean entirely different things. . . ."

The director of the Office of Management & the Budget, Roy Ash, signed an article in the April 25 New York Times which said: "By most of the usual statistics, the second Nixon Administration is off to an excellent start. . . . Unemployment is down from 6 percent to 5.1 percent."

What Ash failed to mention was that it was the policies of the Nixon Administration that had pushed unemployment up to 6 percent. Comparing February 1969 with February 1973 reveals that 1.8 million more Americans were out of work in 1973 than in 1969.

Ash also said the "Nixon policies have succeeded in reducing the rate of inflation from 6.7 percent when the President took office to 2.9 percent today." But, consumer prices for the calendar quarter went up at an annual rate of 8.8 percent. Thus, when Ash wrote his article, inflation was nearly twice as bad as it was when Nixon took office.

The President did not talk much in public about unemployment during 1973. And when he did it was in vague generalities. For the first half of the year, unemployment held in the neighborhood of 5 percent. It had dropped by October to 4.5 percent, but then started to climb upward again—to 4.7 percent in November and 4.9 percent in December.

For the 12 months ended December 1973, using the measuring rod of the Consumer Price Index, inflation increased at the highest one year rate since 1947—up 8.8 percent when the President's goal was 2.5 percent or less. Wholesale prices in December were up 18.2 percent over a year ago, which is three times the 1972 rate of 6.5 percent. Buying power for the average worker declined 3 percent during the 12 months of 1973.

Stein made this assessment of 1973 in a Dec. 27 statement: "Despite the obvious troubles of the year, the economic condition of the American people improved substantially during 1973."

In its prospectus for 1973, the Council of Economic Advisers said Nixon's wage-price controls program was a "very significant contribution, but one that would not necessarily show up in a reduction of the inflation rate below what would most probably have occurred without the controls."

So the controls were about the same as not having any controls. But despite that admission, the same CEA report also stated: "By the end of 1972, the American anti-inflation policy had become the marvel of the rest of the world."

Equal Sacrifice Asked:

Tax Reform Pushed To End Profiteering

(Continued from Page 1)

pay the higher price. During the first year of the tax, the government would collect $1.10 of the increase. In the second year, the "windfall" tax would drop to 78 cents, and to 37 cents the third year. Thereafter the company would retain the full $3.

Furthermore, the AFL-CIO witnesses said, "the company would have an incentive to hold back production in order to pocket more of the price increase as the tax lowers and phases out."

The AFL-CIO urged the committee to take a big step towards tax justice by these loophole-closing reforms:

• Immediate elimination of the depletion allowance on foreign-produced oil. "The current allowance cannot be justified on any grounds whatsoever."

• An end to the foreign tax credit that "has encouraged oil companies, as well as other multinational firms, to invest abroad heavily at the expense of domestic operations and American jobs."

Taxes paid to foreign countries should be treated as a deductible cost of doing business, but should not be credited dollar-for-dollar against the firm's tax obligation to the United States, the federation declared.

• Taxation of profits of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations in the year in which they are earned. At present, no tax is due until the profits are brought back home—"which may be never." Likewise, losses from foreign operations should be deductible only from the income of such operations.

• A phaseout over five years of the special 22 percent depletion loopholes as it applies to domestic oil and gas operations. A similar phaseout should end the industry's special provision for "intangible drilling costs."

The AFL-CIO testimony proposed an excess profits tax of at least 30 percent. The amount of profits considered as excess would be calculated through use of a base period.

The base could be 85 percent of the average profit levels from 1969 to 1972, with the lowest profit year dropped, the AFL-CIO suggested. Profits above the base period average would be subject to the tax, in addition to the present corporate profits taxes. Special provisions would deal with hardship cases.

Biemiller told the committee that the sharp rise in petroleum prices "is a clear indication of profiteering."

"The consuming public is paying more for less," he said. And the latest price surge comes on top of a long period of inequitable controls that has succeeded in "stabilizing" only the wages of workers. "Everything workers bought and the rents and interest they had to pay skyrocketed."

It is up to Congress, Biemiller said, to provide the leadership the nation needs—"to swiftly enact a comprehensive, leak-proof excess profits tax and to close tax loopholes in the oil industry."

Madeline Matchko Gets COPE Post

Madeline Matchko has been named area COPE director for the New England states to succeed Henry Murray, who has retired.

National COPE Director Al Barkan said that Matchko, who directed COPE operations for the Connecticut AFL-CIO for the past 14 years, will assume her new duties Mar. 1. She is a former local officer and staff representative of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Murray was head of the New England COPE activities for more than 15 years.



UNRESOLVED ISSUES in current negotiations between the Steelworkers and the basic steel industry will be handled by a new arbitration panel agreed upon by both sides. From left are Sylvester Garrett, chairman of the existing grievance board; Robben Fleming, president of the University of Michigan; Benjamin Aaron, director of UCLA's industrial relations institute, and Ralph T. Seward, noted arbitrator. Negotiations for new contracts opened in Washington last week.

Bulk of Federal Budget Increase To Be Eaten Up by More Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

The spending total is $29.7 billion above estimates for the current fiscal year. But most of the increase reflects a fierce inflation plus the rise in social security benefits that is paid for by a higher social security tax base.

The cautious tone of this year's budget message shows the impact of a year of unrelenting economic and political setbacks on the President. Perhaps its most significant aspect was what was not in it.

Lacking in this year's message was the right-wing rhetoric of Nixon's self-proclaimed "new American revolution."

Last year, when the President saw himself riding high on a reelection mandate and in the public opinion polls, he called for the dismantling of major federal programs dealing with jobs, poverty, housing and education.

In a nationwide broadcast, he called on the American people to tell their congressmen and senators "to get big government off your back and out of your pocket."

Nixon impounded billions of dollars voted by Congress for social programs and to clean up waterways.

He served notice that if Congress rejected his efforts to turn over vast areas of federal responsibility to the cities and states, funds to continue existing programs would be vetoed or left unspent.

Within the White House, Nixon was quoted as asserting that all he needed in order to carry out his program of dismemberment was one-third plus one of the House or Senate—sufficient to prevent the override of a veto.

A year later, Nixon had few political chips left to play in any battle with Congress.

He stood condemned in the court of public opinion for the Watergate scandals, tax chiseling and a disastrous series of economic game plans. He had been overturned in the courts on impoundment powers and rebuffed in key votes.

Now, he could only speak of the value of Congress and the Administration working together and express the hope that debate on welfare reform "can focus on the substance of the issues, not superficial labels."

His budget specifics were almost certain to be altered by Congress—as has been the case with every presidential budget.

The biggest dollar increase sought by the President is in the military segment of the budget—a rise of $6.3 billion to $85.8 billion.

The biggest cutback would be in farm price subsidies, a reflection of the sharp rise in prices and shortages where there had once been surplus.

Mass transit subsidies would be increased 50 percent to $1.4 billion, and there would be more money for energy research.

Some health and education programs would be expanded; others would be cut back. There would be more money for job safety programs but less money for occupational health programs and research.

In many areas, as in grants for sewage treatment plants, proposed budget increases conceal the fact that the proposed levels of spending are far below the levels authorized by Congress.

The President's claim that a record high portion of the budget is devoted to benefit payments to individuals is both accurate and misleading.

The biggest item represents social security improvements enacted by Congress over the President's opposition—and fully paid for by payroll taxes on workers and their employers. More money comes into the Social Security Trust Fund than is paid out in benefits.

With somewhat less vehemence than in the past, Nixon asked Congress to phase out grants to school districts attended by children of government workers and members of the armed services. And he still wants Congress to end the Hill-Burton Act subsidies for hospital construction and modernization. But he appears to have abandoned his attempt to close the remaining U.S. Public Health Service hospitals.

Nixon this year held the proposed budget deficit below the concept of a full employment budget, in which tax revenue would match spending if unemployment dropped to 4 percent. The intent of the deficit spending during periods of higher unemployment is to stimulate the economy to help expand the number of jobs.

Nixon and his economic advisors, however, have taken the position that a 4 percent unemployment rate—even though higher than labor's definition of full employment—is inflationary and shouldn't be sought.

Thus the President's proposed budget is $8 billion less than the spending level of a "full employment" budget.

The "restraints" this shortage would impose on the economy would thus make it more difficult to lower the unemployment rate.

Nixon's Forecast of 'No Recession' Contradicted by Economic Report

(Continued from Page 1)

that joblessness for the year "would average a little above 5.5 percent."

In 1973 the growth rate was 5.9 percent, the inflation rate was 5.3 percent and the unemployment rate was 4.9 percent.

The CEA report said that real output would be "approximately flat, and perhaps declining for an interval in the first half of the year" rising somewhat in the second half. Inflation in the early part of the year "would be rapid" and subside in the latter part, the forecast went.

The report pegged its optimistic prediction for the second half of 1974 to an assumption that rising oil and other energy prices will level off as will food prices because of the prospect of increased world supplies. The council also looks to expanded capital investment in plant and equipment to help the economy in the second half of the year.

A recession is normally defined as two straight quarters—six months—of shrinking output, but CEA Chairman Herbert Stein said he didn't think there would be a recession in 1974, and even if output does decline in two consecutive quarters that is not necessarily the operating definition of a recession. Stein termed the two-quarter measure "simplified, mechanistic standards."

The Administration is also still trying to redefine the concept of full employment, normally pegged by most economists at 4 percent. The report suggests that for 1973, 4.6 percent would have been a real measure of full employment because there are more women and young people in the labor force and they have higher unemployment rates.

In his preface to the Economic Report, the President wrote that "the American people generally prospered despite the inflation in 1973." And at a ceremony marking the signing of the report before sending it to Congress, the President commented that "the economic record of this Administration has been outstanding."

Government statistics show that the real average earnings of American workers—the purchasing power of their wages—dropped 1.5 percent in 1973. Stein told a press briefing that a fulltime worker was better off in 1972 than in 1973.

The council's report showed an increase in corporation profits of 19 percent last year but did not estimate how profits would do in 1974. One indication, however, was an estimate showing that revenues from the corporate income tax would increase about 12 percent.

The report predicted that the gross national product—the sum total of all goods and services produced in the national economy—will rise about 8 percent or $102 billion in 1974 to about $1,390 billion, with 7 percent of the increase in the form of higher prices. In 1973 the GNP rose 11.5 percent with 5.3 percent in the form of higher prices.

One portion of the report was devoted to income distribution and showed that the lowest fifth of families still receives only 5.4 percent of the national income while the highest fifth gets 41.4 percent. This ratio has remained about the same since 1947 when the figures were 5.1 and 43.3 percent.

Since 1947, however, the top fifth—the richest families—dropped steadily but slowly to 40.5 in 1966 and then moved upward again to 41.4 percent.

Majority Believes U.S. in Recession

New York—A majority of Americans believe the country is in a recession and that the economy will not be improving over the next 12 months, according to a Louis Harris poll.

Harris reported that 54 percent of his polling sample keyed to a cross-section of the American people said the country was in a recession today and 61 percent believed there would be a recession a year from now.

He said that 44 percent of the sample said unemployment had risen in their immediate area, compared to 22 percent who responded the same way only three months ago.

The Nixon Credibility Record

FOR MOST OF THE FIVE YEARS that the Nixon Administration has been in office, the American people have suspected they were not being told the truth about the economy.

No matter how gloomy the economic news, the President and his appointed spokesmen greeted it with enthusiasm, saying one thing one day and the opposite the next.

For example, the Administration chronologically told the country that it was "on the road to recovery," had a "year of progress," "defeated" inflation, was seeing the inflation rate "beginning to recede," making "real progress," had "arrested" the acceleration of inflation, was "winning the fight" with "the worst . . . behind us," making "very good progress" and just plain "progress" but still needed a wage-price freeze to "break the back" of inflation.

The Administration has found "early evidence," "most solid evidence," a "cumulative indication," "impressive evidence," "most visible evidence," "encouraging signs" and "strong evidence" that the "wave of inflation" was "receding" and the country was making "tangible pocketbook progress" to get the "wave of inflation" once again to recede, with inflationary psychology "on the ebb."

Administration spokesmen have had the "instinct . . . we have seen the worst" and said definitely "the worst of the economic fever" has passed. In both April 1971 and October 1973 they said "the worst" was "behind us."

DESPITE SOARING INFLATION, high unemployment and sagging purchasing power, the President and his spokesmen have characterized the Nixon five years as: "good," "very good," "great," "banner" and the "best."

In short, the President and his spokesmen have destroyed public credibility in their predictions.

As one Washington observer put it: The Nixon Administration would report the sinking of the Titanic by saying: "The Titanic has stopped to take on ice."

The American people no longer believe what the President or his appointed apologists tell them. The people have seen through the outright lies, the deceptions and the evasions of responsibility.

And they have learned that when the President or one of his spokesmen makes an optimistic prediction: Prepare for the worst.

We take no satisfaction in documenting this credibility record of the Nixon Administration. Like all Americans, we want a President who deals with the people on the basis of candor and honesty.

The American people deserve nothing less.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany in an editorial in the February 1974 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, February 9, 1974 No. 6

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO/CLC ASSOCIATION

'Not Bad, Not Bad at All!'



A Word Edgewise:

Agnew-Style Plea Bargaining Points to Assembly Line Justice

By John P. Roche

IN THE WAKE of Vice President Agnew's resignation and the accompanying legal action a number of readers have written in some mystification to inquire, "What is plea bargaining?"

You will recall that, accused of being on the take, Agnew pleaded "nolo contendere" ("I won't fight it") to one count of income tax evasion. As part of the deal worked out with the Attorney General he was then let off with a fine and no imprisonment. The judge remarked that Agnew's plea was "the full equivalent of a plea of guilty," which strictly speaking was not the case: had he pleaded guilty, the conviction could be used in other cases against him. The nolo plea, on the other hand, is not admissible elsewhere as proof of anything.

This is not the normal technique of "copping a plea" (to use the slang expression) since most defendants do not have Agnew's bargaining strength.

Usually the way it works is that a person who has, say, taken three wild shots at a bartender who refused him another drink is arrested and indicted for attempted murder. When the time comes for trial, his lawyer, the prosecutor, and the judge confer and a deal is struck for a "markdown." Instead of taking the case to trial by pleading not guilty of attempted murder, he pleads guilty to aggravated assault. With luck he will get a suspended sentence contingent upon his taking a cure for alcoholism.

The number of "markdowns" is incredible. As Richard H. Kuh pointed out in a splendid analysis of plea bargaining in the New Leader, there were 27,185 felony indictments in New York City between July 1, 1971, and June 30, 1972, but only 965 (3 percent) went to the jury. The standard justification for this orgy of plea copping is that without it the wheels of justice would grind to a halt.

In the words of the distinguished former New York District Attorney Frank Hogan: "If merely 50 percent of the 7,000 defendents (in Manhattan) had demanded trials, the situation would have been completely unmanageable. Plea bargaining thus becomes a necessity because prosecutors, judges, courtrooms and defense counsel are too few to staff the number of possible trials."

This is an argument from desperation, but—as Kuh notes—there is a positive case for "markdowns": "It imports a degree of certainty and flexibility into a rigid, yet frequently erratic system. The guilty plea is used to mitigate the harshness of mandatory sentencing provisions and to fix a punishment that more accurately reflects the specific circumstances of the case . . . If intelligently employed (it) provides a sound means . . . of making the punishment fit the individual, rather than, Mikado-like, simply having it fit the crime."

And, of course, plea bargaining facilitates a defendant's willingness to turn state's evidence, and was so employed with some of Agnew's bag-men.

Let us take an extreme example of the case for a "markdown." In most jurisdictions there is an offense called felony-murder. A group of young rowdies, for instance, set fire to an empty house, only to discover later that they burned a derelict to death. Although the death was accidental, it occurred in connection with arson, a felony, and thus becomes first-degree murder.

Obviously a prosecutor who took this to a jury —and in most jurisdictions it is impossible to plead guilty to first-degree murder; the plea of not guilty is automatic—would have a rough time. The interests of justice would obviously be served by a deal in which the defendants pleaded guilty to a lesser offense.

PLEA BARGAINING in other words should serve the interests of justice, but the problem with it today is that in many areas it has become a sort of automatic proposition. Like getting shots in the Army, a line of defendants march through the courtroom, cop their pleas, and go off to serve their sentences. Some of them are back in circulation much too soon.

Kuh cites the case of a man with 19 arrests in 20 years, drug addiction, and three previous "markdowns" who settled a rap for attempted rape by pleading guilty to attempted grand larceny—maximum sentence, two and a half years.

The real question, in Kuh's words, "is not plea bargaining or no plea bargaining; it is how we can substitute sensible judgment and sensitive evaluation for the current mass processing of pleas." Those interested should read his specific proposals for reform.

The Machinist:

The State of the Presidency . . .

The following editorial, "Two Worlds", appears in the Feb. 7, 1974 issue of the Machinist, official weekly publication of the International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers.

FEW OF US ARE AS FORTUNATE as Richard Milhous Nixon. From his performances last week, we can only conclude that he has a magic quality that permits him to live in two worlds at the same time.

There's the world in which the President is the heroic leader who rallies the masses to his banner offering the finest goals to be achieved through painless programs. In this Nixon world, no one has ever been hurt or discriminated against, everyone benefits. That's the world President Nixon occupies when we see him on our TV sets, as we did last week for his State of the Union message.

We were inspired and reassured when he said:

"There will be no recession. . . .

"We will check the rise in prices without administering the harsh medicine of recession, and we will move the economy into a steady period of growth at a sustainable level."

Many senators and congressmen, cabinet members and justices applauded. You could tell from his sly smile that this was President Nixon's favorite world.

But, Richard Milhous Nixon has a second world, one in which the President takes a hard look at the truth, faces facts and lays out the stern realities. This world doesn't project as well over the TV tube, so from this world, President Nixon communicates by printed message that can be wrapped up and dispatched to Congress and filtered through the media to the country.

This second Nixon world was the source of the second presidential message last week, his message on the economy. This economic message was grim.

In it President Nixon reported that the country can expect little or no economic growth during the first half of this year. Prices will jump another 7 percent at least in the early part of the year. Unemployment will increase to 5½ percent. That's almost 25 percent above a year ago.

Both Mr. Nixon's worlds have their usefulness, we suspect. It's just too bad that the facts in these worlds are in such direct contradiction to one another. Those contradictions destroy Mr. Nixon's credibility. Which one do you believe?

The Washington Post:

. . . and the Nation's Economy

The following is excerpted from "The President and the Economy," an editorial in the Washington Post of Feb. 2, 1974.

TWO OF THE COUNTRY'S largest industries are already in a state of recession. Housing starts and automobile production are both running about 40 percent below the level of a year ago. The housing industry's troubles have been aggravated by the very high interest rates invoked to restrain inflation, illustrating the familiar dilemma. The automobile manufacturers are caught, of course, in the public reaction to gasoline shortages.

The Administration is proceeding on the theory that the present inflation is confined mainly to food and oil. Once this wave has passed, that theory goes, prices will be relatively stable. The White House assumes that we shall have a bad spring but, in the second half of the year, things will settle down, prices will stay on a fairly flat plateau, and growth will pick up briskly again.

This forecast includes a number of highly risky assumptions. It is questionable whether the economy can absorb these very large price jumps, particularly in a basic commodity like oil, as quickly and easily as the Administration appears to be hoping. If the Administration is right, it will sit tight for a bad half-year and wait for better things next summer. But if it is wrong in any respect, its economic policies could get out of hand very quickly.

The Economic Advisers' report speaks to this point, saying that it is "extremely important" to be ready with fiscal measures if the statistics begin to move off the predicted track. But it is dangerous to let more time pass without reaching for remedies.

Americans still live well, but not quite so well as a year ago. Mr. Nixon, in his address, claimed: "People are earning more. What they earn buys more. More than ever before in history."

Few Americans will recognize their present circumstances in that description. Real spendable earnings—which mean the average worker's paycheck, adjusted for inflation and federal taxes—are actually lower now than they were a year ago. They are likely to go lower still, under the wave of inflation that the Council of Economic Advisers foresees for the next half-year.

To assume that the wave will pass swiftly and smoothly is a highly perilous strategy. Unfortunately neither the President nor his economists give much indication of their next move if the economy, in the words of the Economic Report, begins to go off the track.

Nixon's Record Cited:

The Need for Tax Reform

PRESIDENT NIXON'S tax records spell out clearly "the crying need for reform" of the law that now lets wealthy individuals and corporations use gimmicks and loopholes to pay little or no tax, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor declared.

Should the President set a national mood, it would be "extremely unfortunate if people took this as an opening . . . to take advantage of every single tax gimmick imaginable," Cantor said.

He stressed that the U.S. income tax law is a system of self-assessment and widespread use of every loophole possibility allowed by the letter of the law could destroy the whole system.

Questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview Labor News Conference, Cantor renewed the labor movement's call for an attack on the major loopholes of special privilege "that really erode the tax structure and make a mockery of the principle of ability to pay." He said that plugging just the biggest gaps in the law, such as capital gains, depreciation speed-up, investment tax credit, depletion allowances and others, would produce some $30 billion of additional needed federal revenue each year.

Cantor said the minimum tax should also be brought up to a more reasonable level. He pointed out that under the present law, President Nixon, in 1970, paid a minimum tax of only $793 on an income that topped $260,000, but with a decent minimum tax would have paid $44,000.

Cantor said the ordinary guy has to pick up the tab for the $30 billion now lost through the loopholes. He said that the tax justice the AFL-CIO seeks adds up to "a fair shake" for low, moderate and middle income Americans, the great bulk of U.S. taxpayers. He said disclosure of the President's tax records has increased awareness and very legitimate concern about tax loopholes, and that pressure is building up for Congress to enact decent tax reform.

Reporters questioning Cantor were Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine and Robert Barr of the Fairchild Publications. The public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Famous Brands Have It!
UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN THE 1972 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION only 55 percent of eligible Americans actually cast their votes.

Studies have shown that this was not an isolated incident; it was part of a trend. Since 1960 the proportion of eligible Americans casting their votes has steadily declined.

Widespread disenchantment with the democratic process has been spurred on by Watergate, so that barriers to voting now are taking on a far more serious coloration. Citizens need to be encouraged, not discouraged, from participating in the democratic process.

A respected public opinion poll conducted last year by the research firm of Daniel Yankelovich, Inc., for the National Movement for the Student Vote left little doubt that registration restrictions are also among the prime reasons for the declining vote.

The Yankelovich poll was able to show this pattern state by state. In the states having lenient registration statutes, 73 percent were registered in time for the 1972 elections. Only 62 percent were registered in states considered having strict registration laws.

All this has led to growing support for legislation introduced by Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.), calling for a national voter registration agency and postcard voter registration for federal elections.

The McGee proposal would also set a national 30-day residency requirement for voting in federal elections and provide financial inducements for the states to adopt the plan for state and local elections.

McGee's proposal received rough treatment from the Senate in 1972, as it voted to table the measure by a 46-to-42 vote. Last year, opponents failed to cripple the bill but filibustered against it. However, on the third try for cloture the filibuster was broken and with some modifying amendments, the bill passed by a 57-to-37 margin.

It looked as though the measure would die in the House, however, as an elections subcommittee voted 7-to-2 to table it. However, in a rare action the bill was removed from the table by a 6-to-4 vote and passed the full House Administration Committee by a party-line vote of 15-to-10.

THERE WAS GENERAL AGREEMENT that President Nixon would have vetoed the bill if it had passed last year. Now, this isn't so likely. The President is considered so politically vulnerable that there is a serious question whether he would veto an election reform measure.

Meanwhile, two states—Minnesota and Maryland—have enacted registration-by-mail laws which will be watched carefully by both proponents and opponents of a federal law.

The Maryland law covers five jurisdictions representing 62 percent of the population of the state, including both large urban and suburban centers and a rural county.

Maryland formerly required each new voter to appear before two registrars (a bipartisan "board of registry"), each of whom simultaneously recorded the necessary information on a separate card.

Now a citizen can fill out a simplified application form and mail or deliver it to the elections office. After review and approval of the application, the applicant is notified by mail that he is registered. The registration is not complete until the mail notification is received by the new voter.

The most liberal system among the states, however, is followed in North Dakota. A citizen, under the North Dakota system, is not required to make a prior registration for federal elections. He only signs an affidavit at the polling place stating that he is an eligible voter.

Postcard registration is a meaningful step toward batting down the barriers to voting and making the democratic process more viable.



GIMMICKS AND LOOPHOLES used by President Nixon to pay only minimal taxes underline the need for comprehensive reform of the income tax system, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Robert Barr of Fairchild Publications. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



MARCH OF DIMES poster child Scott Hafen, 5, visits Steelworkers President I. W. Abel in kicking off the 1974 campaign. Abel is national labor co-chairman of the National Foundation-March of Dimes drive.

Cost-of-Living Escalator:

Aluminum Contracts Score Breakthrough on Pensions

(Continued from Page 1)

pensions and for those already retired, and a new survivor's benefit for spouses of workers with 10 or more years of service.

Under the plan, monthly pensions of those already retired will be increased by $15 to $60. Retirees receiving the smallest monthly payments will get the full $60 increase. Lesser amounts down to $15 will go to others on a sliding scale.

"Because of the substantial increases in the pension program for future retirees," a USWA statement noted, "a worker with 30 years of service, who formerly would receive $270 a month, will be able to retire next year with a pension from $330 to $450 a month, depending upon his job class.

"A worker with 40 years of service at the top job level will be able to retire with a pension of $600 a month."

Abel noted the new pension program will allow a retired worker an income—counting his social security payments — of more than 85 percent of his on-the-job paycheck.

Besides the major breakthrough in pensions, the new contracts contain these advances:

• A prepaid dental program, at no premium cost to employes, covering the worker and his dependents, and allowing a maximum benefit of $750 a year for each individual. The plan pays 100 percent of "reasonable and customary" charges for preventive services, 85 percent of such charges for most other dental procedures, and 50 percent of the charges for bridgework, dentures and teeth straightening and diagnostic procedures for children under 19.

• A change in the cost-of-living formula effective June 1 so that it will take a rise of only three-tenths of 1 percent in the consumer price index—instead of the four-tenths of 1 percent increase under the old agreement—to boost wages by one cent an hour.

• Protection for employes displaced by permanent shutdowns or prolonged layoffs. Workers affected by such conditions will be assured full pensions, cost-of-living supplements and an extra $230 a month until they reach age 62.

• An increase in supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB). Such benefits will go from $82.50 to $100 a week for workers while they are receiving state unemployment compensation, and from $110 to $135 a week for other weeks.

• Substantial increases in sickness and accident benefits, with rates going up to $125 to $173 a week against the previous range of $98 to $142.

The pacts also provide increased vacation bonuses, adjustments in shift premiums, an additional holiday to make a total of 10 paid holidays, and improved vacations.

The new agreements expire May 31, 1977. They cover about 29,500 Steelworkers employed by the "Big Three" American aluminum makers, and about 22,500 AWIU members employed by the same companies.

The Steelworkers' aluminum industry conference, which is made up of presidents of USWA locals involved in the industry, already has approved the settlement. AWIU members are slated to vote on it Feb. 13. The contracts provide essentially the same terms for members of both unions.

The first major labor agreement of 1974, the settlement was reached without resorting to a standby agreement under which issues unresolved as of Feb. 1, would be referred to a joint top-level committee of union and company officers.

Unemployment Takes Sharp Surge to 5.2%

(Continued from Page 1)

ployment, and the largest jump since a similar four-tenths of 1 percent rise to 3.9 percent in January 1970.

Nonfarm employment last month dropped 260,000, BLS said, and was caused "to some degree, by actual or anticipated shortages of gasoline and other petroleum products." While it was unable to provide exact numbers of employment reductions resulting directly from fuel shortages, BLS pinpointed gasoline stations and airlines as two industries hardest hit by the energy crunch.

The January rise in joblessness occurred largely among young adults and teenagers, BLS said. The unemployment rate for 20-24 year-olds went from 7.7 percent the month before to 8.5 percent, the level that had prevailed in late 1972. The teenage jobless rate jumped to 15.6 percent from 14.4 percent.

Blue-collar workers accounted for the bulk of the January increase in unemployment, BLS said. Their rate of joblessness rose from 5.2 percent the previous month to 6 percent.

Among the major industry groups, manufacturing workers were hardest hit. Mainly the result of large layoffs in the auto industry, the jobless rate for workers in durable goods industries increased from 3.9 to 5 percent from December to January, BLS said.

Unemployment rates for household heads and married men, at 3 and 2.3 percent, respectively, inched up slightly.

Nonwhite workers registered an increase in joblessness from 8.6 to 9.4 percent over the month while the unemployment rate for white workers rose from 4.4 to 4.7 percent. For each group, the rate was the highest in more than a year.

Average hourly earnings of all nonfarm workers remained unchanged in January at $4.02, seasonally adjusted, but weekly earnings fell from an average of $148.74 in December to $147.13, a decline of $1.61, because of a shorter average workweek.

The average factory workweek dropped from 40.7 hours in December to 39.9 hours, lowest in more than two years, BLS said. The average workweek for all employes declined four-tenths of 1 percent to 36.6 hours, the shortest workweek BLS has recorded since it began keeping such figures on a monthly basis in 1964.

Insurance Industry Tied To Nixon's Health Plan

President Nixon called on Congress to adopt "a private enterprise approach" to health insurance.

His revised version of the Administration's 1971 proposal includes deductibles and cost-sharing, except for the very poor. It would be administered by private insurance companies operating under state regulations.

The President acknowledged that "there is widespread support in the Congress and in the nation for some form of comprehensive health insurance" and insisted that a voluntary program utilizing the "pool of talent" in the private insurance industry is "the very best way."

Nixon didn't refer to the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill by name. But he was clearly aiming at the labor-supported measure when he declared:

"Let us not be led to an extreme program that would place the entire health care system under the dominion of social planners in Washington."

Under the Administration plan, employers would offer workers a comprehensive health insurance package on a cost-sharing basis. Initially, the employer would pay 65 percent of the cost and the worker 35 percent. This would shift to a 75-25 ratio.

Individuals would pay the first $150 in annual medical expenses and the first $50 in drug costs, with the deductibles for a family limited to $450 for medical expenses and $150 for drugs. After paying these deductibles, the insured person would then pay 25 percent of all additional bills—up to $1,500 limit for a family's covered medical services in one year.

A subsidized program, replacing Medicaid, would help meet the insurance and deductible costs for those with the lowest incomes.

The same type of insurance coverage would replace the present Medicare program. In addition to paying premiums, persons over 65 would be required to pay the first $100 in medical costs, the first $50 in drugs and 20 percent of all other costs up to $750 a year. Costs would be reduced for the poor.

By contrast, the Kennedy-Griffiths bill would provide universal coverage without cost-sharing under a federally-administered program financed half by general revenues and half by a payroll tax of 3.5 percent on employers and 1 percent on workers. Regional and local agencies would develop comprehensive health care plans and negotiate costs with physicians and hospitals.

Nixon stressed that no one would "have to" participate in a health insurance program under his proposal and he said competition among insurance companies for business would hold down costs. If Congress acted this year, he said, the program would start in 1976.

Labor Dept. Skirts Job Safety Act In Delay on Noise, Heat Standards

Thousands of workers are subjected unnecessarily to noise and heat stress on the job because of Labor Dept. delays in establishing effective standards, the AFL-CIO charged.

The federation's occupational safety and health committee warned that this foot-dragging is in violation of the federal job safety act.

In a letter to Assistant Labor Sec. John H. Stender, the committee said the Occupational Safety & Health Administration has far exceeded the 270-day limit specified in the act for the development of standards.

More than a year ago, advisory committees on noise hazards and heat stress were appointed. Initial meetings were held by the committees last February. The noise committee conducted its first working session in March and the heat stress committee went to work on recommendations for standards in April.

The 1970 act stipulates that advisory committees on standards are required to submit their recommendations within 90 days after their appointment, "but in no event, for a period which is longer than 270 days."

The 270-day period since appointment of the committees elapsed in mid-October without any recommendations being rendered.

George H. R. Taylor, executive secretary of the federation's safety committee, pointed out that 270 days also have elapsed since the committees held their first working meetings.

In urging Stender to take immediate action, the federation noted that further delays on standards would leave workers exposed to the health hazards growing out of noise and heat stress.

Since the federal safety act became operational in mid-1971, OSHA has instituted permanent health standards only on asbestos and 14 cancer-causing chemicals.

A temporary standard was issued last year on the handling of pesticides, but it was later lifted because of court suits and revisions.

In another area of concern over the administration of the job safety act, the AFL-CIO committee reiterated its opposition to the use of OSHA enforcement funds for consulting employers on compliance.

Stender acknowledged that the act does not authorize consultation with employers without OSHA compliance officers conducting inspections of workplaces at the same time. Should a violation of the act be uncovered during an advisory visit to a plant, the employer would have to be cited.

However, legislation has now been introduced in Congress that would amend the safety act to give the Labor Dept. authorization for consultative services.

Safety specialists in organized labor have repeatedly expressed fears that this could lead to overemphasis on consultative services and the relaxation of enforcement.

Unions have urged that rather than using OSHA's enforcement funds for consultations, these services should be provided by such other federal agencies as the Small Business Administration or the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health. The SBA already has that authority, but lacks the needed funds.

Despite Energy Crisis:

Corporation Profits Continuing to Climb

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, charged that the continued sharp rise in profits was a result of profiteering by the country's businesses and industries.

In addition, the substantial increase in earnings—at the expense of workers whose buying power has dropped—indicates "the utter lack of effective government controls on prices," he said.

Profits in the third quarter of 1973 were 29 percent higher than the like period in the previous year, according to the Commerce Dept. For the first nine months of last year profits were 30 percent above the first nine months of 1972.

Last year's record earnings came on top of a 21 percent gain in 1971 and a 16 percent jump in 1972.

Living costs for 1973 advanced 8.8 percent while the average worker's purchasing power over the year fell 3 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last month.

The Journal cited total earnings of $7.9 billion in the fourth quarter of 1973 for the 381 concerns in its survey. This compares with $6.3 billion in the same period a year earlier.

The 19 companies in the Journal's petroleum-products category accounted for $2.5 billion, or about a third, of the fourth-quarter total, and posted a 63.1 percent increase for the three months. If the oil firms were excluded from the tabulation, the 27.2 percent profits rise for the quarter would drop to 15.3 percent

Citibank also noted the huge contribution oil firms made to the fourth-quarter jump. The bank reported a 61 percent profit gain for the 31 petroleum producing and refining companies listed in its survey.

Exxon Corp. earlier reported a 59.5 percent rise in profits for all of 1973, displacing General Motors as the American manufacturer with the highest profits last year. GM, a casualty of the American consumer's swing to smaller cars, reported net earnings last year were just under $2.4 billion, up 10.9 percent over 1972.

The oil companies generally have tried to justify their soaring profits by pointing out theirs is a capital-intensive industry, and large amounts of money are needed to make oil exploration and production possible.

Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz told a House committee, however, that by nearly every measurement —including return on stockholders' equity—the profits of 22 of the country's largest oil firms last year were higher than in any of the preceding 10 years.

Grocery stores led the fourth-quarter profits parade, posting net earnings of 92.2 percent, according to the Journal report. Mining and metals were next with an 81.1 percent average, and petroleum products came in third. The pulp and paper products industry posted a 60.3 percent increase.



CHANGING GLOBAL SITUATIONS are discussed at a quarterly meeting of AFL-CIO affiliates covering activities of their international trade secretariats. Jay Lovestone, left, director of the federation's Dept. of International Affairs, leads the discussions.

Burnell Named New York City Labor Director

New York — John T. Burnell, executive director of the New York Central Labor Council's job-placement program, was named director of the city's Office of Labor Relations by Mayor Abraham Beame.

In his new role, Burnell will serve as the city's chief labor negotiator with municipal unions. New contract talks are scheduled soon between the city and its police, fire and sanitation department employes.

Burnell is the second Central Labor Council executive to be appointed to a top position in the Beame administration. Council President Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., recently was named to the mayor's newly formed 16-member Council of Economic and Business Advisers.

Burnell was also regional director of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute here before assuming his new post.

Unions Warn of Impact In Hasty Shift to Metrics

Premature conversion to the metric system of measurement would have an adverse impact on the American economy, workers and consumers, three AFL-CIO unions warned the House Rules Committee.

In a letter to all committee members, the unions said cost estimates for the switch-over from American standards range up to $100 billion —costs that would be in competition with essential national priorities.

The three unions—the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Carpenters and the Machinists—urged the committee to hold up clearance of legislation for House action.

The measure provides only a 12-month planning period for conversion and omits government assistance for groups that would be adversely affected, particularly workers. For an undertaking as enormous as converting measurement standards, the unions said a 10-year change-over period is essential.

"We are shocked that Congress is about to enact major social legislation without sufficient knowledge regarding its full impact," the letter stressed.

It said that the chief beneficiaries of metric conversion would be the giant multinational corporations which are deeply involved in foreign trade, often in contradiction to this nation's goals and needs.

The unions also expressed concern that thousands of American jobs would be lost because of increased imports from countries using the metric system.

The unions voiced strong support for the AFL-CIO approach to metric conversion based on a long-range study and comprehensive programs, including establishment of an independent Metric Monitoring and Assistance Board. The AFL-CIO plan would provide full assistance to workers covering costs of retooling, compensation for lost jobs, retraining and other essential allowances.

HRDI Plans Field Office For Alaska

The Human Resources Development Institute is planning to open an Alaska operations office to assist AFL-CIO affiliates in handling the manning for the construction of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

Although construction work is not expected to get under way for some time, HRDI hopes to have an effective program in operation before the construction trades are faced with the anticipated manpower crunch.

The new Alaska operation will be HRDI's 55th field office. The institute's other 54 offices are spotted in key cities throughout the country focusing on job development and job placement programs.

HRDI's on-going programs are financed through federal grants. The institute signed a new one-year contract with the Labor Dept. for $4.7 million on Jan. 28.

HRDI President Julius Rothman reported that for the calendar year ended last Dec. 31, the institute developed 33,472 jobs, exceeding its contractual goal of 20,000 by 67 percent.

Job placements also topped expectations by 26 percent as HRDI representatives found work for 12,048 persons, Rothman noted. The HRDI national goal for job placements was 9,562.

Among the job placements were 2,411 Vietnam veterans. These included 650 veterans who were referred to HRDI field offices by institute representatives at military separation centers. The other 1,761 veterans came to the field office without references.

HRDI also placed 1,042 former prison inmates in jobs after their release from jails during the year.

In addition to regular HRDI operations, the institute's Labor Dept. contract helps finance 21 apprenticeship outreach programs that are directly sponsored by local and district councils of the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Konyha Moves Up In Carpenters

William Konyha has become first vice president of the Carpenters, succeeding Herbert C. Skinner, who died Dec. 7.

Carpenters President William Sidell said that Konyha, second vice president since last April, moved up automatically under the provisions of the union's bylaws.

Konyha served as president of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters from 1962 to 1972.

Canadian Paperworkers To Decide Affiliation

Flushing, N.Y.—The 52,000 Canadian members of the Paperworkers will be given an opportunity to decide whether they want to form an independent national union.

A resolution permitting members of the union's 215 Canadian locals to separate from the international was adopted unanimously by the Paperworkers' executive board. Adoption of the resolution was announced simultaneously in New York by President Joseph P. Tonelli and in Montreal by L. H. Lorrain, executive vice president and Canadian director of the Paperworkers.

The resolution noted growing sentiment in Canada for autonomy in its institutions, and pointed out:

"We recognize that this is the hope, desire and aspiration of all Canadians today, that this is particularly true of our local union membership in Canada.

"We also recognize that the Canadian section of the international union is presently strong, unified and capable of operating independently."

Tonelli and Lorrain, in a joint statement on the adoption of the resolution, added:

"If it is the desire of the Canadian membership to establish their own organization, then we want to ensure that the separation be accomplished in an organized and responsible manner."

A special conference of the presidents of all the Canadian locals is scheduled Feb. 19 in Montreal to consider the resolution. If the conference ratifies the board's decision, a referendum on whether to establish a separate Canadian union will then be held.

In a letter to all officers and local unions, Tonelli noted the Canadian membership already has its own research and education department, its own convention, newspaper, legislative and collective bargaining programs, and is separate in many other ways.

"The final step of reporting per capita payments to international headquarters was all that prevented the Canadians from having complete autonomy," he said.

The Paperworkers now have a membership of about 400,000, including the Canadian members. The paper industry is Canada's number one industry. It leads the world in newsprint production.

Unions Place 97 Percent of Job Trainees

Seven labor unions operating training programs in 35 Labor Department Job Corps centers placed 97 percent of enrollees in jobs with an average hourly starting wage of $4 during the first quarter of the 1974 fiscal year, the Labor Dept. reported.

Unions operating training programs at Job Corps centers are the Bricklayers, Carpenters, Marine Cooks & Stewards, Operating Engineers, Painters, Plasterers, and Railway & Airline Clerks.

The Labor Dept. commended the unions for their "know-how" in finding jobs for enrollees, pointing out that their placement rate was substantially higher than the overall placement rate of 72 percent.

CWA Asks Curbs on Home Settlement Costs

Federal legislation is needed to protect home buyers from exorbitant settlement costs, the Communications Workers testified at House hearings.

Gus Cramer, CWA's executive vice president, said the union is campaigning "to end the settlement cost rip-off" because buying a home is the "single largest purchase" in the lives of the workers it represents.

He told a House Banking subcommittee that the CWA's reform proposals include:

- Abolishing "minimum fee schedules for any type of work performed by an attorney in the settlement process."
- Requiring the mortgage lender to absorb the cost of title search and title insurance.
- Barring lenders from charging "points" or other fees for granting a mortgage or allowing a buyer to assume an existing mortgage.
- Prohibiting any party to the settlement process from taking any commissions or "kickbacks" for arranging services.
- Requiring that the home buyer be furnished an estimate of settlement costs 10 days in advance.
- Providing for disclosure of the previous selling price of the house if it has changed ownership in the two years preceding the sale.

House Rejects Deadline:

Impeachment Panel Voted Full Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

Rodino told the House he hoped to complete action before then but it was essential that the inquiry be carried out with "thoroughness and honor."

A majority of Republicans, including GOP Leader John J. Rhodes, joined with Democrats in voting down the attempt to impose a deadline.

Nixon has already challenged subpenas issued by the Senate Watergate Committee for tapes of his conversations with John Dean, claiming that release of the tapes "would seriously infringe upon the priniciple of confidentiality which is vital to the performance of my constitutional responsibilities as President."

Whatever the court ruling on the Senate panel subpenas, the House powers to obtain documents and testimony appear to rest on even stronger ground since the Constitution specifically gives that body the responsibility of impeachment.

In his State of the Union message Nixon said he would cooperate with the Judiciary Committee only to an extent "consistent" with his determination not to weaken the office of the President.

In other congressional action:

● Two attempts to invoke cloture to end a filibuster against the Genocide Treaty that was unanimously adopted by the United Nations in 1948 fell short of the two-thirds vote required. The closest of the votes was six short of the needed margin. Since it also takes a two-thirds vote to ratify the treaty, the filibuster appeared to be largely a means of sparing opponents the necessity of explaining their opposition to a declaration making attempted destruction of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group a crime throughout the world.

This was the first time that the treaty, long endorsed by labor, had been brought to the floor of the Senate even though President Truman sought its ratification 25 years ago and every President since has endorsed it.

● The Senate faced a new battle over emergency energy legislation after having earlier rejected a House-Senate conference report that included an attempt to recover excess profits of oil companies.

The conferees came up with a new bill that includes a provision for a rollback of oil and gasoline prices. The Administration is opposing the measure, as it opposed the earlier bill. The new version also includes expanded unemployment compensation for workers who lose their jobs because of energy-related cutbacks.

● A Senate subcommittee considering the future of wage and price controls was told that the Administration does not want even standby powers over the entire economy after the Economic Stabilization Act expires April 30. The Administration proposed continuation of control powers only for the health care and petroleum industries. The Cost of Living Council would be replaced by a small agency that could "jawbone" companies or unions at public hearings to spotlight price or wage hikes it considers excessive.



AFL-CIO INTERNS met with officials of the Ladies' Garment Workers during a three-day briefing of union activities in New York. From left are Leon Stein, editor of Justice, the ILGWU newspaper; Gus Tyler, assistant president of the union; Michael Graydon, social security intern; Dorothy Shields, intern coordinator; Michael Tiner, legislation; Mary Reyna, public relations and publications; Roger Clayman, civil rights; and ILGWU President Louis Stulberg.

U.S. Labor Delegation, Histadrut Join in Appeal for Durable Peace

Tel Aviv, Israel—The five-member AFL-CIO delegation visiting here and leaders of Histadrut, the Israel labor federation, issued a joint statement expressing hope for a durable peace in the Middle East and taking a strong stand against oil blackmail.

The statement hailed the 40-year-old solidarity between the AFL-CIO and Histadrut. It called on the millions of workers in Arab countries to collaborate with Israel in the building of a better world.

The stand taken on the Middle East by a number of European trade unions was termed "disappointing" in the statement, which called for independent, courageous and unequivocal conduct by free trade unions.

It urged a closer tie among unions on the five continents in the fight against poverty, manipulation by supra-national corporations, restrictions of human rights and acts of terrorism.

The American unionists spent two hours with Prime Minister Golda Meir on their last day of the week-long visit. She thanked American labor for its "staunch friendship with Israel" since the outbreak of the Yom Kippur war.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas Lane Kirkland, who headed the delegation, assured the Prime Minister that "we will back Israel in whatever course you may decide."

The delegation also included President Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen, President Murray Finley of the Clothing Workers, Sec-Treas. Robert Georgine, of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and President John W. Schmitt of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO.

Earlier, the labor leaders were received by President Ephraim Katzir, who told them that he was a longstanding member of Histadrut and that "everybody in Israel appreciates what American labor has been doing for us since the war."

Among the topics discussed by Mrs. Meir and Prof. Katzir with the American visitors were the prospects of peace in the Middle East, the Kissinger talks, Soviet Jewry and Arab terrorism.

The intensive itinerary of the delegation was launched with a reception and discussion at Histadrut headquarters in Tel Aviv. Acting Sec.-Gen. Yerucham Meshel welcomed them to the country, stating that they would see and feel how much "Israel's workers want peace—but not at any price." As one labor movement to another, operating in democratic societies, they exchanged views on the energy crisis, relations with the Soviet Union and other international issues.

The visitors began a border-to-border tour of the country. They visited the Kupat Holim rehabilitation center at Raanana, where wounded Israeli soldiers were being treated, and a Histadrut rest house for convalescents. Later, they met with recent immigrants from the Soviet Union in the process of being integrated into Israeli society.

The next day, during a snowstorm, the Americans inspected a major defense industry plant, Histadrut's metal works, Hamat. A stop at the Afro-Asian Institute in Tel Aviv provided an opportunity to study the impact of Histadrut's programs on behalf of emerging nations. Among the Asians met were a group of labor leaders from South Vietnam.

Later, a visit to Givat Brenner introduced the visitors to the kibbutz form of settlement. The day concluded with a meeting with Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, who extolled the work of American trade unions on behalf of Israel bonds and other practical support.

As guests of the Northern Command, the AFL-CIO delegation went up to the Golan Heights. They stopped en route at the Golani Memorial for a tribute to the heroes of the Six Day War and proceeded to Moshav Merom Hagolan which had a foot of snow over its fields. Going closer to the cease fire lines, the visitors saw huge quantities of captured Soviet-made armor. They watched Israeli tank maneuvers and talked to the troops.

The delegation also flew to the Suez Canal, and crossed the bridge to Africa, to mingle with the Israeli soldiers there. Along the corridor between the Egyptian 2nd Army and the trapped 3rd Army, they saw evidence of the titanic battles everywhere.

A day was spent in Jerusalem, with visits to the Western Wall, the Holy Sepulchre and the Mosque of Omar. In the evening, they were guests of the Jerusalem Labor Council.

On the final day, after calling on President Katzir, the delegation laid a wreath at Yad Vashem in memory of the 6 million victims of the Holocaust. They had lunch with Arab workers at the East Jerusalem branch of Histadrut, and visited Bethlehem. **(PAI)**

Minimum Wage Boosts Advance in Congress

Minimum wage bills similar to the legislation that President Nixon vetoed last year have been approved by the full Senate Labor Committee and a House Labor subcommittee.

The two panels, acting on the same day, virtually assured that long-overdue amendments to the wage-hour law will be acted on by Congress this year.

The Senate committee, which is expected to be the first to bring its bill to the floor, voted 13-3 approval of the bill reintroduced by Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.).

It would extend coverage to nearly 7 million workers, including household domestics, eliminate some overtime exemptions, and raise the wage floor in steps to $2.20 an hour.

Workers whose jobs were covered before 1966 would go to $2 immediately and $2.20 a year later.

Newly covered workers and those in jobs covered in 1966 amendments would move initially to $1.80 and then to the $2 and $2.20 level. Farm workers, whose wage floor is now frozen at $1.30, would begin with a $1.60 step and reach the $2.20 level in three additional annual steps.

The House bill, authored by Subcommittee Chairman John H. Dent (D-Pa.) and amended in some areas by the panel, has a different timetable that would bring the wage floor to $2.30 an hour.

Workers covered before 1966 would reach $2.30 in 1976; newly-covered workers and those brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1966 would move up to $2.30 in 1977, and farm workers would achieve parity in 1978.

Minimum wage legislation was last improved in 1966, and the $1.60 an hour level has since been eroded to a below-poverty standard by the rise in living costs.

Neither the House nor the Senate bill provides for the subminimum youth wage that the Nixon Administration has insisted on in the past.

Nixon is the first President ever to have vetoed a minimum wage bill. He said in his veto message last September that the legislation would be "inflationary." The House vote of 259-164 was short of the two-thirds needed to override the veto.

Pennsylvania District Switches to Democrat

Johnstown, Pa.—With strong labor backing, Democrat John P. Murtha has apparently won a special congressional election in Pennsylvania's 12th district.

Final but unofficial results gave Murtha 60,550 votes, a 221-vote margin over Republican Harry M. Fox, who said he would ask for a recount. A third-party candidate drew 285 votes.

Fox was the longtime administrative assistant to GOP Rep. John P. Saylor, whose death in October necessitated the special election. Saylor was elected to 13 terms, winning re-election in 1972 with 122,628 votes, 68.1 percent of the total. President Nixon carried the district with 64 percent of the vote.

Murtha, a 41-year-old state representative and a Vietnam war veteran, received the endorsement of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO and the active support of most unions in the state. Pennsylvania COPE made no endorsement in the district in 1968 or 1972, but endorsed Saylor in 1966 and his Democratic opponent in 1970.

Voter turnout was just over 50 percent, not exceptionally low for a special election, but less than the 55 or 65 percent turnout predicted by both candidates. There are an estimated 60,000 union members in the district.

2-9-74

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX | Saturday, February 16, 1974 | 7 | No. 7

Labor Calls on Congress To Take Leadership Role

Steel Union, Can Firms Push Talks

Contract talks between the Steelworkers and the Big Four companies in the can industry went down to the wire as union negotiators sought a wage and benefit package that would include the precedent-setting cost-of-living pension escalator contained in contracts recently negotiated with major aluminum firms.

While USWA members in the can industry had authorized a strike if an agreement were not reached by midnight Feb. 14, when the old contract expired, negotiations were continuing as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Both sides expressed a belief that a settlement could be reached without a walkout.

The union hoped to win a new agreement comparable in value to the aluminum industry settlement. This provided a total wage boost of about 70 cents an hour over the 40-month period along with the pioneering pension clause giving retirees periodic benefit increases figured at 65 percent of the annual increase in the cost of living.

The talks with the can industry opened last October in Washington where they were winding up as bargaining teams for both the USWA and management kept up discussions on a round-the-clock basis.

All told, 46,900 workers are involved in the bargaining. They include 19,300 employed by Continental Can Co., 13,400 at American Can Co., 3,700 at National Can Corp., 1,300 at Crown Cork & Seal Co., and 9,200 others employed by 53 smaller container firms. The small companies were expected to follow the pattern established in bargaining with the Big Four.

In 1961, the union struck three of the big can manufacturers for 28 days before reaching agreement. Only National settled early.

Besides the innovative pension plan to protect retirees against rising living costs, the Steelworkers' bargaining objectives include:

- An improvement in the cost-of-living escalator for active workers. The aluminum settlement improved the cost-of-living clause to provide a 1-cent per hour wage increase for each three-tenths of 1 percent rise in the government's consumer price index, instead of a cent for every four-tenths of 1 percent rise under the old contracts.
- Voluntary overtime, with higher premiums or penalties for overtime and weekend work.

(Continued on Page 3)

Job Toll Mounts In Fuel Crisis

Nearly 180,000 workers drawing unemployment insurance benefits for the week ended Jan. 26 attributed their job loss to energy-related cutbacks, the Labor Dept. reported.

The 178,700 workers in this group represented 7 percent of the 2,563,400 continuing claims handled that week by state employment security offices throughout the country.

Total new claims filed during the week ended Feb. 2 rose by 7,400 over the previous week to 381,200. The Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration, which compiles the figures, said 62,600 of the initial claimants volunteered that their job loss was due to the energy situation, a hefty 18,900 increase over the previous week.

Thus, as of Feb. 2, 241,300 jobless workers were either drawing unemployment insurance benefits because of the energy situation or claiming it as the reason for their being out of work.

The bulk of the increase in both new and continuing claims occurred in the Midwest and showed up mainly in the auto or auto-related manufacturing industries.

With joblessness expected to continue to rise in the months ahead, the Labor Dept. has authorized state employment security offices to hire more personnel to handle claims.

Funds will be allotted to those states "where workload estimates projected last year did not prove adequate for developing economic conditions."



ISRAELI SOLDIERS chat with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, who led a five-member delegation from the federation on a week-long tour of Israel. **(Additional photos, Page 7.)**

Asks Action On Unmet Vital Needs

The AFL-CIO has called on Congress to reclaim the constitutional powers it has surrendered to the White House and take the initiative in developing programs to meet the nation's needs.

Impeachment of President Nixon won't by itself restore the role of Congress as a co-equal branch of government, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller stressed.

While the misdeeds of the President demand impeachment and the trend to one-man government was most pronounced during the Nixon Administration, Biemiller said Congress itself must share the blame for the public's loss of confidence in government.

Writing in the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine, Biemiller prodded Congress to "seize the initiative" in such areas as tax justice, foreign trade, economic stabilization, housing, health security, pension reform and minimum wage legislation.

"Too often," he said, Congress has given the Executive Branch a free hand to deal with such vital matters as economic controls. "And even when its will has been clearly spelled out—and clearly ignored—it has too often been unable to halt presidential action."

Furthermore, Biemiller said, "Congress has fallen into the habit of waiting for the President to propose new programs before taking action on its own authority to meet the nation's needs, as it waited during the last session for housing and health insurance legislation."

Congress has also largely discarded its constitutional "power of

(Continued on Page 2)

Burden on Workers:

Building Trades Hit Inflation Inequities

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The "lack of government leadership in insuring . . . that the burden of inflation is shared by all parts of the American community" drew top attention at the meeting of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. executive council here.

"Our members have shown remarkable restraint," BCTD President Frank Bonadio said, but "it's long past time that others begin to cooperate in the common problem if we are to be expected to continue our cooperation."

Bonadio's statement said it was the unanimous opinion of the department's council "that the burden of inflation has not been equally shared by all segments of the American society and that this inequity was extremely pronounced right now."

The council voiced pride in the cooperation of construction workers during the period of wage restrictions under the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, but warned that the impact of "continuous sharply accelerating prices," the "huge profits of the oil industry" and the lack of Administration leadership in terms of equal sacrifice could bring some changes.

The 10 general presidents of construction unions who make up the council along with Bonadio and Department Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine reviewed the current economic situation in the two-day meeting and expressed deep concern about a number of areas:

- Increasing unemployment reflected in a loss of 130,000 construction industry jobs last month, according to government figures.
- Shortages of many materials critical to the construction industry and the "rocketing costs of these materials."
- The effect of the energy crisis on necessary future construction as it relates to such problems as manpower, materials, skills and equipment.
- The effect of the present fuel crisis on immediate construction.
- The wages of construction workers restricted by CISC since February 1971.

The review of the economic situation came on the heels of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Fuel Shortage Swells Gulf Oil Corp. Profits

Gulf Oil Corp. profits for 1973 soared 79 percent, with the biggest rise in earnings coming during the final three months of the year after the Arab oil embargo touched off a worldwide fuel shortage.

The company's fourth-quarter profits rose a sensational 153 percent over the same period the previous year. It earned $230 million during the three months, compared with $91 million for the 1972 period. Over the year profits totaled $800 million, up from $447 million in 1972.

Gulf's profits rose substantially more than its total revenue, which went up only 29 percent. It said its earnings for 1973 represented a profit of 8 cents per revenue dollar, compared with 5.8 cents the previous year. In terms of capital investment, the profit margin was 11.7 percent, up from 6.8 percent in 1972.

Despite the sharp profits rise, the company's chairman said still higher earnings are needed to encourage the industry's expansion.

Oil companies, he said, must "continue to strive for both higher profits and a higher return on invested capital."

The annual report of the Ford Motor Co. showed an opposite trend, with earnings for the year up 4.3 percent to a record $907 million, but fourth quarter profits down 76 percent from the previous year, largely because of reduced big-car sales.

In another year-end report, the International Paper Co. reported record 1973 earnings—up 56 percent from a year ago—despite a 12-week strike at five Canadian paper mills.

Administration Asking New Jobless Aid Plan

The Administration has come up with a counter-proposal on extended unemployment benefits in a new attack on an emergency energy bill drawn up by a House-Senate conference committee.

A provision for a price rollback on oil remains the most controversial element of the energy bill—fought by oil state senators as well as Administration Republicans.

But the bill, as passed initially by both the House and Senate and as revised by the conferees, also includes a federally-financed program of extended unemployment benefits for workers who lose their jos in energy-related cutbacks.

The conference bill would provide between six months and one year of additional eligibility for benefits for persons whose unemployment is "attributable to fuel allocations, fuel pricing, consumer buying decisions clearly influenced by the energy crisis and governmental action associated with the energy crisis."

Persons not covered by state unemployment compensation laws as well as those who have exhausted their regular state benefits would be eligible under the federal program.

Instead of this, the Administration is proposing a maximum of 13

(Continued on Page 8)

Puerto Rico's Teachers On First Strike

San Juan, P.R.—Puerto Rico's teachers, striking for the first time in the island's history, ignored a government antipicketing injunction, and carried their walkout into its third week. The injunction was issued Feb. 13.

The dispute, which has spread throughout the island, stems from the government's failure to meet the teachers' goals involving salaries and working conditions and recognition of their right to bargain collectively.

The strike began on Jan. 31 after officers of El Federacion de Maestros de Puerto Rico turned down Gov. Rafael Hernandez's offer of a $75 monthly salary increase over a 12-month period.

The teachers' organization, Local 1649 of the American Federation of Teachers, had sought a $150-a-month increase, immediate collective bargaining legislation, fully paid hospitalization insurance, and a $3-per-pupil allocation for supplies to help remedy the island's staggering shortage of instructional materials.

There are 26,000 teachers and 14,000 other educational employes in the Puerto Rican school system. Living costs in the island commonwealth are higher than anywhere else, except Alaska, the AFT points out. Yet salaries are way below the levels of other systems. A teacher with a doctor's degree, for example, earns less than $12,000 a year.

A huge demonstration of some 10,000 teachers was led by Local 1649 President Felix Rodriguez on Feb. 4. The teachers authorized the strike last fall after a mass meeting.



EXCESS PROFITS TAX was urged by AFL-CIO witnesses at hearings before the House Ways & Means Committee. Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, left, and Research Director Nat Goldfinger also called for closing of loopholes that allow big corporations and wealthy individuals to escape taxation.

'Scarcity Economics' Blamed for Shortages

Leon Keyserling, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Truman, blamed today's energy and other shortages in the United States on "scarcity economics" which have held down the economy during the past 20 years, notably under the Eisenhower and Nixon Administrations.

What the country needs to attain a full employment and an abundant economy, he said, is the full implementation of the Employment Act of 1946 with its emphasis on national growth and a long-range and continuous National Purposes Budget which would stress "abundance, not scarcity."

Keyserling, in a study published by the Conference on Economic Progress, condemned the "iniquity of scarce money and excessive interest rates" as contributing in recent years to a loss of billions of dollars of national growth and failure to assure a full employment economy.

In his study, called "The Scarcity School of Economics," Keyserling declared that during the past two decades "there has been a shortage of almost $1.8 trillion in total national production," and "there has been a shortage of 48 million man-years of employment opportunity."

"The current critical shortage of oil has resulted in very large measure from long neglect and the absence of government concern and planning," Keyserling said. "Shortages in other types of energy have accumulated for many years due to a short-sighted and restrictive regulatory policy and because the overall policy makers have not concerned themselves."

He attributed part of the energy crisis to "Arab actions," but charged that the most important shortages "have been deliberately contrived by the Scarcity School of Economics, through its dominant influences upon national economic and related social policies."

Furthermore, Keyserling said, these overall shortages have "enormously aggravated inflation." He pointed to the housing shortage with "one-fifth to one-fourth of all Americans still living in substandard dwellings," and added that despite cries of "overproduction" and "surpluses," farm production for many years "has been grossly inadequate when measured against the nutrition needs of all people." He said the "shortage of adequate and modern railroad transportation has developed over many years and is now aggravated by the energy crisis which calls for more railroad transportation relative to other forms."

Keyserling also contended that "an orgy of ill-considered tax cuts have distributed benefits in the wrong direction, in terms of economic performance and social justice," preventing greatly needed public spending.

Air Line Pilots Demand Ban on Hazardous Cargo

The Air Line Pilots called for an immediate ban on the shipment of hazardous cargo, including dangerous chemicals and radioactive materials, on commercial flights.

ALPA issued the proposal at a National Transportation Safety Board hearing on the crash of a Pan American cargo jet which killed three crew members Nov. 3.

Testimony at the nine-day hearing traced the crash to reports that the 16,000 pounds of dangerous chemicals were not loaded in conformance with existing regulations and established procedures. The shipment included 160 containers of nitric acid.

The Pan Am jet, en route from New York to Glasgow, Scotland, crashed while attempting to return for an emergency landing at Boston. The crew had radioed that it detected smoke coming from the cargo compartment shortly after take-off.

James Eckols, co-chairman of ALPA's hazardous materials committee, said that findings at the hearings confirm the fears of the union about the handling of hazardous cargos.

"Undisputed, sworn testimony has established how the shipment of restricted articles can kill," Eckols said. "It happened to three crewmen aboard Pan Am Flight 160; every indication is that it will happen again."

He charged that the entire system of packing and shipping dangerous materials is out of control, noting that mistakes in the packing and marking of materials can easily go undetected because of off-airport packing.

ALPA has repeatedly warned hat government standards developed 25 years ago for the handling of dangerous cargo for surface transportation are not adequate for airline cargo shipments.

The union also has pointed out that an estimated 90 percent of regular passenger flights carry dangerous cargo without the knowledge of the passengers.

Building Crafts Hit Inequality Of Sacrifice

(Continued from Page 1)

Administration's prediction in its economic report of increasing inflation, rising unemployment and no economic growth.

The latest Labor Dept. report on unemployment showed the rate jumping to 5.2 percent in January from 4.8 percent in December 1973 and a total of 4.7 million workers jobless.

The government figures showed unemployment in construction rising to 9.1 percent from December to January, a decline of 130,000 jobs over the month.

Unemployment in the construction industry ran at high levels throughout 1973, rising as high as 9.6 percent in September.

Magne Repaal Retires From URW Staff Post

Rock Island, Ill.—Magne Repaal, veteran member of the Rubber Workers, has retired as director of URW District 4. Repaal was a founder of Local 19 in Eau Claire, Wis., and had been on the union's staff since 1955.

Milan Stone, formerly assistant director, has succeeded Repaal as director of the district.

To Meet Vital Needs:

Congress Urged To Seize Initiative

(Continued from Page 1)

the purse," Biemiller said, by depending on spending guidelines in a budget "which represents the priorities of the Administration in power" rather than the priorities of Congress or the American people.

"Instead of acting, it finds itself merely reacting to what the President proposes."

Biemiller cited the AFL-CIO proposals for congressional reform, with a new Budget Committee establishing target spending ceilings in broad areas such as health, education and defense.

Legislative committees, with clearcut jurisdictions, would then work within the ceilings to set funding levels for specific programs. "In this way," Biemiller said, "the committee most directly involved with a program would, for the first time, have a major voice in its funding."

This must be the year of campaign financing reform, Biemiller urged, "to head off future Watergate scandals."

He termed public financing of political campaigns essential "to curtail the power of money elections."

On issues, Biemiller put high on labor's agenda for the second session of the 93rd Congress enactment of minimum wage legislation.

"Nothing has more clearly underlined the Administration's heartless bias against the poor," he said, "than President Nixon's vindictive veto of last year's bill because Congress rejected his discriminatory provision for a subminimum wage to encourage the hiring of teenagers at the expense of older workers."

On the need for pension protection, Biemiller said:

"All too often, workers who have participated in a pension program for many years find their hard-earned retirement benefits wiped out along with their jobs by the failure or merger of the firm they work for.

"Termination insurance to prevent such outrages is an absolute must. Funding and vesting standards must be established, allowing for the differences between multi-employer and single-employer plans."

He cited the President's exploitation of loopholes as dramatizing the need for tax reform.

"A national health security program should have been adopted long ago," Biemiller said, "but at least two years have been wasted in White House delays and tinkering with 'alternative' measures designed to benefit private insurance companies."

Biemiller cited House approval of the Administration's trade bill, now before the Senate, as an example of the need for Congress to initiate legislation to meet a grave problem of rising imports and declining jobs rather than gave the President a free hand.

Public suspicions that the energy shortage is being exploited to enrich suppliers are "well-founded," Biemiller said. He urged Congress to legislate to meet the nation's long-term needs to develop alternative energy resources as well as the present emergency. A genuine excess profits tax is a must, he declared.

If Congress meets its responsibilities, Biemiller said, this year can mark "one of the great turning points" in America's history.

"Every union member will be watching the voting records compiled by COPE with greater attention than ever before," he concluded.

New Pamphlet Gives Report on Congress

A detailed report on the first session of the 93rd Congress is now available in a 113-page pamphlet prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

The 1973 Labor Looks at Congress booklet covers 66 legislative issues and also presents the AFL-CIO's priority list of unfinished business for the 1974 session.

Single copies of Labor Looks at Congress, Publication 77-0, are available free. Bulk orders are 15 cents a copy or 100 for $13.50. Orders should be sent to the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Maternity Leave Ruled Valid for Miscarriage

Women workers are entitled to maternity leave benefits for absence caused by miscarriage as well as childbirth, an arbitrator ruled in a dispute between Newspaper Guild Local 35 and the Washington Post.

The precedent-setting decision was rendered by Arbitrator Lewis M. Gill, who noted that neither side was able to cite any other arbitration covering such a grievance.

The Post had denied maternity leave benefits to a Local 35 member on the contention that miscarriages were covered only by sick leave.

In the particular case, the Guild member was absent for three weeks because of the miscarriage, but had sick leave credit covering only a part of that period.

The Local 35 contract provides for a six months leave of absence, with full pay for the first four weeks, in maternity cases.

Gill concluded that "the most logical interpretation of 'maternity leave' is that it does cover absences occasioned by miscarriage."

He said this position was supported in a concession made by the Post during the arbitration hearing. The newspaper agreed that an employe who had requested maternity leave and received four weeks' pay at the start would not be required to repay it if she later suffered a miscarriage—even if the leave had been taken on a doctor's advice to avoid a threatened miscarriage.

Gill said, "I cannot buy the proposition that an employe having a miscarriage shortly after taking maternity leave because of a threatened miscarriage is any more entitled to the maternity leave pay than one who has the misfortune of having the miscarriage without first going on leave."

Improving Trend:

Pension Gains Spur Earlier Retirement

More and more workers are retiring before age 65 with improved benefits to help cover their living expenses, Lawrence T. Smedley, assistant social security director for the AFL-CIO, writes in the Federationist magazine.

But for the great majority of retirees, benefits are still not high enough to enable them to make ends meet.

A big factor in the early retirement trend is the spreading pattern of union negotiated contracts that provide for full pension rights before the traditional retirement age of 65.

Smedley notes in the AFL-CIO publication that a study covering nearly 8 million workers shows retirement before age 65 is a standard feature in more than 90 percent of major collective bargaining agreements.

Social security benefits also have been available since 1961 to men at age 62, and more men now retire on reduced benefits during the first year than on regular benefits.

The study conducted by Bankers Trust Co. of New York points out that in recent years union contracts have increasingly included pension provisions that permit workers to retire after 30 years of service regardless of age.

These improved pensions are pace-setters that benefit only a small portion of the labor force, Smedley points out.

"For millions, the retirement dream is still an economic nightmare," he observes. "Only about 20 percent of the retirees have a private pension in addition to social security."

Many retirees must depend solely or primarily on social security payments that are totally inadequate to provide a decent standard of living, the article points out. Average monthly social security benefits ranged last October from $157 for widows, to $166 for all retired workers and $275 for couples.

But for workers who elect to take early social security benefits of reduced levels, these low payments are soon reduced further by increasing prices.

"Even superior benefits are soon rendered inadequate by rapidly rising costs," Smedley notes.

A 1971 social security survey disclosed that 54 percent of early retirements are because of poor health. Another 29 percent were employe-initiated and the remaining 17 percent were instigated by employers.

Smedley observes that there is a strong correlation between workers who wanted to retire early and the levels of retirement income.

"Of those with retirement income of less than $1,000 per year, only 15 percent wanted to retire early," he says. "But 75 percent of those with retirement benefits exceeding $5,000 wanted to retire."

He also notes that about 13 percent of the early retirements in the study were attributed to job terminations or layoffs. Many could not find new jobs.

Numerous proposals are now before Congress to lower the "normal" retirement age for social security from age 65.

The cost of early retirement provisions in the social security law is a key factor in determining what legislative action will be taken, Smedley says.

Among the proposals are:

- Full benefits at age 60 for both men and women at an estimated cost of $9 billion a year.
- Full benefits at age 62, costing $4 billion.
- Reduced benefits at age 60, costing $3 to $5 billion.

The burden on workers of financing additional improvements in social security through payroll taxes has become too heavy—particularly for low-income groups, Smedley declares. He suggests that the only feasible way of easing the burden is through the use of general tax revenues.

When the social security system was set up, it was assumed that general revenue funds would be needed by 1965, Smedley notes.

"Some general revenue financing seems essential to achieving fully adequate early retirement provisions in the social security law," he concludes.



ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ISSUES affecting the nation's workers are explored at a national conference of the Machinists Non-Partisan Political League. Addressing the group is Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), a 12-year member of the IAM. The league's 83-member National Planning Committee drafted its campaign to work for the election of a veto-proof Congress.

Cutoff of Benefits Without Hearings Challenged in Supreme Court Brief

Cutting off workmen's compensation benefits without giving the injured party an opportunity to be heard violates the due process clause of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the AFL-CIO declared.

In a brief filed with the Supreme Court, the federation called for reversal of a 1972 lower-court decision that granted an employer's insurance carrier the right to cut off benefits to workers simply because it claimed there was "probable cause to believe" their condition had changed since the original award of benefits.

The lower court, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, stopped payments and placed the burden of proof on the workers instead of the insurance carrier.

The AFL-CIO brief, joined in by the Steelworkers and an individual worker, contends the lower court's action put the injured workers in the position of being deprived of benefits and forced to bear the cost of litigation that might last for months without giving them any opportunity to be heard before their benefits were cut off.

The lower court compounded its error by sanctioning the carrier's procedure in seeking to deprive the injured workers of their property rights, the AFL-CIO brief said. No notice of the cutoff of benefits was given, and there was no demonstration that the carrier's case was more likely than not to prevail on its merits.

The brief cited several precedents holding that except in emergency situations, not present in this case, due process demands that employes be given proper notice and a chance to present their case before, not after, benefits are cut off.

"It would be unthinkable for workmen's compensation to be permanently terminated in cases where the insurer has not convinced the trier of fact that his position is correct," the AFL-CIO observed.

Loss of compensation and shifting the burden of proof to the injured worker can cause overwhelming harm, the brief contends. Since workmen's compensation normally is the injured party's sole source of income, deprivation of these benefits "may as a practical matter drive a wage-earning family to the wall."

The premature cutting off of payments also could "force the still injured worker to return to the job to support his family," or "force the worker into an unconscionable settlement," the AFL-CIO argued.

"Finally, the 'probable cause' standard provides a significant incentive to insurers to file insubstantial applications," the AFL-CIO brief notes. "The insurer has everything to gain, and nothing to lose in attempting to cut off the injured worker."

The brief also points to another case not yet before the high court, also involving the Steelworkers. It involves a similar procedure used by the California Dept. of Human Resources Development to cut off a worker's unemployment benefits without giving him a "due hearing" of his side of the story.

While the California case is not yet before the Supreme Court, it could be greatly affected by the decision in the workmen's compensation case, the AFL-CIO said.

Prices Surge 9 Percent on Farm Products

A 9 percent overall increase in raw farm products for the month ended Jan. 15 was reported by the Agriculture Dept., a probable forerunner of more price increases at the supermarket.

The rise compares with a 1.5 percent increase for the previous month, and brought farm prices back to last August's record level. The boost pushed the index of farm prices, based on average levels for 1967, from 184 to 200.

Sharp gains in the prices farmers received for cattle, wheat, cotton, hogs, potatoes, corn and fresh vegetables accounted for most of the overall increase, the Agriculture Dept. said. The jump was the second monthly increase in a row following three months of declines.

Beef cattle rose $6.80 a hundredweight to $44.40 from mid-December to mid-January. Hog prices over the same period were up $1.90 a hundredweight to $40.10.

Wheat prices went up 51 cents a bushel to a record $5.29. Cotton prices also set a record, climbing to 57.2 cents a pound from 47.9 cents in mid-December. Fresh vegetables rose 8 percent during the month.

Steelworkers Press Can Industry Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

- Employe protection against plant shutdowns.
- Improvements in sickness and health insurance benefits, a prepaid dental plan, overall improved medical care coverage, an additional paid holiday and an improved vacation schedule.

William Moran, director of USWA District 9, headquartered in Bethlehem, Pa., is chairman of the union's container industry conference and chief negotiator for the Steelworkers in the can talks.

The industry conference is made up of one representative from each local union within the industry, together with district directors and presiding officers as designated by USWA President I. W. Abel.

The conference has full responsibility for rejecting or ratifying contracts and, in the event of a strike, approving the contract settlement ending the walkout.

The aluminum contracts, approved earlier by the USWA's aluminum industry conference, were also unanimously ratified by the Aluminum Workers. All 19 locals of the AWIU completed their vote on the new pacts Feb. 13.

The aluminum contracts took effect on Feb. 1, four months ahead of the expiration date of the old agreements.

Stewardesses Protest Sexist Ads of Airlines

Airline stewardesses are growing increasingly angered at what they regard as degrading, sexist advertising campaigns by their employers using a "suggestive-sell" to attract passengers.

In the 1960s, one carrier featured commercials with throaty women's voices hinting at flying delights. Recently came National Airlines' "I'm Barbara, fly me." Now, Continental, a West Coast carrier has launched the ad slogan, "We'll move our tails for you."

A spokesman for the Air Line Pilots said "a great many of the union's stewardess members have been angered by the National campaign. They had no organized protest against it but our Steward & Stewardesses Division is organized in an effort to halt Continental's advertising."

Kelly Rueck, vice president for the division, has written to Charles A. Bucks, Continental's vice president for marketing, charging that the ad theme "is a movement back years in time for Continental flight attendants to a period when all flight attendants were unfairly held out as sex objects."

The ALPA division has called upon Continental to cancel its promotional campaign, asserting that it violates a number of legal obligations under the Federal Aviation Act and laws against sex discrimination. The division also has called for letters of objection to the carrier and Chairman Robert Timm of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

A major point in the stewardesses' objections is that they "will bear the brunt" of responses to Continental's ads, just as National's stewardesses complain over passengers' cracks about the "fly me" pitch.

In fact, Continental—recognizing this—produced a film offering stewardesses some rejoinders. One answer to a passenger who asks, "Will you move your tail for me?" was, "Why, is it in the way?" Such a proposed answer, Rueck contends, is sexist, insulting and self-degrading in content."

Continental officials say their campaign merely extends the company's identification as "the proud bird with the golden tail." Bucks conceded to the Los Angeles Times that the financial success of National's "fly me" was an inspiration. He pointed to its outstanding passenger growth.

Bucks says he understands the reactions of stewardesses and will discuss their dissatisfaction with them. "I know there's some risk in a campaign like this," he said, "but the advantages to be gained by our company far outweighs these risks."

Opportunity for Congress

THE FIRST SESSION of the 93rd Congress was marked by a continuation of confrontation between the White House and the Congress. With Congress refusing to rubber stamp many regressive legislative measures proposed by the Administration and the President blocking congressional initiative through calculated delays, indiscriminate use of the veto and withholding of congressional appropriations, the result has been an inability on the part of government to move forward to meet the critical social and economic needs of the country.

In the last year this crisis in government took on new dimensions as President Nixon, viewing his election landslide as a so-called "mandate" to pursue his conservative policies, intensified efforts to not only completely dominate the legislative branch but in so doing systematically eradicate many of the vital, labor-backed social programs created during the 1960s.

However, this so-called mandate was shattered by the revelations of Watergate-related illegal political acts and alleged corruption reaching into the highest echelons of the Nixon Administration.

By year's end, with the President's control over Congress rapidly eroding, Congress began to slowly fill the power vacuum left by a discredited President and in so doing began to reassume its constitutional prerogatives which had been boldly seized by an Administration now faltering under the specter of impeachment.

In the history of labor's 1973 legislative endeavors, the outcome of each issue depended in part upon some resolution of ongoing confrontation between Congress and the White House. On some issues, the Congress laudably stood its ground and acted forcefully and with foresight. On others, it was regrettably intimidated by the bold assertions of power by the Executive Branch.

YET 1974 BEGINS with the power of the once-formidable Nixon Administration diluted as the President, trying to extricate himself from the Watergate miasma, becomes increasingly unable to respond to the problems facing the nation. Thus Congress is provided with the unique opportunity to reassert its congressional coequality by providing both the answers and the forceful leadership necessary to help solve the nation's problems.

If Congress is to succeed in this task it must not allow itself to be deterred by its own conservative forces of inaction. Similarly, it must not be distracted by certain other events from enacting much needed social and economic legislation.

While the impeachment of Richard Nixon is fundamental to the restoration of the people's faith in their government and in their political processes, Congress's legislative responsibilities to the nation remain and must be pursued with equal vigor. By the same token the forthcoming congressional elections do not excuse legislative expediency in the face of rising unemployment, the energy crisis, a deteriorating economic situation and an endless list of other social, economic and political problems.

For labor's part, the AFL-CIO will urge Congress to seize the initiative and enact legislation guaranteeing viable solutions rather than empty promises. And in this effort we will continue to aggressively pursue implementation of labor's broad legislative program designed to secure for all Americans health, dignity and economic security.

—From "Labor Looks at Congress 1973," an AFL-CIO publication.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, February 16, 1974 No. 7

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'We Can't Let Him Stop Us!'



A Word Edgewise:

Defeat of Aid Bill Seen Rebuff To Nations Allied Against U.S.

By John P. Roche

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, by a vote of 155-248, recently killed a bill to authorize $1.5 billion to the International Development Association (IDA). This brought strong denunciations from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, and Robert S. McNamara, president of the World Bank. In essence, the vote was attacked as an isolationist action, a refusal by the United States to assist the poor nations of the world.

A few words on the IDA might be in order. It is a branch of the World Bank, which specializes in "soft" loans, that is, interest-free loans repayable over a 60-year period confined to nations with an annual per capita income of less than $375. Since 1960 the United States has provided 40 percent of the funds, a figure that was to drop this year to one-third.

The House vote produced an interesting coalition. According to the Congressional Quarterly breakdown, 56 northern Democrats joined 62 of their southern brethren, and 130 Republicans, to block the American contribution. Obviously this represented a coalition of representatives with varying motivation: New York's Lester Wolff and Shirley Chisholm are hardly in the same category as the Georgia delegation.

At first sight, to vote against economic aid to the "Third World" may seem comparable to stealing pennies from a blind man's cup. After all, everyone wishes to end poverty in the world, and one hates to see our tradition of altruism undermined. Yet, at the same time, perhaps we should take a closer look at what will happen to that $1.5 billion. It will undoubtedly flow into worthwhile projects, but at the same time it will free other funds that will be used to buy oil at the present inflated price. In other words, we might as well simply hand the funds directly to the Arab oil syndicate (OPEC).

The nations of the Third World have been having a grand time voting against the United States and Israel at the United Nations. Most of the black African countries have broken off diplomatic relations with Israel and expressed their solidarity with the Arab and the Palestinian guerrilla cause, and it is fair to say that anti-Americanism is their stock in trade. Obviously I don't particularly like this behavior pattern, but, having no colonial ambitions, I accept their right to kick us around. However, I don't see any reason that we should subsidize their antics.

This strikes me as particularly cogent in the present historical context. The oil nations are presently running up huge cash assets while the United States is suffering from a budgetary deficit.

WHY SHOULD WE GO $1.5 billion farther in the hole when President McNamara of the World Bank and his Third World clients need only to turn to the generous Arabs? For example, they might suggest to OPEC that the oil producers establish a two-tier price system: one for the wealthy, industrialized nations, and the other for those with a per capita annual income of less than $375.

I would not venture to predict the outcome of this initative, but in equitable terms one would hope the Arabs would be forthcoming. The Third World, on its own steam, has rushed to embrace the "anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist cause." Surely their Arab friends will now be prepared to aid them in their struggle against poverty. A contribution of $1.5 billion would be petty cash for Colonel Qaddafi, the Iraqis or Saudi Arabia.

If the Arabs refused to reward their allies for standing solidly against American and Israeli "imperialism," it would be most regrettable. But then at some point in the life of every nation, and for that matter every individual, the facts of life have to intrude on egocentric illusions. In short, while I wish them luck with the Arabs, maybe the time has come for the Third World to learn that you have to pay for an education.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

To Equalize Burden:

Labor's Tax Reform Proposal Pegged at Halting Profit Binge

The following is excerpted from testimony by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller before the House Ways & Means Committee on Feb. 7, 1974, on proposals to tax windfall profits.

WE HAVE EXAMINED the President's so-called Emergency Windfall Profits Tax. We believe that it is clearly and simply an excise tax on crude oil. It is a tax on barrels which will be paid by the consumer. It is not a tax on profits.

To achieve fairness and to assure that a privileged few are not permitted to profit while others are forced to endure hardship, we urge this committee and the Congress to enact a program which will truly and effectively put a halt to profiteering. This requires complete rejection of the Administration's scheme and enactment of a broad program of tax loophole closing and an effective excess profits tax.

We therefore recommend the following:

1—*Depletion on Foreign Operations:* Complete and immediate elimination of depletion allowances on foreign produced oil. The current allowance cannot be justified on any grounds whatsoever. There is no reason to permit write-offs for "depleting" foreign wells and there is certainly no reason for permitting depletion write-offs to increase as a result of Arab oil countries' actions to increase prices.

2—*Foreign Tax Credit:* It is virtually unanimously agreed that the foreign tax credit has encouraged oil companies, as well as other multinational firms, to invest abroad heavily at the expense of domestic operations and American jobs. The failure to construct new refineries in the U.S. is a case in point.

This provision would eliminate a major tax loophole and the major tax incentive for exporting U.S. capital, technology, jobs and productive capacity. Eliminating the credit would fully key in with efforts to obtain independence in energy and develop a rational trade policy for the United States.

We also urge this committee to develop a method to effectively curtail the present accumulation of excess foreign tax credits to avoid payment of future income taxes.

It is unfortunate that the Administration has chosen to address itself to the foreign tax credit only as it applies to oil producing nations and in such a way as to only affect the accumulation of excess credits. In light of recent political and economic events, the need for decisive action on the foreign tax credit is self-evident.

3—*Deferral of Taxes on Foreign Profits*: Immediate elimination of the deferral privilege which permits U.S. corporations, operating through subsidiaries, to pay no income taxes on the profits of their foreign subsidiaries until such profits are brought back home—which may be never. Such income should be taxed in the year in which it is earned just like the income of domestic corporations and American workers.

4—*Restriction on Use of Foreign Losses:* In addition, we urge this committee to develop the necessary provisions to assure that any and all losses from operations can be written off against the income from such operations only—and not be permitted to be used to wash-out income from other sources.

5—*Percentage Depletion in Excess of Cost:* A return to cost depletion would provide the oil industry the same incentive and tax break that is currently enjoyed by most other U.S. industries. We propose a phase-out, over a period of not more than five years, of the 22 percent percentage depletion loophole as it applies to domestic oil and gas operations.

6—*Intangible Drilling Costs:* A phase-out over a period of not more than five years of the loophole which permits immediate expensing rather than amortization of intangible drilling costs. Thus, in the first year 80 percent of these expenses could be written off immediately, 20 percent capitalized; in the second year 60 percent could be expensed and the balance capitalized.

7—*Excess Profits' Tax:* Immediate enactment, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1973, of an excess profits' tax similar to that which was in effect during the Korean Stabilization period (July 1, 1950 to Dec. 31, 1953).

Specifically: The "excess profits" tax rate should be at least 30 percent. That is, in addition to the basic corporate normal and surtax rate an an additional tax of 30 percent would be applied to the excess profits.

The amount of profitfis considered as excess and subject to the additional tax would be calculated through use of a base period as was done in the Korean period. Thus, the base period could be 85 percent of the average profit level from 1969 to 1972 with one year allowed to be dropped.

In order to prevent hardship cases and protect smaller companies, a credit against the excess profits tax should be allowed, based on an appropriate rate of return on investment. Also, to assure that smaller companies are not unfairly burdened, the corporation's total tax should be limited so that the effective tax rate would not exceed a specified maximum (the Korean maximum was 62 percent).

It is our belief that with closing of the loopholes we have indicated and vigorous enforcement of the excess profits tax we have proposed, a giant step can be taken toward equity of sacrifice by all Americans.

Calhoon Calls for Crackdown:

Laxity in Antitrust Enforcement Fuels Nation's Energy Crisis

THE ENERGY CRISIS points up the long-standing need to apply federal antitrust laws to break the hold of oil companies on alternative energy sources, President Jesse Calhoon of the Marine Engineers declared.

"A benign government" has let the oil industry "get away with most anything," Calhoon said, "as long as they produced an abundant supply of cheap fuel." But, he stressed, the industry has failed in that mission, and is no longer providing low-cost energy to the United States.

Calhoon said it's not a question of new and tighter antitrust legislation, but vigorous enforcement of the law already on the books. He said there has been too much coziness between the oil companies and several past national administrations, pointing out that the oil industry "contributed more money than any other industry" to the 1972 presidential campaign.

Questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview Labor News Conference, Calhoon noted that many of MEBA's members work on the tankers that transport fuels from the oil producing nations to the United States, and that the union saw what he said is a "contrived" oil shortage developing a decade or more ago.

He said that the union, because of its deep concern with the developing situation in the oil industry, commissioned a study by economic consultants Stanley H. Ruttenberg & Associates that confirmed "there are so many interlocking directorates between the oil companies, the banks, the insurance companies and the financial institutions, that there is a common course of action running through the whole oil industry."

Calhoon said the oil industry is made up of four complete monopolies—production, transportation, refining and marketing. He said it's now quite obvious that the oil producing nations are going to have a larger and larger say in the products of their countries, and that the oil companies are not going to cut their profit margins at a time when they are losing their production rights.

He said the industry is determined to maintain its profit margins with higher consumer prices which, he predicted, will continue to rise.



By Press Asssociates, Inc.

WHEN THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY and Health Act was passed in 1970, it included a provision strongly opposed by organized labor. That was the creation of an independent review commission to be appointed by the President to pass final judgment on decisions of the Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) which was placed under the jurisdiction of the Labor Dept.

Organized labor opposed the idea of a review commission which would be answerable to no one. It took the position that authortiy should rest in the Labor Dept. and that there should not be one more layer of bureaucracy between the department and final appeal to the courts.

That position has been more than justified by what has happened since the law went into effect.

OSHA has not been noted for the strictness with which it has interpreted the act. It has handed down many decisions against employers that have been notable for the smallness of fines or the weakness of penalties. Yet, time after time, the review commission has watered down even these small penalties.

In a compendium of "landmark" cases last year, it was found that in 93 cases, the employer was given relief by the commission while in only 13 cases was the employer dealt with more severely.

Nor has the situation from the viewpoint of the worker improved since then. Review commission decisions continue to reflect a softness toward employers that has drawn criticism by organized labor.

There are now signs of a revolt—if only a minority one—within the commission itself, symbolized by a strong dissent by one of its three members in a recent case. Late in January, the commission by a 2-to-1 vote dismissed a job safety action by OSHA "because of OSHA's failure to issue a citation with 'reasonable promptness' after its completion of the inspection of the cited employer's premises."

The commission held that a 32-day delay between an inspection of an Illinois job site of the Chicago Bridge & Iron Co. and the issuance of a citation invalidated the OSHA action against the company. There was a not very startling $600 fine against the company for failing to provide firefighting equipment on a site where a welder was burned.

The majority—consisting of Chairman Robert D. Moran and Member James F. Van Namee—held that the 32-day delay in issuing the citation was "unreasonable" and that a time period of three work days was all that could be granted barring exceptional circumstances.

Member Timothy F. Cleary dissented with some pretty sharp language. In a 19-page dissent, he said that "it did not add to the safety of workers to dismiss a citation on technical grounds" and that the majority decision was destructive of the purposes of the safety act.

CLEARY CONTENDED that the majority's three-day standard was grossly inadequate while the 32-day delay was well within the congressional six-month statute of limitations in the act itself. He cited a court precedent which said: "Where Congress has provided a specific and relatively short statute of limitations, it can be inferred that the federally created limitation is not to be cut short."

He declared that the commission's dismissal of the penalty against the company "constituted a clear abuse of discretion," and that the congressional purpose of assuring "so far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions" is "undermined by the commission's vacating a citation on such a tenuous technicality."

Enforcement of the safety and health act has largely been a disappointment to organized labor which saw in it an opportunity for the real protection of men and women in the work place. If the timidity of OSHA is now to be compounded by bureaucratic dismissals of penalties against employers on technical grounds, the situation can only become more bitter.



CRITICAL NEED for antitrust law application to break the oil industry's hold on alternative energy sources is magnified by the U.S. energy crisis, President Jesse Calhoon, center, of the Marine Engineers declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Donald Finley, left, of United Press International and Dale McFeatters of Scripps-Howard newspapers. The AFL-CIO public service program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Simplified Income Tax Forms Ease Preparation of Returns

By Sidney Margolius

YOUR TAX RETURN will be easier to do this year. Several of the traditional requirements for detailed information have been eliminated, including the requirement to list names and dates of medical payments or of charitable contributions for which you have receipts. Nor will you need to give details of interest and dividends paid to you, although, of course, you still have to include such income in your return.



The simplified returns should help reassure families that they really may not need the sometimes erratic or low-grade help of commercial tax-return preparers. These already are advertising very hard on TV and radio, including finance companies who prepare returns and offer to lend you the amount of your refund without waiting. But this will be a high-cost loan.

Commercial tax services that base their fee on the amount of refund they say you can get may be especially suspect. In past years some commercial preparers were found to have exaggerated deductions or dependency claims in order to fraudulently reduce the amount of tax due, and collect bigger fees for themselves.

Basic tax rules are not too hard to master. Here are answers to some often-asked questions:

● The Casualty Deduction

"It it true that casualty losses are deductible?"

You can deduct for nonreimbursed damage of over $100 to your home, boat, car or other possessions from fire, hurricane, flood, vandalism, collision (even if your own fault), or similar sudden event, and also theft. The loss is the difference in fair market value of the property before and after the damage.

It helps to have documents such as appraisals and paid bills to prove the value of the property before and after, and even photos to show the exent of damage.

● The Job-Edueation Deduction

"Are my husband's expenses for his advanced technical course deductible? His employer pays part of his costs at the evening session of the state university."

Your husband can deduct the expenses he pays if the education is necessary to maintain or improve the skills required for his present employment or trade but not to learn a new trade.

● Medical Deduction

"We did not have a medical deduction last year. Could we take that year's expenses on this year's return?"

No—expenses are deductible only in the year paid.

Here is a checklist of some of the more important possible medical deductions:

You can deduct one-half of amounts you paid for health insurance up to $150. Any remainder over $150 can be included in your medical deduction if you have enough other medical expenses to itemize (over 3 percent of your adjusted gross income).

As well as the usual doctor, dentist, nurse and hospital bills, other potential deductions include eyeglasses, hearing aids, x-rays and lab fees, transportation costs to get care, including out-of-pocket car costs or a mileage rate of 6 cents a mile plus parking and tolls, special equipment, even an air conditioner required and used for an ill person, support hose, braces, arch supports, orthopedic shoes, and the like.

You can include expenditures for medicines over 1 percent of your adjusted gross income.

If you support a relative who would qualify as your dependent except that he has too much taxable income, you can include in your medical deduction any medical bills and health insurance bills you pay for him, including monthly payments for Medicare doctor-bill insurance.

● Interest Deduction

"What interest on debts can we deduct?"

Mortgage interest is wholly deductible. So are prepayment penalties and "points" paid to get a mortgage if the buyer buys. Interest you pay on loans, credit card plans, revolving charge accounts and installment plans also is fully deductible now. The ruling permitting full deduction of finance charges on installment purchases was made by the Internal Revenue Service in 1973, as a result of requests for classification by this writer.

Copyright 1973 by Sidney Margolius



ISAIAH AWARD of the American Jewish Committee is presented Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) by Robert H. Smith, right, a member of the committee's executive board. Jackson was cited for his defense of basic rights of Jews in the Soviet Union.

115,000 Affected:

Railroad Workers Braced for Overhaul

By Duane Emme

SEVERAL YEARS from now thousands of railroad workers—with their families—will have to pull up roots and move hither and yon to accept jobs on an historic, new Consolidated Railroad Corp.

That is why rail unions insisted on and won in the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, the strongest protective conditions ever established in an industry with a long history of consolidations, mergers and abandonments.

The law contains machinery to consummate what is generally recognized as the largest restructuring in corporate history, the formation of seven bankrupt railroads operating over 61,000 miles of track in 17 states into a single railroad.

The Northeast and Midwest carriers scheduled to be reorganized and rebuilt into a new system are the giant Penn Central, Boston & Maine, Erie Lackawanna, Reading, Central of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley and Ann Arbor. The last two are for all practical purposes under control of Penn Central.

The biggest concern of the unions during the full year in which Congress was shaping the legislation was the impact of the restructuring on the approximately 115,000 employes involved. No one as yet can even estimate this impact. It's going to be a "wait and see" matter until Consolidated Rail becomes a reality in two years or so.

Unions and management joined in negotiating the protective conditions that were incorporated into the law and Congress allotted $250 million in federal funds to protect workers from suffering adversely.

Employes can be transferred from present locations but they must get full moving expenses, including any loss on sales of homes. A worker with over five years service, if released, is guaranteed monthly earnings until he reaches 65, dies or retires. Employes who refuse to move and those with less than five years employment who are dismissed get severance pay geared to length of service.

THE FIRST STEP in restructuring under the law took place Feb. 1 when Transportation Sec. Claude Brinegar released a 1,000-page document that boiled down to its narrowest summary called for "a 25 percent reduction in 'low density' lines while maintaining 96 percent of the region's existing rail traffic."

Brinegar's proposed restructuring does not directly affect any Amtrak passenger lines and computer service also would be maintained. But his report does call for prosperous lines, like Norfolk & Western and B & O-C & O—taking over some of the bankrupt railroads' mileage and officials of these roads appear reluctant to do so.

Beginning in March, the Interstate Commerce Commission will hold hearings throughout the 17-state area to get views on Brinegar's proposal. Representatives of labor, consumers, shippers, manufacturers, state and local governments, rail managements, passenger groups, and transportation planners are expected to testify.

Brinegar's main emphasis was on savings to carriers—up to $560 million—and that traffic on lines to be dropped "is so light that the cost of their operation far exceeds the revenue produced."

But a labor spokesman said, "The key question to be raised is how can anyone talk about abandoning more than 15,000 miles of track and service to hundreds of towns and cities at a time when energy-saving railroads are seen as a critical need for the future?" **(PAI)**

Soup to Nonsense:

It's Time to Swear Off Bragging About the Things We Swore Off

By Jane Goodsell

SEEMS LIKE EVERYBODY I meet lately has given up something. When the laundryman caught me eating a jelly doughnut, he warned me about the harmful effects of poly-saturated fats. "That stuff poisons your system," he said, shaking his finger in my face.

"Since we quit taking the morning paper," my next-door neighbor told me, "my husband's ulcer doesn't act up, and my nerves have quieted down. We used to get all upset, reading about Watergate and the Middle East at breakfast every morning."



My cousin, Clarissa, keeps telling me that my life would be much more meaningful and serene if I'd follow her example and get an unlisted telephone number. My uncle swears that since giving up coffee, he's a new man. Relaxed. Easy going. Sleeps like a baby. I can vouch for that. One night at dinner, he dozed off smack in the middle of dessert.

I can remember when we tried to impress each other by bragging about the exciting things we'd been doing lately. We talked about trips we'd taken, bridge hands we'd played, drinks we'd invented, books we'd read, jokes we'd heard, movies we'd seen, meals we'd eaten. We tried to one-up each other as vibrant personalities who led rich, full, fascinating lives.

Not any more. Today we grab each other by the lapels to brag about the cigarettes we haven't smoked, the drinks we've turned down, the movies we've passed up, the TV programs we didn't turn on and the activities we wouldn't be caught dead participating in.

NOW MIND YOU I'm not criticizing people because they're giving up cigarettes and forswearing cholesterol and avoiding All in the Family. Indeed, I'm filled with awe and admiration for such strong-minded individuals. But I think they ought to do their relinquishing quietly and privately and quit bragging about it.

Statistics on the harmful effects of smoking are compelling all right, but they have no place in cocktail party conversation. And it's simply inhumane to heap public scorn on a happy innocent who guilessly admits to enjoying a G-rated (or, for that matter, an X-rated) movie. We're carrying one-downsmanship too far, and it's time we quit pulling wet blankets over each other's eyes, okay?

Major Revenue Source:

South's Sale Taxes Hit Poorest Families

The regressive sales tax—a levy which weighs most heavily on the poor—is a major revenue-raising device in southern states where a high percentage of poor families live.

While the average state raises 29.4 percent of its total taxes through a general sales tax, eight of 11 southern states obtain a higher percentage of their revenue through such a tax, a new study reveals.

The Southern Regional Council, an Atlanta-based organization that measures sociological progress in the South, notes the irony of the situation. The South is a region in which nearly half the 20 million persons with incomes below the official federal poverty level reside. Yet it is where the sales tax burden is heaviest on the poor.

"Mississippi, with the lowest per capita income in the nation, manages to raise 47.9 percent of its taxes through a state 5 percent sales tax," the study observes.

"Out of a 1972 per capita average $2,772 annual income in Mississippi, the annual sales tax expenditure was $124.54 per capita. This compares to the average sales tax in the United States of $84.90 per capita and a national per capita income of $4,119."

In Mississippi, $44.93 out of every $1,000 of personal income goes to the sales tax. This compares with $20.66 for every $1,000 of personal income throughout the United States. Seven other southern states had a higher share of income going to sales taxes than the U.S. average.

The study points out that sales taxes are typical of regressive taxation in that they take a higher percentage of income from poor families than from the wealthy. Eva Galambos, who completed the study for the council, notes also that larger families in the low-income bracket are hit particularly hard by sales taxes.

The more children, the higher will be a family's grocery and clothing bills. The federal income tax, a prime example of the progressive system of taxation, gives consideration to larger families by allowing commensurate personal exemptions.

"The sales tax not only makes no such allowance, but actually exacts a larger percentage of income from the larger, poor family," Dr. Galambos notes.

The study stresses that, while the federal tax system leans heavily on the progressive individual income tax, states continue to rely heavily on the regressive general and selective sales tax.

In 1972, general and selective sales taxes represented 56 percent of total state tax collections, the study notes. Individual and corporate income and death taxes represented only 31 percent.

North Carolina, Texas and Virginia were the only southern states to put less than average emphasis on the sales tax as a source of revenue in 1972, the council notes.

"For the most part, the southern states are not taxing themselves as heavily as the rest of the nation," the study points out.

"The low tax effort, however, is not consistent across the board for all taxes. Compared to all the state averages, the tax effort on regressive sales taxes in the southern states is high, on progressive income taxes it is somewhat lower, and on property taxes it is considerably lower."

The study observes that "when local governments have been hard-pressed for tax revenues in the southern states, they have all turned to the regressive sales tax." As a result, it finds that local government sales taxes are proliferating in the region even more quickly than in the rest of the nation.

Meanwhile, several southern states are finding themselves with larger than usual revenue surpluses, the study points out, with expanding economies and federal revenue sharing serving as the chief contributing factors.

Among the reforms needed for a more progressive structure in the region, the council suggested that both state and local sales taxes should at least exempt such necessities as food and medicine from the tax. Only Texas and Florida among the states studied now allow such exemptions.

Another proposed remedy is greater emphasis on income taxes, particularly in the upper brackets. In 1971, the latest year for which figures were available, nine of the 11 southern states collected less than the national average of $17.05 per $1,000 personal income, the study notes.

"Income tax reform should at least include use of the tax in the three southern states which still do not levy it," the council recommended. (Tennesssee's tax applies only to dividends and interest.)

It also urges easing of the burden on lower incomes through reduced rates or increased exemptions to make income taxes more progressive.

And it suggests that lower levels of government halt the trend toward sales taxes by adopting local income taxes possibly piggy-backed to state income taxes.

The study also urges an increase in corporate income taxes, a severance tax on presently untaxed resources taken from the land, and a strengthening of death taxes.

Wage Award Ends Strike at Copper Mine

Merritt, B.C.—Striking miners at Craigmont Mines Ltd. here returned to their jobs after a government arbitrator granted them a raise in their base rate from $4.50 to $6.01 an hour over a two-year period.

Miners make up about 360 of the 375 employes who struck the copper mine last Sept. 16, the day after their previous contract expired. The new agreement also raises the base rate of the lowest-paid workers from $3.70 to $4.15 an hour and that of top-rated employes from $5.20 to $6.74 an hour.

The workers, members of Steelworkers Local 6523, factored into their bargaining the limited supply of ore left in the underground mine. It has an estimated remaining life span of only 4.5 years.

The new contract, which will expire on Jan. 28, 1976, also requires the company to pay the full cost of the workers' welfare program. This includes life insurance, sickness and accident benefits, dental care, extended health care and other coverage. The firm paid only 50 percent of the cost under the old pact.

Shift premium pay also was increased from 12 to 14 cents an hour for workers on the afternoon shift and from 18 to 20 cents an hour for night-shift workers.



U.S. Labor Delegation Tours Israel



The visit of AFL-CIO representatives to Israel brought the delegation in close contact with labor and government leaders. The group, headed by Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, was made up of Vice Presidents Thomas W. Gleason and Murray H. Finley, Sec.-Treas. Robert Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and President John W. Schmitt of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO. Above, military fortifications are inspected on the Golan Heights. Left, a memorial erected for lost soldiers on the Suez front. Below, Prime Minister Meir expresses gratitude for the support of U.S. labor.



Employment Study Cites Black Gains

Unemployment among blacks dropped last year after three years of sharp increases, according to a study by Andrew F. Brimmer, a member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

The blacks' jobless rate fell to 8.9 percent from 10 percent in 1972 as black employment over the year rose 4.6 percent, or 400,000, to lift the total to 9.3 million. The 4.6 percent rise exceeded a 3.7 percent rise for the economy as a whole, the Brimmer study noted.

The improved employment situation for blacks also was reflected by an increased movement of their number into both the higher skilled occupations and high-wage industries and a rise in the black labor force participation rate, the study found.

Black teenagers showed particularly strong job gains with an advance of 18 percent, well above the 8 percent rise for white teenagers.

Employment for black adult men jumped 3.8 percent, compared with a 2.2 percent rise for white adult men. The increase for black adult women, meanwhile, was 3.7 percent, compared to 4.7 percent for white adult women.

Nixon Health Care Plan Boosts Costs for Elderly

Health costs for most elderly Americans would rise sharply under the Nixon Administration's proposed "private enterprise" health insurance legislation, the National Council of Senior Citizens charged.

Council President Nelson H. Cruikshank said the higher deductibles required by the Administration proposal would send costs soaring for the typical Medicare patient.

Based on the average Medicare hospital stay of 12 days, the cost to the patient would rise from the present $84 to $342, he said. While the new proposal would help a few persons faced with extremely long hospital stays, Cruikshank stressed that most persons would pay much more.

Thus, he noted, a 30-day hospital stay would cost the patient $750 compared with the present $84 limit. And the annual deductible for physician services, now $72, would jump to $100 while the monthly premium would increase 20 percent.

As for the proposed subsidies for the poorest segment of the population, Cruikshank commented.

"The Nixon plan would also take a dignified social insurance program, with benefits as a matter of right, and turn it into a government welfare program by introducing a 'means test.'"

Earlier, the executive board of the Senior Citizens reaffirmed the organization's support for the Kennedy-Griffiths national health security bill.

Unlike the Administration plan, there would be no deductibles under the Kennedy-Griffiths measure. And the program would be administered by the federal government while the Administration proposal leaves it to the states to work out costs and premium charges with private insurance firms.

The net effect, Cruikshank charged, "would be a fabulous giveaway to the private insurance companies."

Noting that segments of the Administration's health care proposals have not yet been disclosed, Cruikshank compared the gap with the Watergate tape erasures. "When the package is unwrapped," he said, "some of it is missing."

On Eve of Senate Vote:

Administration Asks Jobless Aid Change

(Continued from Page 1)

weeks of extended benefits to all persons who are unemployed, regardless of the cause of their unemployment—but only if they work in communities with high, recession-level joblessness.

Unlike previous extended unemployment benefit laws, the trigger-level of joblessness would not have to be statewide.

A city or labor market would qualify under either of two conditions:

- If the jobless rate among persons covered by the state unemployment insurance law is at least 4 percent—the equivalent of about 6 percent of actual unemployment—and is also 20 percent above the rate during the year prior to the energy crisis, or
- If the insured unemployment rate is at least 4.5 percent—equal to about 6.5 percent actual unemployment.

If unemployment dropped below those rates, the program would be ended. The legislation would expire in any event on June 30, 1975.

The Labor Dept. submitted its proposal as an additional section of a union-opposed bill that would set federal standards for benefit amounts, but not for duration or eligibility except in a reverse way. The only eligibility standard would require states to disqualify strikers from unemployment benefits, regardless of the duration of the strike.

Department officials indicated, however, that the temporary extension-of-benefits provision would be pushed separately as a substitute for the conference committee energy bill.

Even before the latest controversy over unemployment insurance, the energy bill appeared trapped on a legislative treadmill.

An initial House-Senate conference agreement was reached in December, during the first session of Congress. But a Senate filibuster at that time forced the Senate to drop a provision aimed at recovering windfall profits of oil companies, and the House refused to accept the legislation without a profit limitation.

In early February, the conferees made a new try and came up with a revised bill that required a rollback of prices on domestically-produced oil. Then new version also clarified the unemployment benefit provision so as to expand the number of jobless workers covered.

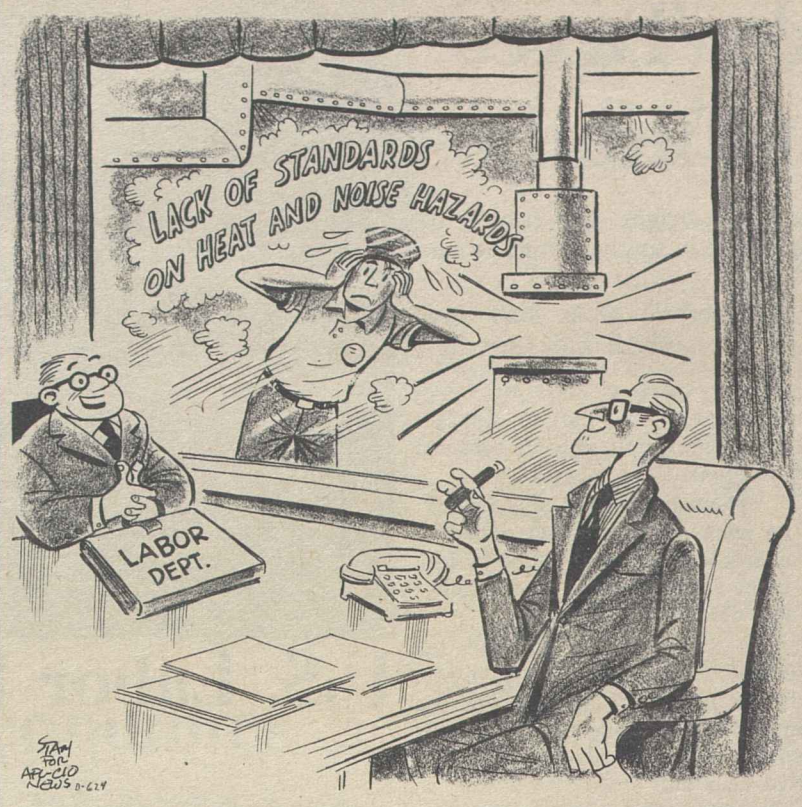
Opponents refused to let the measure come to a vote in the Senate before a weeklong recess for Lincoln's Birthday speechmaking. On Feb. 19, the Senate will vote on whether to send the bill back to the conference committee. If the recommittal move is rejected, the bill itself will finally be voted on.

The legislative situation, however, is equally muddled in the House. Before the recess, the Rules Committee refused on a 7-7 tie vote to clear the revised conference agreement for a House vote.

The bill's main provisions give the President and his energy administrator broad powers to order fuel conservation measures, including gas rationing, but give Congress the right to review and disapprove proposed actions.

The initial effect of the rollback on oil prices, according to Senate aides who worked on the conference report, would be a reduction of gasoline prices by about 4 cents a gallon. Any future price increase would be subject to veto by Congress.

'Well, This Is Cozy'



Clayman Presented Eugene Debs Award

New York—The progress achieved by today's labor movement was paved by the spirit and sacrifice of people like Eugene V. Debs, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. declared.

Clayman, who is the 1974 recipient of the Debs award presented annually by the Social Democrats U.S.A., said the spirit of Debs still inspires those who strive for social justice for all.

Clayman was honored at a testimonial dinner attended by 500 trade unionists, Social Democrats and representatives of social action groups. Clayman was cited for his "abiding concern for social justice, for democratic values and for the rights of ordinary people."

In accepting the award from Sol C. Chaikin, secretary-treasurer of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Clayman noted that Debs "could see far beyond his moment, which makes his words topical today."

He pointed out that Debs also spoke out against the repressions in Soviet Russia—protesting to Lenin the execution of political prisoners and the censorship of writers.

The Social Democrats gave their Norman Thomas Freedom Award to Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet physicist and civil rights leader.

In his acceptance statement read by Yuri Glasov, a Soviet dissident now living in the United States, Sakharov appealed for support of the freedom movement in the Soviet Union.

Sakharov noted that while the USSR's leaders talk of "detente," the arrests, interrogations and searches of dissidents continue.

"This shows that the external detente is tragically not accompanied by an internal and human detente."

He stressed that the efforts of the Social Democrats and the U.S. trade unions are essential to all.

"Your movement's dedication to the defense of human rights, openness of society and principles of rue detente is very important for the people of our country," Sakharov said.

Other key speakers included AFL-CIO Vice President I. W. Abel, COPE Direcor Al Barkan, President Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. of New York City AFL-CIO, and Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and co-chairman of the Social Democrats.

Textile Union To Press for Pay Catch-up

Boston—The Textile Workers Union of America announced a nationwide drive for catch-up wage increases in both organized and unorganized segments of an increasingly profitable industry.

Delegates representing 20,000 workers in 97 cotton-synthetic plants and 10,000 workers in 66 woolen factories adopted a program calling for substantial wage and fringe benefit improvements to compensate for soaring living costs and to narrow the gap separating textile workers from other manufacturing industries.

About half of the woolen contracts are up for negotiation this year and the union will press for substantial improvements.

In addition, the TWUA conference called on employers with contracts that have another year to run to agree to a reopener. The continuing agreements, negotiated in 1972, call for a 15-cent raise in mid-April.

The TWUA Executive Council, at its quarterly meeting in Boston, called on all textile employers "to eliminate the unjustified gap between their wages and fringe benefits and the prevailing standards in U.S. manufacturing industries."

The union noted that the industry's profits had increased 32 percent in the 12 months ending last September—more than double the rise in sales during that period.

"Textile workers are entitled to share in the growing prosperity of the industry," the TWUA said.

In separate resolutions, the TWUA council called for comprehensive tax reform and for legislation to curb the closing of plants and provide adjustment assistance to workers.

New Officers Elected At ORIT Convention

Cuernavaca, Mexico—The Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) elected new top officers under a revised constitution providing increased authority for the president and creating the post of treasurer.

The 59 delegates representing 26 countries at ORIT's eighth constitutional congress elected Julio Etcheverry as secretary-general. Etcheverry is with the Paraguayan Federation of Workers in exile.

The new president is Rafael Camacho Guzman of the Mexican Federation of Workers, and Jose Estrada of the American Institute for Free Labor Development is the organization's first treasurer. Estrada is also with the Cuban Federation of Telephone Workers in exile.

ORIT will be operating on a streamlined budget that was adopted by the delegates at the four-day convention. Officers will serve four-year terms.

Among the key resolutions, the ORIT congress called for:

- An investigation of multinational corporations with the view toward government regulation of their operations.
- Development of regional economic markets to lower tariff barriers.
- Increased participation of trade unions in population control programs.

Heading the U.S. delegation to the congress was AFL-CIO Vice Pres. C. L. Dennis. He was joined by Vice Pres. J. F. Otero of the Railway & Airline Clerks; Andrew C. McLellan, AFL-CIO Inter-American Affairs representative; Michael Boggs, associate representative; Ernest S. Lee, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of International Affairs; William W. Maguire, ORIT internal auditor and retired secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks, and William C. Doherty, Jr., executive director of AIFLD.

2-16-74

Edward J. Miller Dies, IATSE Vice President

Houston—Edward J. Miller, a member of the Theatrical Stage Employes for more than 58 years and a vice president of the union since 1963, died here after a long illness.

Miller also had been business agent of IATSE Local 279 in Houston since 1922. Survivors include his daughter, actress Nan Gray, and son-in-law, singer Frankie Laine.

Oil Tax Loopholes Assailed by Jackson

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) has called on Congress for a major overhaul of the special tax privileges accorded the petroleum industry over the years.

He charged they have been a "dismal failure" in stimulating domestic oil exploration and development, the purpose for which they were originally intended.

Instead, Jackson said, the evidence is overwhelming that these "incredible" tax benefits have encouraged overseas development of both production and refining capacity.

Jackson said the combination of foreign tax credits, depletion allowances and accelerated depreciations has resulted in major oil companies paying effective tax rates as low as 1.7 percent instead of the normal corporate rate of 48 percent.

"The American people have subsidized the oil industry for years in an effort to get adequate fuel supplies," Jackson declared. "The subsidy has been wasted as the extensive fuel shortage we now face demonstrates."

Congress should take the initiative because the Nixon Administration "appears to have no inclination or interest in effecting real oil tax reform," he said.

Jackson's remarks were made in releasing an analysis of federal tax treatment of the oil and gas industry prepared by the Library of Congress. The report was requested by the Senate Interior Committee in connection with the Senate's national fuels and energy policy study.

Jackson, who heads the committee, said the report is the first objective, in-depth analysis of the oil industry's tax treatment prepared for congressional consideration in many years.

He said recent drastic increases in oil prices make an overhaul of industry tax benefits especially appropriate at this time.

"Unprecedented prices for crude oil and petroleum products will result in enormous revenues for the oil industry in 1974," he said.

"The Arab oil curtailment and the spiraling price of crude oil that has accompanied it have demonstrated dramatically the need to have incentives for investment in domestic energy resources.

"At the same time, however, the price increases since October 1973, may in themselves create sufficient incentives for domestic exploration and development even in the absence of special tax advantages, and this may be an excellent time to remove some of the most glaring inequities and inefficiencies from federal tax law," Jackson said.

Full Measure of Quality!



AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, February 23, 1974 | No. 8

Council Says Impeachment Only Way to 'Get the Truth'



REPORTERS COVERING Executive Council meeting at Bal Harbour, Fla., question AFL-CIO President George Meany after a council session. Newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations covered the sessions.

Urges Full Airing Of Nixon Actions

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The impeachment of President Nixon is the only way the American people "can get the truth" about Watergate and related scandals, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

Reiterating the call of the AFL-CIO convention four months ago, the council stressed that every development since October 1973 "underscores the necessity for a full and complete airing of the Watergate scandals." Tracing these developments, the council said in its statement:

"The President has failed to obey his constitutional obligation to uphold the law. He has brought disgrace to the presidency. He has undermined public confidence in government.

"He has to this day refused to level with the American people."

AFL-CIO President George Meany told a press conference that "the only way left under the Constitution to get Mr. Nixon his day in court and simultaneously get the American people their day in court in regard to the truth is to have an impeachment proceeding."

He noted also that "we are not dragging out Watergate. The President could have ended Watergate last May if he had just come out and told the whole truth. . . . Blaming us for the President's trouble is ridiculous."

The special congressional election in Michigan, Meany added, demonstrated that "the people of the country do not trust the President," and that Nixon should resign and spare the nation the traumatic experience of impeachment proceedings.

He commented that "a lot of our troubles could be approached in a more constructive way with Jerry Ford as President."

The impeachment statement highlighted the opening days of the council's mid-winter meeting at the Americana Hotel and was coupled with a call by the council for "mobilization of the labor movement at every level" to elect a "veto-proof" Congress in November.

The election, the council's statement declared, "is no ordinary 'off-year' election," but will decide whether the nation will begin moving forward again.

The council in a series of actions sharply assailed the President's health insurance proposals as designed to further enrich doctors and insurance companies, called for a national health manpower program, urged steps to help the elderly meet welfare, health and retirement problems and called for the creation of programs to

(Continued on Page 3)

Prices Take Sharp Surge, Output Drops

The nation's economy took another turn for the worse in January as wholesale prices rose at their second fastest rate on record and industrial production fell for the second month in a row.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said the lastest set of statistics proved—"if any further proof was necessary—the complete bankruptcy of the Administration's so-called price controls program."

In separate reports, the government announced that

- Wholesale prices, led by huge increases for fuel and food, rose at the seasonally adjusted rate of 3.1 percent for the month, a 37.2

(Continued on Page 7)

House Action Snarled:

Senate Energy Bill Defies Veto Threat

The Senate defied a veto threat and voted 67-32 for an emergency energy bill that includes extended unemployment benefits for workers and a price rollback on oil produced in the United States.

A parliamentary snarl in the House, however, left the bill's future uncertain. The House Rules Committee refused to clear away procedural roadblocks to a final vote on legislation. This threatened to prolong a deadlock that has immobilized Congress since last December.

The Administration sought to get the Senate to rewrite the final version of the energy bill that had been drafted by a House-Senate conference committee.

Energy Administrator William E. Simon said in a letter read to the Senate that the bill "contains so many objectionable provisions that the President will have no choice but to veto the bill should it reach his desk in its current form."

Moments later, the Senate refused by a 60-38 vote to send the bill back to the conference committee for changes. Final passage then followed quickly.

The one-sided vote against sidetracking the bill surprised even Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), its chief sponsor and the chairman of the Senate Interior Committee. He had earlier predicted a close vote.

Continued gasoline shortages, soaring fuel prices, huge oil company profits and growing lines of unemployed contributed to the unexpectedly strong support for the legislation.

Its unemployment provision calls for up to an additional year of jobless benefits for workers who are thrown out of work as a result of fuel shortages and the ripple effects of the energy crisis.

The oil price rollback, which the Administration and some oil state senators sought to delete, would lower the price of gasoline an estimated 4 cents a gallon and bring a reduction in other fuel prices, including propane.

President Nixon would be au-

(Continued on Page 8)

Pensions, C-O-L Clause Extended to Can Pacts

The Steelworkers concluded negotiations with the can industry by approving a new three-year contract patterned after the union's earlier agreements with the nation's major aluminum companies.

The settlement with four major can corporations—American, Continental, National and Crown Cork & Seal—came on the last day of an expiring contract, and averted an authorized strike.

Like the aluminum contracts, the can industry agreements include a pension clause giving retirees periodic benefit increases amounting to 65 percent of the annual average rise in the government's consumer price index.

"The new agreement represents a major breakthrough in helping pensioners keep pace with inflation," the union said in a summary of the contracts. The initial cost-of-living adjustment will be made Mar. 1, 1976, but will apply to all members who retire on or after Mar. 1, 1974.

The cost of living safeguard is in addition to pension increases ranging from 30 to 75 percent.

The contracts with the Big Four container companies cover 37,700 USWA members, and are effective

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Mobilizes Drive To Veto-Proof Congress

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"Mobilization of the entire labor movement at every level" to elect a "veto-proof" Congress in November is one of the top jobs for workers and their unions in 1974, the AFL-CIO affirmed.

In a statement calling for all-out support of the federation's Committee on Political Education (COPE) in 1974, the Executive Council stressed that "this is no ordinary 'off-year' election." On Nov. 5 the country will decide whether it will "begin to move forward under the leadership of a Congress steadfastly dedicated to meeting the people's problems."

The campaign to elect a "veto-proof" Congress was underscored at a meeting of the COPE Administrative Committee prior to the adoption of the council's statement at which a new COPE film, "Victims of the Veto," was shown for the first time. The film dramatically reviews the Nixon veto record and the effect on the American people of the vetoes and the failure of Congress to override them.

"Workers have been hurt by the

(Continued on Page 3)

Insurance Plan Asked to Cover All Disasters

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Federal disaster insurance covering all natural hazards, including floods, should be available at reasonable rates, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The federal government, the council said in a statement, "must bear the major responsibility for providing long-term financial assistance essential to rehabilitation and recovery."

The council pointed out that in recent years a number of natural disasters have caused extreme hardship and suffering to thousands of persons and that because many of them are unpredictable, safeguards to minimize damage are greatly limited. To do an adequate job requires a combined voluntary and public effort.

The American Red Cross, it said, is equipped to represent the private sector, and the government must bear the burden of the long-range problem.

The council spelled out a five-point program:

1—Availability of federal disaster insurance at reasonable rates with equity in terms of comparative rates and circumstances.

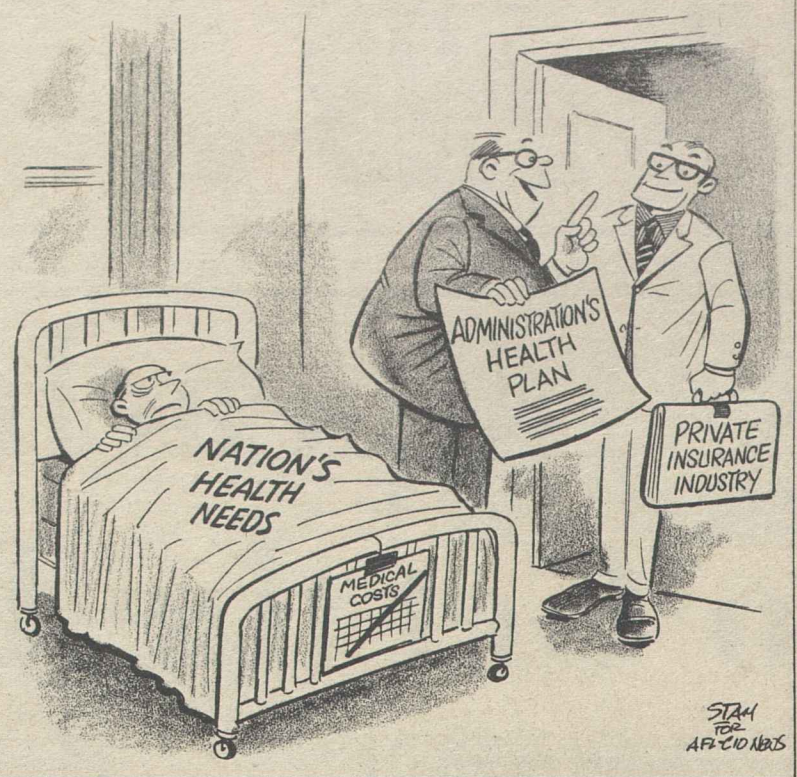
2—Loans to eligible vicitms to be made available at low interest rates.

3—All federal emergency assistance programs should be made available through the coordinating organization eliminating bureaucratic red tape. This would include food, food stamps, health services and housing.

4—A requirement for payment of prevailing wage rates in all repair and construction contracts financed by federal loans and grants.

5—Designation of the American Red Cross by the federal government to coordinate the emergency assistance phase of the total disaster relief program.

'This Will Make You Feel Good!'



7-Point Policy Urged On Health Manpower

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The country is badly in need of a national health manpower policy to provide comprehensive health services to all Americans, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

It proposed a seven-point program that would bring physicians and allied health professionals into a more effective system of providing health care. The program includes:

- Better use of manpower resources by stimulating development of prepaid group practice plans and comprehensive community health centers.
- More funds for the support of the medical schools to assure that rich and poor alike can become the doctors and health professionals of tomorrow.
- Links between medical schools and comprehensive community health centers so that students can receive the training of working in teams and being involved in the community.
- More funds for scholarships and student loans so that children of low-income families have an opportunity for a health career. Such programs should emphasize training of more family and primary physicians and incentives for physicians and others to locate in areas where doctors are not readily found.
- Wages, working conditions and fringe benefits for non-professional health workers should be improved.
- Federal funds for medical education should include allocations for on-the-job and career-ladder programs in hospitals and other health institutions.
- Enactment of the National Health Security bill to make care available on the basis of need rather than ability to pay.

"It is essential," the council said, "to move toward a medical care system that is responsive to the health care needs of the people rather than to the marketplace.

To achieve this goal it is important that the method of payment for physician services be altered wherever possible from fee-for-service to salary and capitation reimbursement as in prepaid group practice plans and health maintenance organizations which the AFL-CIO has long supported."

Early Retirement Keyed To 'Flexible' Age Zone

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Modification in the social security program to establish a "flexible zone of retirement" that would allow more workers to retire at an earlier age was urged by the AFL-CIO.

The Executive Council adopted a statement based on a recommendation of the federation's social security committee to ease the way for retirement at a lower age to meet the many special problems faced by older workers.

The council recommendations called for allowing retirement between ages 60 and 65 "with a less than full actuarial reduction in benefits," an improved benefit formula that would base benefits on the high 10 years of a worker's earnings, earlier eligibility for medicare and an occupational definition of disability.

The council noted that "long-run economic and social forces" are inducing early retirement and that the retirement age will continue to decline for many workers to below age 65. There is a need to relate the social security program to the pattern of early retirements including the growing number of contracts containing early retirement provisions, it said.

"Organized labor," the council said, "will continue to seek improved protection for older and retired workers through collective bargaining and through improved social legislation" to give workers a wider range of choices.

It pointed out that "introduction of greater flexibility into the social security program would facilitate coordination with collectively bargained retirement and disability programs so the special problems faced by many older workers could be more easily resolved."

The statement urged:

- Inclusion of an occupational definition of disability that would enable workers to receive disability benefits if a disability prevents them from working at their usual occupations. As a first step the definition should be liberalized for older workers after age 55.
- Modification of the present benefit formula by basing benefits on a worker's high 10 years of earnings. A first step would be to increase the number of dropout years from the present five years of low or no earnings.
- Medicare coverage for all social security and railroad retirement beneficiaries until national health security covers the entire population.
- Permitting retirement between 60 and 65 with less than full actuarial reduction in benefits. A particular problem has been the low benefit amounts of many who choose or who are forced to choose reduced benefits prior to age 65.

Ignores Real Needs:

Nixon's Health Plan Insurers' Windfall

Bal Harbour, Fla.—President Nixon's health insurance proposals "would further enrich doctors and insurance companies without improving the health of the American people," the AFL-CIO asserted.

In a comprehensive and detailed analysis of the Administration's proposed legislation the federation's Executive Council declared that "in every major area of concern to Americans — coverage, reforms, benefits, quality, cost and cost controls—the Administration proposal falls far short of meeting the needs."

The answer, the council stressed, is for early House Ways & Means Committee hearings on the Griffiths-Kennedy National Health Security bill and movement toward early enactment.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told a press conference that the Nixon program is designed "to fatten up the insurance companies and we think they are fat enough." He added "we can't buy the Administration's bill or anything that looks like the Administration bill."

The council's statement said that the Griffiths-Kennedy bill "would help transform the present outmoded health care delivery system from one dedicated to the financial interests of doctors, hospitals and insurance compaines to one dedicated to meeting the health needs of the American people."

The Administration's bill would "perpetuate the present system" and it comes down "on the side of the doctors and insurance compaines," the council said.

The statement summed up the differences between the proposals and made these assessments of the Nixon program:

- It would leave many Americans unprotected against the high cost of medical care and would require "costly and demeaning means tests."
- It relies on high deductibles and co-insurance paid by patients to control costs despite that financial barriers to health care delay effective treatment and thus increase costs.
- At least three of every four persons would receive no benefits in any given year.
- There is no effective consumer representation.
- It proposes different plans for the employed, the poor, the elderly with varying premiums, deductibles and co-insurance thus further fragmenting the health care system.
- It would increase taxes "despite the President's patently false declaration," and would not eliminate medical costs.
- Employers would pay between 4.1 and 4.5 percent of payroll for health insurance for their workers. Under health security legislation employers would pay 3.5 percent of payroll.
- The Nixon plan would require workers to pay about $150 a year for health insurance premiums for themselves and their families, plus up to $1,500 in deductibles and co-insurance plus up to $132 for Medicare taxes. Under health security, employes would pay a maximum of $150 a year.
- The Nixon bill would do nothing to improve the health care system.
- The President cites the competition of free enterprise as a cost control, ignoring the facts of runaway inflation in Medicare costs.
- It would increase costs for Medicare beneficiaries except for catastropic illness.

Soviets Scored For Attacks on Solzhenitsyn

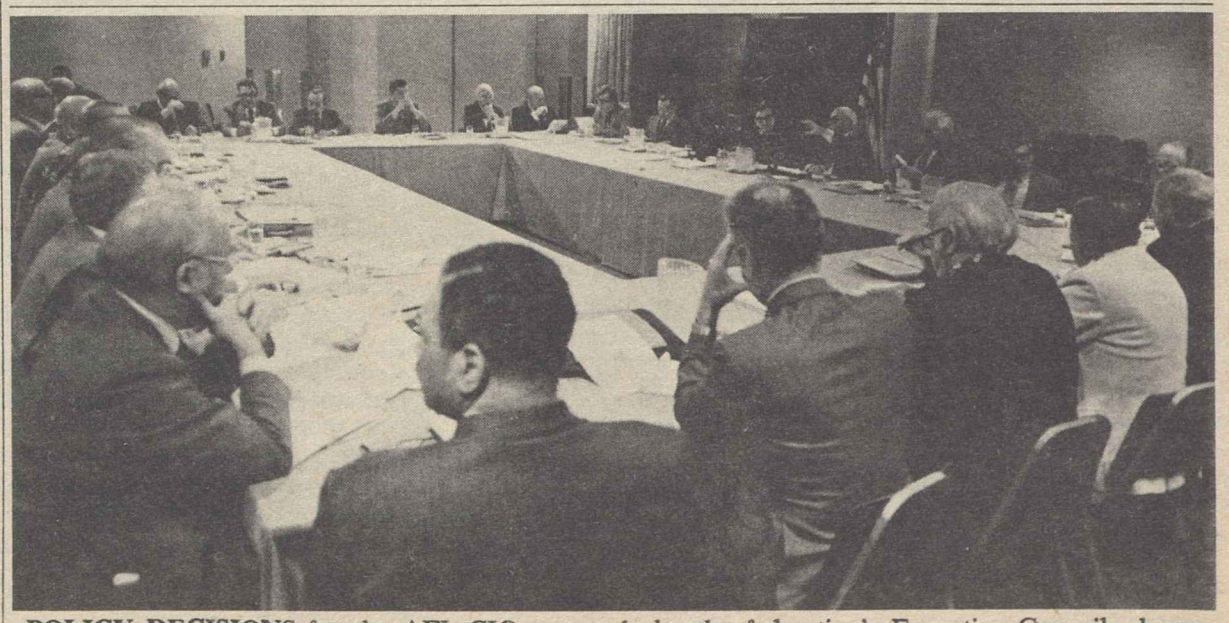
Bal Harbour, Fla.—The executive board of the Communications Workers and the president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have reacted sharply to reprisals against author Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn by the Soviet Union.

"It is a sad commentary on the Soviet government that it cannot tolerate an outstanding humanitarian writer like Solzhenitsyn to live and to work unharmed and unmolested within the borders of the Soviet Union," the CWA board said in a statement at its meeting here.

"It is a sad commentary on Soviet policy that it insists on keeping within its borders thousands of people who wish to emigrate—but forcibly deports into unwanted exile a Solzhenitsyn who wishes to remain in Russia as a free and creative writer."

CWA expressed the hope that "detente" would mean not just "peace rather than devastating warfare," but "expanding freedom" for people.

IUE President Paul Jennings issued his statement while Solzhenitsyn was still in Soviet custody, declaring that "there should be no loans, deals, trade or exchanges of any kind with the Soviet Union as long as Solzhenitsyn is behind bars."



POLICY DECISIONS for the AFL-CIO are made by the federation's Executive Council, shown here in session at Bal Harbour, Fla. The 35-member council is the AFL-CIO's governing body between biennial conventions.

Council Reaffirms Impeachment Call

Says Full Airing of Nixon's Role In Watergate Vital 'to Get Truth'

(Continued from Page 1)

aid victims of disasters.

The council statement on impeachment asserted in its final paragraphs that "the truth is what America needs. It needs no more delays, deceptions, denial and defiance. Of all these, America has had enough. Now is the time, Mr. Nixon, for the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

The statement pointed up the impeachment proceeding as a "mechanism for achieving justice," noting that impeachment is not a declaration of guilt but is "the one legal avenue of determining guilt or innocence for those charged with violating their sworn duty."

The council took note of the AFL-CIO's publication of a series of documented statements in the AFL-CIO News on "specific illegal activities of the President," affirming that "individually and collectively these actions constitute impeachment offenses."

The statement said the President has "repeatedly denied guilt" but has offered no evidence to back up the claim, has issued white papers and launched "operation candor" and arranged "for political lieutenants to attack those, including the AFL-CIO, who have demanded a public airing of all White House involvement in the Watergate scandals."

The result, the council concluded, "has been to further undermine public confidence in the presidency . . . no President in history has been so widely distrusted by his fellow citizens."

Citing Nixon's comments following his State of the Union address on the prolongation of the Watergate probe and his promise of qualified cooperation with the House Judiciary Committee which is considering the bill of impeachment, the council said Nixon has dragged out the investigations and "refused to provide evidence to the Congress, the special prosecutor and the American people."

In addition, "he has avoided taxes through use of every possible loophole, some probably illegal and others certainly unethical," the council said of the President's income tax disclosures.

Meany told reporters that it is "absolutely ridiculous" to try and portray, as some have done, the AFL-CIO as "some kind of sinister force in American life trying to destroy the President." All labor has sought, he stressed, was for the President to give the American people the truth.

President Nixon puts on "a good performance" in everything he does from "the time he gets up to the time he goes to bed," Meany said.

He told reporters that the council statement was adopted with only one dissenting vote, that of Vice President Paul Hall.

In reply to questions on other subjects, Meany said the nation has already reached the recession point and is in for more of the same for the rest of the year with unemployment gradually rising to as high as 6.5 percent.

He told a room full of television cameras and newsmen that the AFL-CIO is opposed to extension of the Economic Stabilization Act, the legislation that allows wage-price controls.

He said he expects an end to all wage and price controls when the present law expires at the end of April 1974 and that he is opposed to standby controls.

If the Administration thinks some particular item in the economy has to be controlled and there is good reason for it, "let them come over to Congress and assert that and have it decided on its merits."

Asked if he thought there would be an "explosion" in wage demands after Apr. 30 if wage-price controls end then, Meany said "there would be no explosion; a lot of the unions are in negotiations and they are doing business the same as they have always done at the collective bargaining table."

As to labor being the most "cooperative sector of the economy," Meany replied that labor leaders have shown restraint for very practical reasons in that the unions have looked at the choice of settling for a bit less or being patient, not going through the trauma of a strike and waiting for a change of situation. The decisions have been based on very practical reasons, he said, not because they were "the equitable and fair thing to do."

On other matters Meany said in reply to queries:

● "I've never seen such a mess in all my years in Washington as this energy crisis. How much are we short? What are the prospects of developing new sources of energy? What are going to be the rules of the game? Are we going to have rationing? Is the industry going to get the raw materials to keep going, like the petro-chemical industry? I have been unable to get the answers in Washington."

● The independent truckers had a real case on rolling back diesel fuel prices, "but I don't approve of the way they carried out their fight. I certainly don't approve of throwing bricks at some trucker on the road or blocking the roads or things like that, but I think they had a case, and in a rather crude way they made their case."

● He had met with Alabama Gov. George Wallace in Bal Harbour at Wallace's invitation and they had a "very nice conversation" about taxes and social security and the cost of food and Wallace "has mellowed somewhat." Meany said he doubted that he could ever support the Alabama governor in a presidential election.

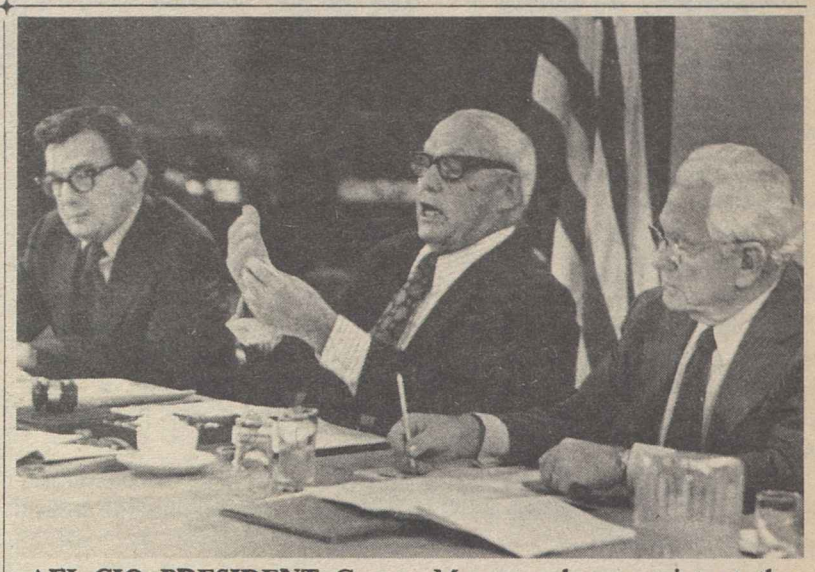
Meany also said he had met a few weeks ago with Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.) in Washington and said that the South Dakota COPE might well endorse him for election this year but that "I haven't in any way changed my opinion of him," reviewing McGovern's actions in 1965 when he supported the grain corporations in face of labor objections.

He reported on a delegation of British Trades Union Congress members that appeared before the council and discussed current labor and economic policy problems in Great Britain, indicating that the problems are similar to those in the United States.

He noted in reply to charges that labor contributed funds to members of the House Judiciary Committee when they ran in the 1972 elections that unions gave 19 Democratic members of the committee $189,000 and business and conservative groups gave Republican members and candidates $310,000.

Meany reiterated earlier comments that "there is no such thing as detente" in light of the Soviet arming of the Arab nations against Israel and said that Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet author exiled by his country for writing about Soviet labor camps and opposing the government, is a "very courageous man standing up against oppression against great odds." He said he felt that Solzhenitsyn may be in great danger and the expulsion "points up basically there is no change in the Russian life."

He recalled the expose by the American Federation of Labor of Soviet labor camps and the documentation given to the United Nations in support of the case. The camps still exist, Meany said, and they are not all in Siberia.



AFL-CIO PRESIDENT George Meany makes a point at the Executive Council meeting. He is flanked by Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, left, and Vice President I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers.

Labor Mobilizes Drive To Veto-Proof Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

veto," AFL-CIO President George Meany declares at the close of the film. "The poor have been hurt. Older Americans have been hurt. Young Americans have been hurt."

Meany warns that as long as Nixon is in the White House, "the only way to get the legislation Americans need is to have the votes to override presidential vetoes."

To do this, he says, the labor movement has to "work longer, harder and in greater numbers than ever before."

If it does this, Meany concludes, "politically we can move mountains."

The Administrative Committee meeting heard a detailed review of congressional election problems and the prospects for winning at least 23 House seats and 7 Senate seats to secure a Congress that can override presidential vetoes.

The committee received reports on the special elections in Pennsylvania and Michigan showing that Republican vote margins in both districts dropped 18 to 19 percent from the 1970 off-year elections.

Reports were made also on registration efforts and the COPE computer program, now embracing union members in 36 states, to help secure improved registrations and voter turnout. Operations of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the Latin American Council, Frontlash and the Senior Citizens were reviewed as were developments in new campaign financing legislation at the national and state levels.

On the election of the "veto-proof" Congress, the council statement declared that "unions and their members must be more careful and selective than ever in deciding which candidates they will support." It urged that "judgments be made entirely on the records of the candidates, not on the basis of party affiliation."

Calling for an all-out commitment by all unions to join the COPE program "to the fullest extent," the council said this means a "massive effort" on registration, a full-scale educational campaign on the issues and the voting records and a drive to produce a record turnout at the polls.

Full support for COPE's $2-per-member fund drive and complete cooperation at all levels were stressed along with strengthening ties with minority, senior citizens and youth groups.

"COPE, our chief political instrument, is in peak condition," the council said. "By using it and supporting it to the best of our ability, we can help set America on a new and better course."

Social Service Units Pressed On Staff Policy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on all voluntary social service and other agencies to employ union labor, buy union-made goods and services and recognize the right of their workers to join unions and to bargain in good faith.

The policy position was spelled out by the Executive Council in a statement noting with regret that despite progress made in this area in the past few years some agencies "still do not always practice what they preach."

The council cited the current memorandum of understanding between the United Way of America and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services as a good example of the "common concern" of labor and social welfare groups for the "well-being of the total community and all citizens, including AFL-CIO members and their families."

In addition to calling for the establishment of union conditions and practices, the council requested all central labor bodies to refer all requests to boycott social service and similar agencies involved in local labor disputes to the Dept. of Community Services.

It also directed the department to intervene with the appropriate agencies "for the purpose of obtaining a speedy and satisfactory resolution of each problem."

Retiree Clubs Pressed As Key Asset of Unions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Retired union members can be an important asset to the labor movement and the country in the 1970s through union-sponsored clubs, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

They can increase their effectiveness, a council statement declared, by affiliating with the National Council of Senior Citizens to insure a stronger voice for older Americans.

Noting that the 1973 AFL-CIO convention urged all affiliates to undertake and support programs to establish retired members' clubs, the council called for a stepped-up effort. The retirement groups, the statement said, provide older workers with a forum "where they can confront the social, economic and political implications of retirement" and benefit from continued association with the trade union movement.

The 1970s will see a rising role for retiree organizations with a predicted increase of 19 percent in the number of persons retiring in the decade.

Union retiree groups can make the transition to retirement easier for older workers "by helping with financial planning and assisting the retiree in finding decent housing and medical care," the statement noted.

In addition to affiliating with the NCSC, the council urged that "every affiliated union give serious consideration to designating at least one person, preferably on a full-time basis, to work on retiree activities and act as labor liaison" with the national council.

Film Documents Oneita Mills Strike

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America released a new film that documents the long struggle and 1973 strike of workers to win their first labor contract at Oneita Mills in South Carolina.

Prints of the 26-minute film titled "Contract, Contract," can be rented for $3 from the AFL-CIO Film Library, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, or purchased for $100 from the TWUA Education Dept., 99 University Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Rubber Workers Backed on Boycott

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on all affiliates to support a boycott of the products of the R&G Sloane Manufacturing Co. of Sun Valley, Calif., to help win "justice and human dignity" for workers on strike against the firm for nearly a year.

The council action supports Rubber Workers Local 621 which has been on strike since Mar. 11, 1973, charging the company with refusal to bargain in good faith, recruiting illegal aliens and strikebreakers. The company, which manufactures plastic pipe and fittings, is "intent on breaking the union," the council said.

Health Programs Compared

WE FIND THESE GLARING DIFFERENCES between the Health Security program, which we support, and the Nixon program, which we oppose:

- Health Security would provide quality health care to all Americans as a right; the Administration bill would not. Despite its claims, the Nixon program would leave many Americans unprotected against the high cost of medical care.
- Health Security would provide strong quality and cost controls throughout, but the Administration bill would not. The Administration relies on high deductibles and co-insurance despite evidence that financial barriers to health care only delay effective treatment of illness and, thus, ultimately increase costs.
- Health Security would provide full benefits to all Americans, including all necessary hospital and physician services. According to the Administration's own estimates, at least three out of every four persons would receive no benefits under the Nixon program in any given year.
- Health Security provides for effective consumer representation at all levels to protect the patients' interests; the Nixon bill would provide none.
- Health Security would provide a single, comprehensive standard of benefits covering all Americans; the Administration bill would not. It has proposed different plans for the employed, the poor and the elderly, with varying premiums, deductibles and co-insurance.
- Health Security would be financed by social security taxes, matched by general revenue funds, with essential government control over the expenditure of funds. While this would mean a greater tax burden, it would eliminate all other medical costs to the average American.

In contrast, the President's bill would not eliminate medical costs and it would cost employers at least as much as if they were taxed. These billions of dollars and the billions paid by employes would be turned over to private insurance companies, with only the barest minimum of governmental supervision.

- Under Health Security employers and employes would pay far less money for far more protection than under the Nixon plan. The Nixon plan would require employes to pay about $150 a year for health insurance premiums for themselves and their families, plus up to $1,500 in deductibles and co-insurance, plus up to $118.80 for Medicare taxes. Under Health Security, employes would pay a maximum of $150 a year—what most are paying now just for Medicare—for complete health coverage for themselves and their families with no deductibles, no co-insurance and no added premiums.
- Health Security would begin the long-overdue process of reforming and modernizing the nation's health care system. The Administration bill would do nothing to improve the health care system.
- Health Security would remove the profit motive from providing health care; the Administration bill would not.
- Health Security would cut medical expenses for America's elderly citizens. The President's bill would increase the cost for Medicare beneficiaries.

—Excerpts from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 19, 1974, at Bal Harbour, Fla.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

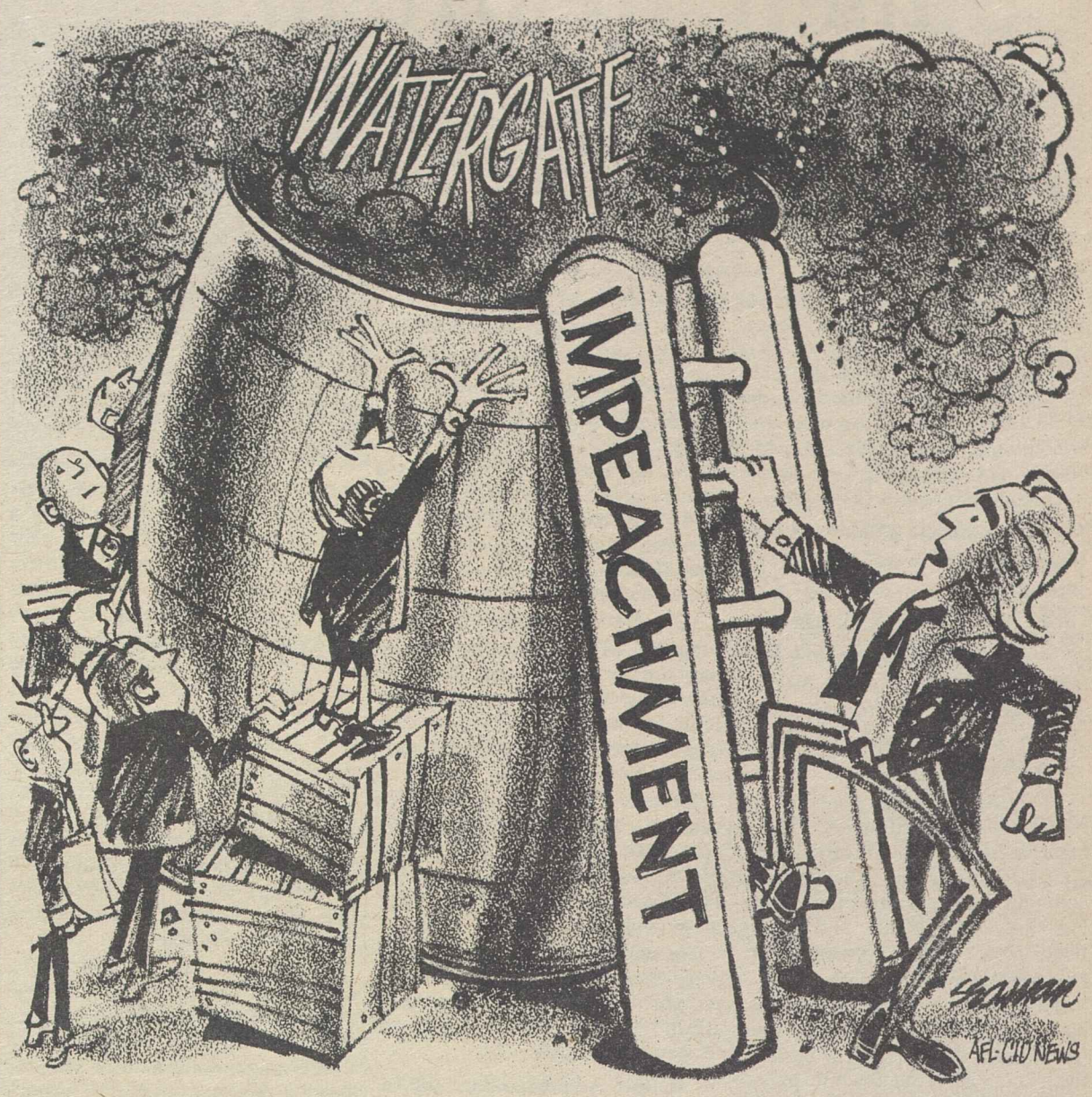
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, February 23, 1974 No. 8

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'Only One Way to Get to the Bottom!'



A Word Edgewise:

Sakharov Merits Nobel Prize For His Defense of Basic Rights

By John P. Roche

SOVIET AUTHORITIES are beginning to turn up the heat on dissenting intellectuals. Predictably, they began a campaign of personalized calumny against Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, before his arrest and deportation, which will probably produce the accusation that, at age 7, he stole kopeks from his mother's purse.

This would be comical (like the story Sam Johnson spread that his brother Lyndon cheated at dominoes) were it not for the fact that the technique has been used over and over by the KGB as a first step on the escalator to a bullet in the skull.

Like Solzhenitsyn, Andrei Sakharov has been accused of slandering the USSR and cooperating with reactionary forces in the United States to undermine detente. Characteristically, Solzhenitsyn's response to this was to nominate Academician Sakharov for the Nobel Peace Prize.

On Feb. 1 Sakharov took the opportunity to set forth in unmistakably precise language the essence of his position. The Social Democrats U.S.A. awarded him the Norman Thomas Freedom Award for his courageous advocacy of an East-West detente based upon free association and mutual trust, "a detente made secure by the introduction within the Soviet Union of a measure of political democracy and intellectual freedom."

Sakharov accepted by telephone and I believe his statement is worthy of extended quotation.

"We all welcome the negotiations that are now being held," he said, "aimed at preventing a thermonuclear world war, as well as the armaments race, and to promote negotiations aimed to increase . . . . detente. But at the same time, there continue to be arrests, interrogations, and searches of dissidents, religious persecutions, harassment of honest writers, obstacles placed in the way of free emigration and discrimination against national minorities. In an irrefutable way, this shows that the external detente is tragically not accompanied by an internal and human detente."

He then continued, urging all persons concerned with human freedom to support a six-point program: (1) "A campaign for free access by the representatives of the International Red Cross and World Health Organization to inspect the Soviet places of incarcerations and mental hospitals. (2) A campaign for amnesty of Soviet political prisoners. (3) A campaign to end discrimination against such national minorities as the Crimean Tartars, the Germans of the Volga area, and the Turk-Meskhs. (4) A campaign for freedom of emigration. (5) A campaign to defend Solzhenitsyn, linked with free distribution of his book in the USSR. (6) A campaign to defend all the honest writers who have been harassed."

"Ideological freedom in our country," he concluded, "and the survival of great literature as such are impossible if we do not struggle to defend every honest writer. I now appeal to you with respect and hope."

BY ANY RATIONAL STANDARDS of evaluation this hardly constitutes a "slanderous attack" upon the Soviet Union. I'm certain that Sakharov, like myself and the Social Democrats who gave him the award, would speak out with equal vigor against abuses of human rights by the government of the United States or of Greece or Chile or China. In his view—as in ours—human freedom is a value that transcends dotted lines on maps.

I, for example, have publicly denounced every conspiracy trail of alleged subversives since the Smith Act was first thrown at the Trotskyites in 1942. Although life got a bit tumultuous at times in the early 1950s, no governmental agency has ever accused me of being "anti-American" or of "slandering my homeland." Indeed, the reason I expressed myself as I did was that I cherish the values I take to be basic to American constitutionalism.

Sakharov, then, is no more an "agent of imperialism" than I was a supporter of the Trotskyites, the Fascists, the Communists, the Chicago 7 or the Fathers Berrigan. He is merely asserting principles affirmed in the Soviet Constitution and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which the USSR subscribed.

In short, he is an ideological patriot calling in prophetic fashion for the implementation of the abstract rights of Soviet citizens. Under the circumstances, nothing could be more fitting than the award of the Nobel Prize: freedom is an indispensable precondition for the peace that mankind so desperately seeks.

'People Want the Truth':

Impeachment Only Recourse As Nixon Refuses to 'Level'

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Impeachment of the President, Feb. 18, 1974, Bal Harbour, Fla.

EVERY DEVELOPMENT in the Watergate scandals since Oct. 22, 1973, when the 10th Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO unanimously called upon President Nixon to resign or face impeachment, underscores the necessity for a full and complete airing of the Watergate scandals.

The Constitution of the United States provides the mechanism for achieving justice—the impeachment proceeding. The impeachment process, as the Constitution makes clear, is a trial, not a declaration of guilt. Impeachment clearly is the one legal avenue of determining guilt or innocence for those charged with violating their sworn duty.

This is precisely why the AFL-CIO believes the President must be impeached and then stand trial.

The AFL-CIO has compiled, documented and published a series of statements on specific, illegal activities of the President. Individually and collectively, these actions constitute impeachable offenses.

The President has repeatedly denied guilt but offered no evidence to buttress his claims, despite endless promises to do so. He has issued so-called "white papers" which have immediately raised new questions of impropriety or illegality. He has launched and then scuttled "Operation Candor." He has arranged for political lieutenants to attack those, including the AFL-CIO, who have demanded a public airing of all of the White House involvement in the Watergate scandals.

The result has been to further undermine public confidence in the presidency, a fact proven repeatedly by every public opinion poll. No President in history has been so widely distrusted by his fellow citizens.

Following his "State of the Union" address to the Congress, the President reiterated his determination not to resign. "One year of Watergate is enough," he said, implying that the investigations had been deliberately prolonged.

The fact is that the President himself has deliberately dragged out the Watergate investigations. He refused to provide evidence to the Congress, the special prosecutor and the American people.

He created one of the worst crises in American political life when, in his attempt to conceal the White House tapes, he fired Archibald Cox, his own appointee as Special Prosecutor, and forced the resignation of the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General.

A few days later, the President capitulated and promised to produce the subpoenaed tapes.

Then he reported that two of the tapes had never existed. Finally, he reported there was an 18½-minute gap on another tape—a gap that eliminated the one key evidentiary segment of the tape. Independent experts, chosen jointly by the White House and the special prosecutor, unanimously reported that at least five separate, non-accidental erasures had taken place while the tape was in the custody of the President. Thus, evidence, vital to the search for the truth, has disappeared or been destroyed.

Most recently, he again refused to produce evidence sought by the new special prosecutor, of his own choice, taking the position that he alone had the right to decide whether evidence was essential to the search for the truth.

IN HIS ADDRESS to the Congress, the President promised qualified cooperation with the House Judiciary Committee, which is considering a bill of impeachment. He specifically and defiantly reserved to himself the decision as to what evidence he would provide the committee.

In addition to all these factors, there is the whole issue of the President's failure to pay anything approaching his fair share of income taxes. He has avoided taxes through use of every possible loophole, some probably illegal and others certainly unethical.

In short, the President has failed to obey his constitutional obligation to uphold the law. He has brought disgrace to the presidency. He has undermined public confidence in government.

He has, to this day, refused to level with the American people.

Therefore, this Executive Council reiterates the call of the convention that Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, be impeached.

We do this in the full knowledge that an impeachment trial by the full Senate, presided over by the Chief Justice, is the only way for the President to get his day in court.

But it is, too, the only way the American people can get the truth.

The truth is what America needs. It needs no more delays, deceptions, denials and defiance. Of all these, America has had enough.

Now is the time, Mr. Nixon, for the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Illegal Underpayments Worsen:

Low-Paid Workers Fall Victim To Wage-Chiseling Employers

GROWING NUMBERS of low-paid workers caught in the double squeeze of soaring inflation and rising unemployment are falling victim to employers cheating on the federal wage and hour law, union economist Rudolph Oswald declared.

Violations uncovered by wage and hour inspectors in the last half of 1973 were up 21 percent from the same period of 1972 as illegal wage underpayments topped $44 million, the research director for the Service Employes noted.

Oswald said that probably less than half of those wage underpayments will ever be recovered by the workers whose pay envelopes were shorted. Fear of being fired and lack of information are major reasons why so many workers fail to press their rights under the law, he said.

The Nixon Administration's push for so-called voluntary compliance has failed to stem abuses of the minimum wage, hours of work and child labor protections adopted by Congress 40 years ago, Oswald declared.

Stiff enforcement and stronger penalties by an expanded inspector force is the surest key to compliance, Oswald said on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Oswald said that so few inspectors are now assigned to wage and hour enforcement that it would take them 33 years to visit each of the establishments in the country that are covered by the law.

He pointed out that President Nixon's veto of the minimum wage bill last year also killed beefed-up wage and hour enforcement provisions shaped by Congress. He said the labor movement has renewed the fight to update the law, "if the Administration changes its position and signs the bill . . . we'll have an improved situation."

He said that while most employers do comply with the law, those who want to circumvent the law have an incentive to do so, knowing that even if they are caught, they will probably have to pay no more than they should have paid in the first place.

Reporters questioning Oswald on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Phillip Kadis, of the Washington Star-News and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IF THE NIXON HEALTH INSURANCE proposal, Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan or CHIP, should be enacted into law, there is almost no possibility that escalating health care costs could be restrained.

This is the conclusion reached by a staff study for the Senate Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee. The subcommittee has scheduled hearings on the massive health care industry in the spring.

One of the prime reasons that the Kennedy-Griffiths health security plan would remove the private insurance carriers from the system is that they have proven so ineffective in the past in holding down medical care costs.

Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, explained that under CHIP "competition among insurance companies all selling almost identical products will be relied on to help keep the cost of premiums and medical services down.

The Administration proposal would toss the responsibility to the states and then offers only the broadest federal guidelines for state administration of private insurance carriers.

After six years of other hearings on the health care industry, the Senate subcommittee found that private health insurance payment systems actually "support costly hospital and medical care." It pointed out:

"Hospital oriented care, in fact, alone consumes some 45 percent of the national personal health services expenditures. Yet the medical profession and private health insurance—which finances its fee-for-service system—dominate the planning and organization of health care, and all too often that care is structured around the hospital.

"Organized medicine, through its state and county medical societies, and small groups of powerful doctors who occupy strategic positions on hospital boards, have been able to enforce their preference as to the planning organization of the medical care industry.

"Not only have they controlled the planning and organization of medical care, they have seen to it that their fee-for-service sector of the health care market is protected from outside competition from more efficient delivery systems."

The concern expressed by the Senate subcommittee study is that "the private health insurance industry will become a virtual monopoly under Nixon's proposal."

THE STUDY NOTES that Congress recently passed and the President signed a bill financing Health Maintenance Organizations. Under HMOs group practice provides comprehensive care on a prepaid basis with participating physicians working pretty much full-time for the group's clientele and paid salary, partnership or other fee-for-service basis.

"We must examine the financial structure of the health care market," the subcommittee said "to determine whether HMOs have fair competitive opportunity in this system. Does the private health insurance pricing structure leave HMO at a competitive disadvantage? What effect does it have on the quality of health services? Does the consumer have a choice between the competitive delivery systems?"

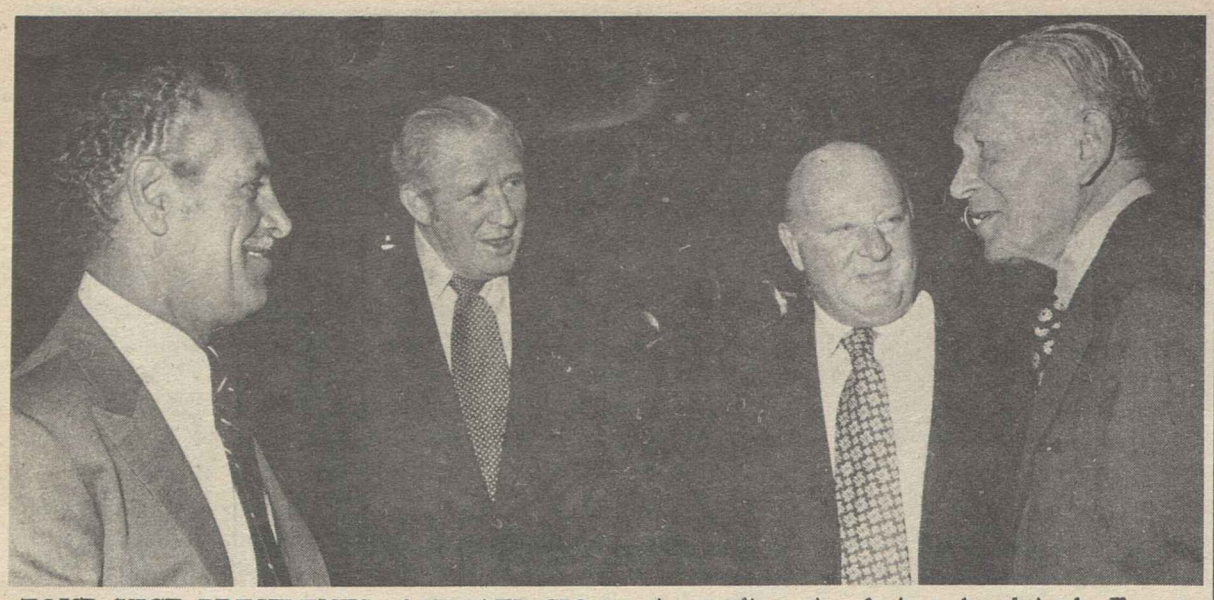
Today private health insurance, through commercial companies and the Blue Cross-Blue Shield, covered around $26 billion of care in fiscal year 1973, the subcommittee reports. A total of $31 billion was covered by direct out-of-pocket payments by consumers while federal and state funds paid for another $30 billion.

Under CHIP, the Administration would shift $27 billion from present out-of-pocket payments and public funds (mostly that portion of the $8.5 billion now being spent on Medicaid for families) to private carriers. This would increase those premiums, going through private health insurance carriers, from present levels of about $26 billion to $53 billion.

This would almost double the income through premiums of the private insurance industry in the health care field without adequate supervision or controls, the subcommittee says.



LOW-PAID WORKERS caught in the inflation-unemployment squeeze are also losing out to wage-chiseling employers, Research Director Rudolph Oswald, center, of the Service Employes said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Phillip Kadis, left, of the Washington Star-News and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.



FOUR VICE PRESIDENTS of the AFL-CIO continue a discussion during a break in the Executive Council meeting. From left: Peter Bommarito, president of the Rubber Workers; Floyd E. Smith, president of the Machinists; Joseph P. Tonelli, president of the Paperworkers, and Louis Stulberg, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Drive Pressed to Enroll Needy in Benefits Plan

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on its affiliates to help find, refer and assist all eligible persons to obtain supplemental security income benefits voted by Congress last year.

The Executive Council urged affiliates to work through their community services programs in cooperation with other interested public and voluntary groups to help develop community-wide programs to aid the aged, blind and disabled for whom the benefits are designed.

The first session of the 93rd Congress replaced the old state-federal categorical programs for these groups with the SSI program that sets nationwide eligibility standards and benefit amounts.

The new program went into effect at the beginning of 1974 and tens of thousands previously ineligible are now in line to receive the new benefits.

The council statement also urged "that every effort be made to insure equity between future applicants and present recipients. Money saved by many states as a result of the implementation of the federal SSI program should be used, in whole or part, to improve or provide state payments above the federal minimum."

The supplemental benefits amount to an income floor for persons 65 or older and the disabled and blind of any age.

Persons without substantial assets or other income are guaranteed payments of $140 a month for individuals and $190 for a couple—with the payments rising to $146 for an individual and $219 for a couple in July.

In nearly all cases, the guaranteed income is even higher, since the first $20 of social security or other retirement income is not deducted from the supplemental allowance, nor is the first $65 a month of wages or self-employment income.

Thus, an eligible individual receiving $90 a month in social security benefits would have only $70 subtracted from his supplemental payment. He would receive total benefits of $160 now and $166 in July.

Many persons who qualify for supplemental benefits have not applied for them through their local social security offices, and labor's program is keyed to seeking out and informing those who may be eligible.

16 Referred Resolutions Acted Upon by Council

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Protection for employes under public sector pension plans and re-establishment of a federal committee on apprenticeship won approval of the AFL-CIO Executive Council as it acted on 16 of 25 resolutions referred to it by the 10th convention.

The council also approved two substitute statements on lowering the retirement age and relations between organized labor and social agencies in its consideration of the referred resolutions.

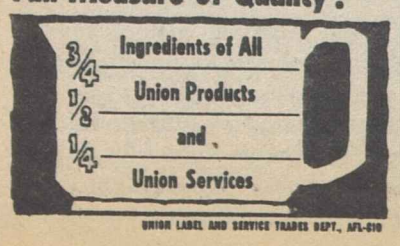
The council non-concurred in five resolutions ranging from tax formulas to zip codes and compulsory overtime and decided no action was needed on four others because the questions were moot or current policy covered the problems raised.

Three resolutions were referred to various departments for further analysis and recommendation and nine were held in abeyance pending further study.

In the resolution on pension plans, the council approved language "that the AFL-CIO urges Congress to give protection for employes covered under public sector pension plans similar to that the AFL-CIO is urging for private sector plans and specifically including the same minimum standards of fiduciary responsibility, vesting and re-insurance as for plans in the private sector and the same standards of funding as for multi-employer plans."

In approving the resolution on apprenticeship, the council agreed that the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship composed of those labor and management organizations that fund and support the apprenticeship concept be re-established and that any policy or procedural action on apprenticeship be deferred until the committee is reformed and has had the opportunity to make recommendations.

Full Measure of Quality!



Backpay Rule Is Equalized In Aerospace

Aerospace workers due backpay under a Dec. 12, 1973, Cost of Living Council ruling will receive the money on the basis of actual hours worked, the COLC said in a modified decision.

Last December, the council ordered five big aerospace companies to pay 120,000 members of the Machinists and the unaffiliated Auto Workers a 17-cent hourly wage increase denied them three years ago by the now-defunct Pay Board.

In its order, the COLC stipulated some workers were to have their backpay computed on the basis of actual hours worked while others would receive a flat $6.80 per week—17 cents multiplied by 40 hours—during their period of eligibility.

The Machinists, however, asked the COLC to reconsider its Dec. 12 ruling on grounds of an "administrative oversight" which left out IAM District 837 members in St. Louis from the backpay order, and because overtime was excluded from the backpay computation at one of the firms, McDonnell Douglas. The Auto Workers also protested the ruling.

The COLC's latest ruling supports the Machinists' objections on both counts, and orders all workers paid on the same basis of actual hours worked.

The decision, based on recommendations of a special aerospace arbitration panel appointed by COLC Director John T. Dunlop, was "designed to provide a more equitable treatment for all the employes involved," the council said.

Other companies affected by the decision are Rockwell International, LTV Aerospace Corp., Lockhead and Boeing.

Eligibility workers will receive the backpay payments this year on a quarterly basis, except in those instances in which lump-sum payents are deemed more practical, the COLC said.

Job Injury Benefit Study Data Available

A complete set of materials published by the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws may be obtained without cost from the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Social Security in Washington.

The material includes the commission's final report, a compendium on workmen's compensation and three volumes of supplemental studies. James R. O'Brien, assistant director of the Dept. of Social Security, notes the supply is limited.

In Plastics Industry:

Cancer Deaths Spur Job Health Demands

By John R. Oravec

The mounting death toll of liver cancer deaths and related illnesses among workers in a key segment of the plastics industry demands immediate control of vinyl chloride usage, organized labor declared at federal hearings.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. called on the Labor Dept. to impose an emergency temporary standard that would prevent any worker contact or exposure to vinyl chloride during its production and polymerization.

Current federal regulations permit worker exposure of 500 parts vinyl chloride per 1 million parts of air—a level that even many employers find excessive.

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration scheduled the hearings after four workers at a Kentucky plant died of hemangiosarcoma—a liver cancer linked to their long exposure to vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride.

The death of a fifth worker has since been traced to the cancer-causing agent, and a sixth worker who has been in contact with vinyl chloride on the job for a dozen years is bleeding to death, according to the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health.

Some of these cancer fatalities were uncovered by rechecking the death certificates and medical histories of long-deceased employes of the B. F. Goodrich polyvinyl chloride plant in Louisville.

Many more liver cancer deaths—still undetected—are suspected in other plants around the country where vinyl chloride is produced or polymerized. Medical experts believe that numerous deaths caused every year by hemangiosarcoma are frequently overlooked or misdiagnosed.

This has prompted NIOSH to launch a study into the death certificates and case histories of workers at vinyl chloride plants in the Midwest, where much of the industry is concentrated.

While the IUD urged the Secretary of Labor to issue an emergency standard immediately, industry representatives called for a long-range study before stricter controls on vinyl chloride are imposed. B. F. Goodrich told the hearing panel, however, that it has voluntarily reduced the concentration of vinyl chloride at the Louisville plant to 50 parts per million.

Presenting the testimony of AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter Bommarito, chairman of the IUD safety and health committee, Louis Beliczky stressed that urgent action by the Labor Dept. is necessary.

Beliczky, industrial hygiene director of the Rubber Workers, said that workers' lives could be saved through reduced exposure to the cancer-causing agent.

He also called for an immediate reduction in the concentration of vinyl chloride in packaged polyvinyl chloride to less than 1 part per million.

Dr. Henry Anderson, of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine and clinical consultant to the IUD, told the panel that an extensive medical examination program also must be set up to protect the vinyl chloride workers.

Another IUD consultant, Dr. Thomas F. Mancuso of the University of Pittsburgh department of occupational health, urged that the Labor Dept. act without delay on an emergency standard.

Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of the Mount Sinai school, pointed out that although the liver cancer disease is not well understood, it is a long-existing problem. He noted that liver damage was found among vinyl chloride workers in Russia in 1949 and in numerous other workers in other European countries since.

He warned that related laboratory studies indicate that vinyl chloride could lead to other serious problems besides liver cancer.

"Experience with other carcinogenic agents, as asbestos, has taught us that when a material causes cancer in one organ, it often does in other tissues as well," Selikoff said.

A major problem in the liver cancer research on vinyl chloride is the long latency period between exposure and detection.

"The Louisville tumors," Selikoff said, "appeared in workers 14 to 27 years from onset of their work exposure."

Selikoff's warning that vinyl chloride could produce cancer in other body cells was substantiated at the hearing by an Italian researcher.

Prof. Cesare Maltoni of the University of Bolonga told the panel that he had produced cancer in the liver and other vital organs of laboratory rodents by exposing them to vinyl chloride.

Maltoni said the animals developed the disease at exposure levels of 250 parts vinyl chloride per million—one-half the current allowable limit of federal standards.



LEADERS OF industrial, professional and craft unions find common ground at the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting. Federation vice presidents shown here are, from left: President Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, President Frederick O'Neal of the Actors & Artistes and President S. Frank Raftery of the Painters.

Asks Rational Energy Policy:

Maritime Unions Cite Impact Of Fuel Crisis on Shipping

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The critical impact of the energy crisis on the maritime industry received major attention at the executive board meeting of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. here.

In a series of statements and reports the board examined the crisis and its effects on foreign-flag shipping, the transportation of oil and other energy sources in worldwide trade, the impact of trade legislation and above all a rational energy policy for the United States.

In a detailed 62-page report titled "America's Oil Industry: End of a Myth," the MTD declared:

"The Congress should continue to investigate the true causes and nature of the energy crisis . . . to insure that the American people will never again find themselves at the mercy of a small group of multinational oil companies and oil producing nations. . . . Shortages whether contrived or real are costing Americans in terms of jobs, higher prices and a disruption in their way of life."

Congress should "immediately examine the performance of the oil industry to determine whether or not it is in fact a public utility," the report said.

It described the oil companies as the same ones "who have used American tax dollars to develop Arab oil—oil used as a political and economic weapon against this country. They have warned of a domestic refining capacity shortage but constructed refineries overseas; they wrapped themselves around the mandatory oil import quota system until it became profitable to drop it; and, they have misled the government and the public regarding present and past fuel supply shortages."

They are now claiming, the report continued, that foreign flag tankers are under "effective control" of the U.S., but "there is no evidence to show that these vessels would be any more available to the United States than the foreign oil owned by America's oil companies has been since October."

On simple information about the energy crisis the report pointed out that "the American people do not know how much oil and gasoline is produced and at what cost, nor do they know how much supply is being stockpiled by the oil companies to be sold only when prices rise."

Turning to various legislative approaches now before Congress, the MTD report said that "not only must windfall profit and special unemployment legislation be passed, but Congress must act swiftly on many other measures, including legislation giving the federal government regulatory power over the oil industry."

In other statements the board:

- Called for an "equitable and and coordinated national U.S. energy policy" that will preserve the competitiveness of the U.S. merchant marine. The shipping industry has been the victim not only of the severe fuel shortages in Europe but also of unconscionable price hikes of fuel in the United States. All industries, the statement stressed, should obtain the fuel needed to maintain a substantial level of operation and employment.
- Urged a strong and coordinated domestic program to strive for oil independence and secure sufficient domestic supplies of minerals, with attention to deep seabed minerals.
- Stressed support for U.S.-flag shipping for oil and other products in view of the myth that the country has "effective control" over foreign-flag shipping such as that registered with Liberia, the nation that has issued an executive order forbidding Liberian flag vessels regardless of ownership from carrying arms to the Middle East, thus determining policy for U.S.-owned ships.
- Asked renewed efforts to win passage of legislation reserving an important percentage of all U.S. oil imports for American-flag tankers.
- Called for creation of guidelines in foreign trade legislation relating to loans and other aid to developing nations that would use U.S. tax dollars "to deprive Americans of jobs or to weaken American industry."
- **Gave a top priority to the defeat of the Administration's trade bill when it comes up in the Senate on the basis that it is "worse than no bill at all." The board called for intensifying "our political efforts" to elect a Congress in 1974 that will enact the proposals and principles contained in the Burke-Hartke bill.**
- Urged Congress to outlaw strikebreaking "mutual aid" pacts, such as the agreement by airlines to reimburse companies for strike losses.
- Opposed a congressional reorganization plan that would abolish the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee and shift its functions to other committees.



IMPACT OF ENERGY CRISIS was explored by the executive board of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. at its Bal Harbour, Fla., meeting. MTD President Paul Hall is shown with Peter M. McGavin, left, the department's executive secretary-treasurer, and William Moody, MTD administrator, right.

Wholesale Prices Soar, Factory Output Drops

(Continued from Page 1)

percent jump if figured on an annual basis. The January rise was the biggest since last August when the President removed most of last summer's price freeze and prices skyrocketed.

- Factory output, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board index, fell another eight-tenths of 1 percent, the sharpest decline since August 1971. The production decline, while largely a reflection of cutbacks in the auto industry, was widespread throughout the economy.

Commenting on the reports, Meany observed that the price tags on food and fuel—basic costs to every American family—are astronomically high, and there's no relief in sight.

"The living standards of American workers are being continuously undermined. Workers must be free to bring their wages in line with the cost of living."

About 70 percent of the total rise in the January wholesale price index was attributable to price increases for fuels, farm products and processed foods and feeds, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said in releasing the figures. BLS said 51 percent of the overall increase was due to price jumps for agriculture-related items alone.

The January price rise raised the index to 150.4, an increase of 20.8 percent over the year-earlier level. To put the increase in perspective, the average year-to-year rise in the WPI has been approximately 2.8 percent over the past 27 years. The only higher increase was a 22 percent jump between September 1946 and September 1947.

While last month's sharpest increases were for fuels, there were price rises across the board, in every sector of the economy. BLS said prices went up in 14 of the 15 major commodity groups on which it keeps tabs. The only category to post a decline was lumber and wood products, which reflected price decreases for softwood plywood and softwood lumber.

Fuels accounted for almost 40 percent of the January rise in industrial commodities, BLS noted. Refined petroleum products rose 7.7 percent, chiefly reflecting higher prices for gasoline and residual fuels. Crude petroleum prices zoomed 22 percent over the month. Coal prices rose 3.6 percent.

Industrial commodities, which account for 69 percent of the overall wholesale price index, rose 2.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, and lifted the industrial commodities index to 17.1 percent above the January 1973 level.

Nonferrous metals registered the most important advance in the metals groups, rising 3.5 percent over the month. Increases also were posted for chemicals and allied products, 2.2 percent; paper products, 3.3 percent; textile products, 1.8 percent, and nonmetallic mineral products, 4.6 percent.

Consumer finished goods, a selection of food and nonfood items that closely parallels products covered by the bureau's consumer price index, climbed 2.8 percent, seasonally adjusted.

The huge 5.1 percent jump in farm products and processed foods and feeds followed four months of steady declines or relatively slight increases. The jump was the highest since last August's 19.3 percent rise following the end of the Administration's price freeze.

Price increases at the wholesale level usually are translated into consumer price rises in a few weeks, depending on the product.

Seminar Decries Lack of Expertise In Press Coverage of Labor News

By Alexander Uhl
Press Associates, Inc.

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Failure of the daily press to cover collective bargaining and the labor movement through trained labor specialist reporters was blamed for poor reporting in these fields by participants at the second seminar on collective bargaining and the news media here.

Speaker after speaker, including many of the newsmen themselves, expressed regret that too often reporters with inadequate background in the labor movement were turned loose on stories frequently of national importance.

A number of reporters at a meeting sponsored by the Institute of Collective Bargaining, of which AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland is president, read papers on various aspects of the collective bargaining process and what can be done to make reporting of it more efficiently.

Edward Kelly, veteran labor reporter for the Buffalo Evening News, spoke on how trade unions can help to improve media coverage of collective bargaining. His sharpest point was the inability of reporters in cities other than those with union headquarters to get news of what is going on during negotiations.

"Bargaining coverage—at the local, not the national, level," he said, "ranges from comprehensive and expert in a few communities, notably the large urban centers, to inadequate, inaccurate, uninformed, and even non-existent in others."

Labor participants on this panel included Albert J. Zack, AFL-CIO director of public relations as chairman; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Transport Workers President Matthew Guinan, and Machinists' president Floyd E. Smith.

They declared that newspapers in general were interested only in dramatic labor news such as strikes while ignoring many other labor activities, especially in the field of community services. They particularly stressed the failure of newspapers except for a relative few to cover labor news, including collective bargaining, through reporters expert in the labor-management field.

In summation, Zack said, "The people we are not reaching are the editors and publishers to convince them to give labor news the play it deserves—not in terms of strikes—but in terms of the overall picture."

Damon Stetson, labor specialist for the New York Times, spoke on how "neutrals" can help improve coverage of collective bargaining. He called on mediators to help in the process of informing the public of what goes on during the collective bargaining process.

Participants were Gordon Cole, editor of the Machinist, who chaired the seminar; and three widely noted mediators; David L. Cole, chairman of the National Commission for Industrial Peace; Sam Kagel, veteran mediator in the San Francisco area, and James McPherson of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Stetson's plea for mediators to play a more active role "in insuring accurate and informative coverage of labor negotiations" largely fell on deaf ears. The three mediators said they could provide preliminary information on the issues involved and interpretations when the negotiations were over, but not during the course of actual negotiations.

James B. Strong, labor reporter for the Chicago Tribune, in a paper on how management could help to improve coverage of collective bargaining, said that both labor and management "had obligations to provide equal candor in an effort to give accurate and vital information in a concerned economy."

Theodore W. Kheel, administrative director of the Institute of Collective Bargaining and himself a noted mediator, made a final summation on the need for better media coverage of collective bargaining, notably through more skilled reporting through knowledgeable specialists in the field.



Full Services Program for Elderly Urged

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called for development and passage by Congress of "a comprehensive system of services for the elderly" to be included in any national health program that may be adopted.

The Executive Council said that non-institutional services for the elderly are given little or no attention in most communities and where available they are fragmented in a variety of agencies.

The core of any service system for the elderly should be an effective home health services program, but where they are found they are underfinanced and deficient in many essential elements. Tight restrictions have created roadblocks in the development of such services under Medicare and Medicaid with less than 1 percent of Medicare funds now going to home health care, the council statement noted.

Watergate Toll:

Loss of 'Safest' Seat Shakes Republicans

President Nixon's Watergate role dragged the Republican Party down to defeat in one of the GOP's "safest" congressional districts, and the political repercussions shook the White House.

Democrat Richard VanderVeen, whose call for Nixon's resignation dominated the election campaign, won the House seat vacated by Vice President Gerald R. Ford. VanderVeen, unsuccessful in three previous tries for public office, upset a strong Republican candidate, the majority leader of the state Senate.

Michigan's state Republican chairman had no doubts as to why the 5th congressional district elected its first Democrat since 1910:

"Watergate killed us," he said bluntly.

AFL-CIO President George Meany saw the Michigan special election as a clearcut referendum on Nixon's status and credibility.

Its message, he told reporters covering the AFL-CIO Executive Council sessions in Florida, was that "the people don't want Watergate to go away and do want Nixon to go away."

At this point, Meany said, "the greatest service Nixon could perform for the country" would be to resign. That would "spare us the experience of going through impeachment or possibly spare us three more years of uncertainty and of mistrust on the part of the people of the man in the White House."

If Ford succeeded to the presidency, Meany said, he would at least have "credibility."

The Michigan election was the second turnover in two weeks of a House seat last held by a Republican. It was considered a more convincing demonstration of the impact of the Watergate scandals than the narrow victory of Democrat John P. Murtha in a Pennsylvania special election in which the President's status was not made an open campaign issue.

In both elections, the labor movement was united behind the Democratic candidates and worked actively to get out the vote.

Nixon had handily carried the Michigan district, not just in 1972 but also in 1968 when the statewide vote went for Hubert H. Humphrey. Republican National Chairman George Bush told reporters: "Candidly, this is a seat we felt confident we would hold in spite of the national problems."

The final unofficial tally gave VanderVeen 53,008 votes to 46,159 for his Republican opponent.

While Nixon's press secretary said "it's hard to say" what impact Watergate had on the outcome, other Republicans had no doubts.

Michigan Republican Chairman William McLaughlin said "that's the issue that VanderVeen made. We got our Republicans out, and that's a Republican district. Without a doubt, there is a message. People don't like what's going on in Washington."

Vice President Ford, who had campaigned for the GOP candidate, expressed his shock at the outcome and publicly urged Nixon to release the tapes the White House claims will prove the President's innocence.

Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott (Pa.), who has gone out on a limb to defend the President, was quoted as saying that in light of the results Nixon might consider "any advice" that Senate and House Republican leaders offer him.

From the conservative wing the Republican Party, Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio said bluntly that the party's fate shouldn't be tied to Nixon's "sinking ship."

As for the new congressman from Michigan, who focused on Nixon and Watergate after a mid-January poll had showed him trailing 60 to 28 percent, he said his main goal this year will be the removal of Nixon from office.



VOTERS' VERDICT on President Nixon in Michigan's heavily Republican 5th congressional district was the election of Democrat Richard F. VanderVeen, shown at the victory celebration with his wife, Marion.

Pension C-O-L Clause Extended to Can Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

through Feb. 28, 1977. The pacts are expected to serve as a model for 53 smaller firms employing 9,200 additional workers.

Ratified by the union's container industry conference, the new contracts provide a 61-cent hourly wage increase over the life of the agreements—28 cents the first year, 16 cents the second and 17 cents the third. A four-tenths of a cent boost in increments between job classes becomes effective in the third year.

A major gain is improved benefits for workers who are forced into early retirement because of plant closings or layoffs.

Workers 50 or over with at least 20 years of service or workers of any age with a combination of age and service totaling 75 had been eligible for a supplemental retirement benefit of $130 a month until the age of 62, when social security benefits would begin. Under the new agreement, the supplement is raised to $230 a month, in addition to their regular pension.

Workers who transfer to other locations because of plant closings will also receive improved benefits and allowances—including such features as a transfer bonus of several thousand dollars for long-service workers in addition to moving allowances and such items as payment of closing costs on a new home.

A worker with 17 or more years of service affected by a plant shutdown would also have the option of collecting the cash value of his deferred, vested pension in place of a future pension.

Other contract improvements include:

- The cost-of-living adjustment of 45 cents received during the last two years of the old contract, including the 9 cents that came due on Feb. 15, was incorporated into the permanent wage rates.
- A new cost-of-living formula providing for increases of one cent an hour for each three-tenths of 1 percent increase in the consumer price index, instead of each four-tenths of 1 percent rise as provided under the old agreements.
- A reduction in the normal retirement age from 65 to 62.
- Improved medical and hospitalization benefits, including a prepaid dental program which becomes effective Aug. 1, 1975.
- A new sickness and accident program with improved weekly benefits, scaled to employe earnings.
- A liberalized vacation schedule. Employes with 17 years of service will receive four weeks' vacation as of Jan. 1, 1976. Those with 25 or more years of service will get five weeks effective Jan. 1, 1977.

Pension improvements will raise benefits from $8.50 a month to a range of $11-to-$15 a month per year of service, effective in the second year of the agreement. The precise amount will be related to the worker's pay level.

"This means that a 30-year man who previously would receive a $255 per month pension will now receive from $330 to $450 per month, depending upon his earnings level," the Steelworkers noted.

Also, the contracts call for reduction of the pension vesting requirement from 15 to 10 years, effective Mar. 1, 1974. And employes who retired under earlier agreements will receive increases in their benefits ranging from $15 to $60 per month. The bigger increases will go to retirees receiving the smallest amounts.

Among other improved benefits, the new contracts provide for a program of expedited arbitration similar to that in existence in the basic steel industry.

House Okays 13.6% Boost For Veterans

The House unanimously approved a 13.6 percent increase in educational benefit payments for veterans, completely ignoring President Nixon's attempt to cut back the amount of the increase.

Nixon sought to head off passage of the House bill with a Jan. 28 message proposing an 8 percent increase for veterans in school or on-the-job training programs.

The House Veterans Affairs Committee, in a report signed by all Republicans as well as Democratic members, said it was "at a loss" to understand Nixon's proposal. The rise in the cost of living since benefits were last adjusted in 1972, it noted, would exceed 13 percent by the time the new law would take effect.

The AFL-CIO had called for an even higher increase, stressing that educational benefits for Vietnam-era veterans are substantially less in value than those provided after World War II, when full tuition was paid in addition to a living allowance.

The bill the House sent to the Senate by a 382-0 vote would raise the payment for a single veteran attending a full-time educational program from the present $220 to $250 a month. With one dependent, the benefit would rise from $261 to $297. And for two dependents, it would go from $298 to $339.

Apprentices and others taking on-the-job training would receive a $182 monthly supplement, up from $160, for the first six months of their training. Dependent allowances would be comparably increased.

Raises would also be provided for the subsequent six-month periods, when the veterans' benefits decline as wages paid to apprentices and trainees rise closer to the journeyman level.

The legislation also would liberalize eligibility for vocational rehabilitation assistance to disabled veterans and would extend from eight years to 10 years the period after discharge from the armed services that a veteran could apply for educational benefits.

Machinists Disillusioned with Nixon, Poll Finds 72 Percent Back Ouster

Members of the Machinists' union are strongly disillusioned with the President on Watergate and with his Administration on economic policy, the fuel shortage and foreign trade.

They expressed their disaffection in replying to a poll conducted by the IAM, a broad sampling of the union's membership on key issues facing the country.

Every 50th member on the union's mailing list was sent a questionnaire and 5,000 were returned. They showed that:

- 72 percent think that either President Nixon should resign or Congress should move for impeachment; only 8.5 percent think the President is doing a good job and deserves support. Of the 72 percent, 49 percent believe the President should resign, 23 percent want Congress to move for impeachment.
- Nearly 61 percent think that government stabilization policies have slowed down wage increases but not price increases. Almost 27 percent believe the Nixon policies have contributed to higher prices; only 10.7 percent are willing to defend the program.
- Almost 30 percent have been hurt by the fuel shortage and 63 percent said "no" when asked if they thought the government is handling the shortage fairly. Less than 20 percent voted for gas rationing.
- 72 percent voted against giving the President authority to ease restrictions on imports in dealing with other nations and supported limitations on export of capital and technology.

IAM President Floyd Smith said of the poll results that "never before have I known machinists and mechanics to be so distrustful of so many leaders of our government in both the executive and legislative branches.

"They are becoming convinced that their government is rigged for the benefit of big corporations and the richest families. . . . Unless Congress can develop more backbone, this disenchantment could become dangerous."

The random selection of members to be sent questionnaires resulted in 15,000 sent out. About 5,000 filled-out questionnaires were mailed to IAM headquarters where they were key-punched and fed into a computer. The IAM said that the returns can be examined by reporters at the union's Washington headquarters.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told reporters at a press conference in Bal Harbour, Fla., that the Machinists' poll was "a real good job." Citing the figures on members backing resignation or impeachment, he said, "I'm sure that reflects the thinking of our membership generally, not just the Machinists' union."

2-23-74

Senate Energy Action Defies Threat of Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

thorized to ration gasoline if supplies remain substantially short of demand.

The Administration would have broad powers to curtail public and private use of energy, compel electric generating plants capable of using both oil and coal to switch to coal, change transportation schedules, require higher production rates at domestic oilfields and take other conservation steps.

But Congress would in effect retain a veto. Before Mar. 15, any emergency measures could be overturned within 15 days by either the House or the Senate. A conservation order issued after Mar. 15 would take effect 15 days later unless disapproved within that time by the House or Senate. And actions after Sept. 1 would have to go through the regular legislative process.



Union Wins 21-Month Farah Struggle

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, March 2, 1974 | 7 | No. 9

Council Pushes Programs To Halt Economic 'Chaos'

Recognition By Farah Ends Strike

The Farah strike and boycott is over — thanks to millions of Americans who helped keep it going for 21 months.

It was settled the only way it could honorably end—with union recognition for the workers who make Farah slacks. Nearly all of them are Chicano, most are women, and they persevered against what once seemed hopeless odds.

In the end, it was William F. Farah who blinked and decided not to destroy with stubbornness the business he had built from scratch.

Farah had insisted that his workers didn't want a union. After all, fewer than 3,000 of a labor force that once was nearly 10,000 were actually on the picket lines.

The Clothing Workers came up with cards signed by more than two-thirds of all the workers—non-strikers as well as strikers. With the consent of both parties, the mayor of El Paso, Tex., supervised the verification of the card check.

The figures stood up.

And reporters in New York who showed up at a hastily called Sunday morning press conference were witnesses to a new chapter in American labor history.

There with Willie Farah were the top officials of the Clothing Workers — President Murray H.

(Continued on Page 12)



SUCCESSFUL END to Farah strike and boycott through recognition of the union is hailed by AFL-CIO President George Meany at a news conference following the Executive Council meeting. With him are Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley, right, and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman.

Nixon Vows Veto:

Energy Bill Clears Final House Hurdle

Congress ended more than three months of stalemate by passing energy emergency legislation that is now likely to run into the new roadblock of a veto by President Nixon.

Nixon has said he would veto any measure containing a rollback in crude oil prices. And that provision is a part of the bill, which passed its final major hurdle in a 258-151 House vote.

The bill also provides for an extension of the unemployment assistance available to workers whose job loss is clearly attributable to the energy shortage or its ripple effects.

It provides for as much as a year of unemployment compensation payments when job loss is "attributable to fuel allocations, fuel pricing, consumer buying decisions clearly influenced by the energy crisis and governmental action associated with the energy crisis."

The bill also equips the Administration to curb energy consumption including the power to ration gasoline, and provides for hardship loans to homeowners and small businesses.

Because of the more than three-month delay in getting final passage of the bill, Senate and House conferees built in a provision that speeds up clearance of Administration actions to increase the supply of oil and related products.

Any federal regulation proposed to Congress before Mar. 15 goes

(Continued on Page 11)

Pension Safeguards Approved by House

The House has passed a pension reform bill which provides federal standards for the funding and vesting of private pension plans and includes a system of insuring against loss of pensions when companies go bankrupt.

The bill passed the House by a vote of 375-4. The Senate, which previously had adopted a different version, is expected now to take up the bill in the form passed by the House. The bill was presented to the House in a substitute worked out by Rep. John Dent (D-Pa.), floor manager of the House Labor Committee, and Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.), floor manager for the House Ways & Means Committee.

The bill does not require any company to begin a pension plan, but sets up standards for those that exist. About 30 million U.S. workers are currently covered by private pension plans. That is about 42 percent of total nonfarm employment.

The strong backing of the AFL-CIO for the measure was expressed in a letter to all con-

(Continued on Page 11)

Nixon's Policies Draw Sharp Fire

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Administration's economic and energy policies have brought recession, inflation and chaos to the nation and new programs are urgently needed to keep the damage from spreading.

Along with the demand for new economic programs the AFL-CIO renewed its call for the impeachment of President Nixon and for an all-out mobilization of the labor movement in the 1974 elections to win a "veto-proof" Congress.

These were the major themes of the federation's Executive Council sessions here, the six-day mid-winter meetings that took stock of the state of the nation and the trade union movement since the AFL-CIO's 10th convention in October 1973.

The council found that the "second Nixon recession has begun," that controls have created "confusion and chaos" and continuing inflation and "must not be renewed in any guise" and that to date the Administration has come up with mere "soothing rhetoric" to handle the tremendous burdens imposed on the country by the energy emergency.

The Administration's policies on tax reform, international trade, the minimum wage, education, housing and unemployment compensation as well as health insurance and other health and welfare programs came under sharp criticism from the council in a series of statements.

Its policies on U.S.-Soviet trade and a general posture of detente were called into question by the council, which warned of the dangers of relying on Soviet words and promises and of giving the USSR special treatment.

On internal matters, the council approved top staff for the new Dept. of Organization & Field Services and its mission of coordinating all AFL-CIO activities at the regional level. It voted to give the Murray-Green Award to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and hailed the Clothing Workers' victory at Farah and the promise it

(Continued on Page 3)

Elimination of Controls 'In Any Guise' Pressed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Administration's wage-price controls program which has created "economic imbalance, confusion and chaos . . . should be ended now . . . it must not be renewed in any guise."

This was the strong unanimous feeling of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a statement that declared on the basis of the past 30 months "the Nixon Administration will never institute a program of even-handed controls, based on the principle of fairness, justice and equal sacrifice."

The past 30 months, it added, have proven the Administration's program a "complete and utter failure (that) has done nothing to curb inflation . . . it is simply a fraud."

The council called for action to "correct the root causes of inflation" including tax bonanzas to business and the wealthy, unregulated and subsidized exports of farm products and crude materials, the export of capital and technology and the high interest rates that raise costs and prices.

The council asserted that "there can be no justification whatsoever for a 5.5 percent standard for wage

(Continued on Page 3)



APPOINTMENTS TO NEW AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services are announced by Federation President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. Alan Kistler, left, will direct the new department. Donald Slaiman, right, was named deputy director.

Nixon's Tax Avoidance Example Spurs Renewed Call for Reforms

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"Events of the past few months have shockingly and graphically illustrated the inequities of the nation's tax structure and the urgent need to close loopholes and enact an excess profits tax," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

Noting that some 80 million Americans are now going through the annual task of filing their income tax returns, the council said:

"The chore has always been laborious, but the tax avoidance examples set by the President of the United States, the recently resigned Vice President of the United States and the nation's multinational oil giants have made the task more maddening than ever before."

The council called President Nixon's tax returns a "shocking example of how those with wealth and privilege can manipulate the tax laws to avoid their fair share and heap the burdens on those who can least afford them."

It noted that the Internal Revenue Service reports that in 1970 there were 24 persons with incomes in the $200,000-to-$500,000 range who paid federal incomes taxes of $800 or less. "The President was among that group," the council said, paying $792.81 in federal income taxes—about the same amount as a family of four earning $8,250.

For the first four years of his presidency, the Council added, "President Nixon's income tax payments amounted to 7 percent of his income. A working family pays about 10 percent."

The council also denounced Nixon's so-called windfall profits tax proposal on oil company profiteering. "What was proposed," the Council stated, "was not a tax on profits—'windfall,' 'excess,' or otherwise. It was an excise tax on barrels of crude oil—designed to be borne by the consumer and to pave the way for further oil price increases and even greater oil company profits."

After-tax profit increases of the five major oil companies in 1973 ranged from 45 percent to 79 percent, compared with an increase for all corporations of 26.7 percent.

The council called for:

- Immediate enactment of an excess profits tax, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1973, modeled after the Korean War tax.
- Elimination of depletion allowances and intangible drilling cost write-offs on foreign-produced oil.
- Treatment of foreign income taxes as deductible costs of doing business rather than the present practice of crediting them dollar-for-dollar against a company's U.S. income tax liability.
- Taxing foreign-earned income in the year it is earned just like the income of domestic corporations and American workers. U.S. corporations now pay no income taxes on the profits of foreign subsidiaries until such profits are brought back to the United States —which may be never.
- Speedy phase-out of percentage depletion and the loophole that permits the immediate write-off of "intangible" drilling costs on domestic operations.

The council also repeated its call for tax justice by closing such loopholes as the half-tax on capital gains, fast depreciation and investment credit.

"The unfairly high share of the cost of government borne by low, moderate and middle-income taxpayers must be reduced," the council added. "And the federal government must have the funds necessary to meet its responsibilities in eliminating the present gaps in essential public facilities and services and to provide for the future health and well-being of the nation."

It said action to close tax loopholes would be a "signal" to workers and consumers that "their government is interested in their welfare and willing to act accordingly."

"The federal income tax is a system of self-assessment. Its success depends on the honesty of the American people and the faith and confidence they have in their government.

"Political scandal, gross economic mismanagement and the clear threat of a deep recession have put confidence in government at an all-time low," the council said.

It cited five benefits that would be achieved by "substantive loophole closing and immediate enactment of an excess profits tax:"

1.—Add a vitally needed measure of confidence in government.

2.—Add some balance and equity to the economy and help to preclude a recession.

3.—Provide billions of dollars to finance essential public investments in areas such as health, housing, mass transit, resource conservation and development, education and jobs.

4.—Curb the flow abroad of U.S. capital and technology at the expense of American production and jobs.

5.—Help ensure that during this emergency millions of Americans will not be forced to sacrifice and endure hardship while a small portion of society is profiting unfairly, unnecessarily and inequitably.

Bill Pressed To Ban Airline Strike Alliance

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on Congress to outlaw the airline industry's Mutual Aid Pact, which it described as a system of strike insurance.

Since 1958, when the pact was established by the major U.S. air carriers, the aid agreement has led to an increase in the number and duration of labor disputes involving signatories of the pact, the council noted in a statement here.

The average airline strike has lengthened from 15 to more than 100 days over the 16-year period. An estimated $317 million in benefits has been paid out under the agreement to make up for losses incurred by struck carriers.

"The losses and inconveniences to airport communities and the traveling public have been substantial," the council said.

"In part, the Mutual Aid Pact operates with funds that come from the federal treasury inasmuch as local service airlines subsidized by the federal treasury are members of the pact, and contribute to struck airlines whenever their employes go on strike."

The council urged Congress specifically to enact legislation now before the House and Senate that would ban the pact. Sponsors are Rep. Joseph Karth (D-Minn.) in the House and Sen. Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) in the Senate.

'Face the Nation' To Feature Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will appear on the CBS television program Face the Nation on Sunday, Mar. 3.

The program is broadcast throughout the country on the CBS network. Check stations for local time.

New Coordinating Force:

Kistler Named to Fill Top Organizing Post

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has approved the selection of Alan Kistler to head the federation's Dept. of Organizing & Field Services and its newly defined mission of coordinating all AFL-CIO activities at the regional level.

Kistler, who has served as assistant director of the Dept. of Organization since 1962, was named to the position by Federation President George Meany. The post of director requires approval by the council under the AFL-CIO Constitution.

Named as deputy director of the new department is Donald Slaiman who has been director of the Dept. of Civil Rights since 1964.

Accompanying the council's action was a report by its organizing committee, headed by Vice President Paul Hall, on the implementation of the new program.

The new department was created by the council at its meeting in August 1973 as an expansion and reorganization of the Dept. of Organization. The council's approach was ratified at the October 1973 AFL-CIO convention.

Kistler had served as assistant director under Organizing Director William Kircher, who took a new position last year heading the Washington office of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes in charge of legislative and political affairs.

Meany told newsmen that the new department would "act as a coordinating force throughout the country . . . just as the AFL-CIO itself acts as a coordinating force in Washington, because state federations and city central bodies are really an extension of the AFL-CIO locally. . . ."

The plan adopted by the council last year would bring the coordinator of state and local central bodies into the new department.

The 16 AFL-CIO regions will be consolidated into seven, and directors will be chosen for "ability to perform as general representatives of the full range of AFL-CIO interests and policies."

Field staff of COPE, labor representatives in community service agencies, functions of the Human Resources Development Institute and activities of the Mortgage Investment Trust will continue to report to national headquarters departments. But at both the field and headquarters level there will be close and continuing liaison with the new Dept. of Organizing & Field Services.

Kistler, 53, was a volunteer organizer in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, worked as a newspaperman and held local posts in the Guild, a Steelworker's union and a university employes' group. He earned a master's degree from the University of Chicago and in 1952 came to Washington as an organizer and assistant to CIO Director Allan Haywood.

With merger he was assigned to the Dept. of Organization. He served as coordinator of the GE cooperative organizing program and the recently chartered Brewery Workers locals and as liaison with the School Administrators' Organizing Committee.

Slaiman, 54, who joined the AFL-CIO as assistant director of the Dept. of Civil Rights in 1959, served in a number of local union posts with the Auto Workers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in the Buffalo area after receiving his master's degree from the University of Buffalo. He served as a research associate in industrial relations at several universities in Wales before becoming director of the Michigan Labor Committee for Human Rights. He is on the board of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the executive committee of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and a number of other civil rights organizations.

Meany told newsmen in reply to queries that he had talked with Federal Mediation Director W. J. Usery about the job last year, but that after very long consideration Usery decided to stay on with the Administration and take on the special job of labor advisor to the President. Meany said he was not upset by the decision but was bothered by the fact that Usery delayed as long as he did and held up the implementation of the new department.

Congress Urged to Bar Cut in School Aid Funds

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A new formula for reallocating federal funds designed to help disadvantaged children to improve their scholastic standing would deny aid to large numbers of children, the Executive Council warned. It urged Congress to guarantee that funds for programs already under way will not be cut and to provide new money for children who are to be made eligible.

The council charged that the formula adopted by the House Education Committee is "the latest adverse effect of Presidential vetoes and threats of vetoes.'" It declared that it would be tragic to tamper with the original intent" of Title I of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, which was "to provide sufficient federal aid to make a positive impact on the learning opportunities for economically disadvantaged children."

While the program already has suffered because of the "wide gap between funds authorized by law and the amounts actually appropriated in recent years," the council said, the new plan "comes at the precise moment when the federal investment . . . is beginning to bear fruit. Evidence of progress in reading scores and other basic skills is beginning to emerge in some large urban areas. There are hopeful signs that this will continue."

Every eligible child should benefit from the extra help provided by the law, the council said.

"We believe that any new formula should protect against cuts in existing programs. We think that for the proposed new formula to work, new funds must be provided for those who would be added to this program."

Such action is essential, he council concluded, if local education agencies are "to continue on the path of progress toward equal educational opportunities."

Action Sought to Halt Economic 'Chaos'

Council Outlines New Programs, Sharply Attacks Nixon Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

holds out for winning economic justice for Mexican-American workers in the Southwest.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told a news conference that "the national economy has been a disaster area for the last five years" and traced this to a policy of "executive deception."

Under the Administration's controls program the average worker is running at least 10 percent behind the rise in living costs, Meany said, and the latest CPI figures indicate it could get worse.

In a series of news conferences, Meany said there would be no compromise on the minimum wage bill and labor's opposition to a teenage minimum even if it means fighting another presidential veto.

He reaffirmed his opinion that there is a reasonable chance to end controls and that "all the logic is on our side" on this issue.

As to reversing economic policy, Meany said the place to start is the Executive Branch, "they have to look at the people. . . . They look at the corporations. They look for a money solution to everything." He pointed particularly to proposals to use higher prices as a method of rationing gasoline, a method that would "punish the poor."

Commenting on the ending of the Farah strike, Meany told reporters that "it is a good thing for the country that we can still through the use of concerted action on the part of labor take a big greedy corporation and bring it around to where it can talk sense."

The boycott, he said in reply to a question, "is a very effective weapon but it's something you have to handle carefully. . . . We are not going to use it indiscriminately." He pointed to its success in the General Electric strike several years ago, the table grape campaign and now the Farah case.

The AFL-CIO president said meetings are continuing with the Farm Workers on their boycott request. He pointed out the difference between a product boycott keyed to "don't buy grapes, don't buy lettuce" and a secondary boycott aimed against an entire store or shop. "We cannot go on record . . . to approve a secondary boycott," he said.

On the question of establishing a Dept. of Public Employes in the federation, Meany noted that the recent convention had adopted a resolution urging the council to give consideration to creation of such a department and that the council discussed it and expects to approve such a department at its May meeting in Washington.

"Unless something comes up that would definitely indicate that we should not set it up, I would imagine that it would be approved in May," he commented. The intervening time would be used to "straighten out a little difficulty" between some of the unions, he said.

Meany concluded five wide-ranging press conferences during the council sessions with a bit of history brought up to date. He told reporters:

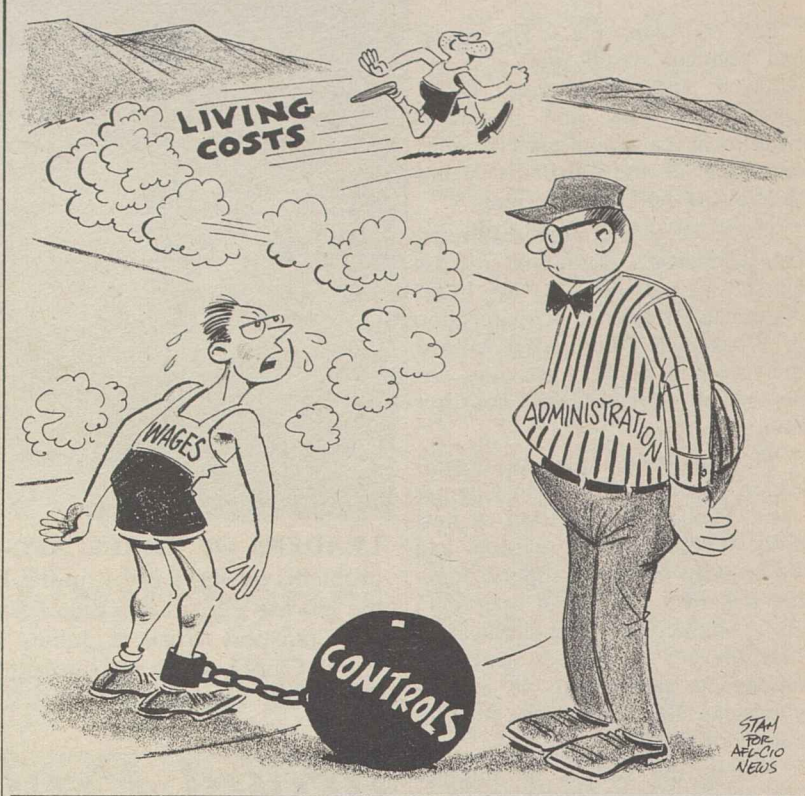
"Almost 900 years ago there was a turning point in human history. That was the signing of the Magna Charta, which was really the first step toward government by the people. And in view of the real problem in this country today, which is the credibility of the Executive Branch of our government, I would like to read from Article 45 of the Magna Charta agreement. The 45th article reads:

" 'We will not make any justices, constables, sheriffs or bailiffs, unless they are such as know the law of the realm and mean duly to observe it.' And then an explanation. It says, in other words, 'the governed cannot be expected to obey the laws enacted by a lawmaker who is himself a lawbreaker or a defier of his oath of office.' "

The council approved contributions to a number of organizations including the African-American Labor Center, National Housing Conference, Labor Council for Latin-American Advancement, Committee for National Health Insurance, A. Philip Randolph Institute, Conference for Economic Progress, CARE, Southern Regional Council, New Leader, National Council of Senior Citizens, Consumer Federation of America, United Negro College Fund and the United Givers Fund.

It set the next meeting for May 9 in Washington, D.C.

'These Rules Have Got to Go!'



Elimination of Controls 'In Any Guise' Pressed

(Continued from Page 1)

increases in the face of living costs that are rising almost twice as fast. In fact, economic justice would dictate that workers' wages reflect at least increases in the cost of living plus productivity."

AFL-CIO President George Meany told newsmen in reply to a query that the average worker is "at least 10 percent" behind in comparison with the rise in the cost of living, having fallen behind by that amount in the last year and a half.

He reaffirmed his earlier comments that all controls should be ended and that "all the logic is on our side as far as ending controls."

The following day at a press conference immediately after the publication of the new Consumer Price Index showing a price jump at an annual rate of about 12 percent, Meany said: "We spoke yesterday of a possible 10 percent and it's quite obvious that if we are going to keep pace with the rising cost of living we are going to need more than 10 percent if these figures hold up, and I can't see any indication that they won't hold up."

In its analysis of the controls program the council said it "has been unfair, unjust and inequitable from its very beginning on Aug. 15, 1971. Workers' wages alone have been held down. Profits, interest rates and prices have skyrocketed. The result has been a decline of workers' buying power, a tightening squeeze on the living standards of most American families, a sharp drop of consumer confidence and an unbalanced economy—the worst economic mess in more than three decades."

The council reaffirmed the federation's position of willingness to cooperate with an emergency program of economic controls that are even-handed, fair and equitable, "with equal sacrifice from all segments of the economy." But citing the Administration's record, it said:

"This unfair and unjust program should be ended now. The present legislation . . . expires on Apr. 30, 1974. It must not be renewed in any guise."

Soviet 'Inhumanity' Hit In Exile of Solzhenitsyn

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council branded the deportation of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn "as an overt act of inhumanity unworthy of any civilized government" and called on free trade unions everywhere to join in condemning the action.

In view of Solzhenitsyn's disclosures of the Soviet forced labor camps in his book "Gulag Archipelago" and the mounting threat to human rights in an increasing number of countries, the council said, the United Nations Economic & Social Council and the International Labor Organization should make "a comprehensive survey of forced labor in the USSR and other member states of the UN."

The deportation of the Russian Nobel Prize winner for his disclosures, the council said "will help dispel the blinding fog of fraudulent detente. As long as the Soviet Union continues to wage war on its own people, other nations cannot trust its interest in genuine detente and world peace."

More than 25 years ago, the council said, "American labor took the initiative to place the growing menace of slave labor before the United Nations and world public opinion." The result led to the adoption in 1957 of the ILO Convention for the Abolition of Forced Labor.

Though the number of labor camps and prisoners has been reduced since then, the council added, "the forced labor structure that forms the basis of the Communist terror machine remains intact. There are still over a million in such camps."

The council stressed that the abuse and threats hurled at Solzhenitsyn and his deportation "reveal the unchanged nature of the Soviet dictatorship and its institutions."

The council statement further declared:

"We appeal to free trade unions everywhere to condemn this deportation and to impress upon their respective national governments the urgency of calling upon the Soviet rulers to take no punitive measures against the family of this world-renowned fighter for freedom and against his comrades in arms, like Sakharov and others."

Elementary decency, the council noted, requires that the Soviet Union permit inspection by the International Red Cross of Soviet prisons and mental hospitals "where dissenters are held and grant to its political prisoners full amnesty."

Murray-Green Prize To Go to Humphrey

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO's annual award for distinguished public service will go this year to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

The Executive Council voted to present the Murray-Green Award, labor's highest honor, to the former vice president and long-time leader of liberal forces in America at a dinner in Washington, May 9.

The award, which carries with it a $5,000 check, was presented last year to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, widow of the President. The AFL-CIO's highly regarded award is named for labor leaders William Green and Philip Murray. Green had been president of the former AFL; Murray had headed the former CIO.

Labor Delegation Reports on Tour Of Israel, Facilities Run by Histadrut

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council received a detailed report from a special five-man delegation recently returned from an intensive tour of Israel and a reaffirmation of support for Histadrut, the nation's trade union movement, in the struggle for peace in the Middle East.

The delegation, led by Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, reported on visits with Histadrut leaders, tours of Histadrut hospitals and rest homes, meetings with recent immigrants from the Soviet Union and tours of the Golan Heights and Suez battlefronts. They brought back the gratitude of Histadrut and all Israel for the AFL-CIO's support.

The delegation in addition to Kirkland was composed of President Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen, President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing Workers, Sec.-Treas. Robert Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and President John W. Schmitt of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO.

Kirkland reported to the council that the AFL-CIO's drive for Histadrut-supported health and rehabilitation facilities had reached almost $1.6 million of a $2 million goal. He noted that the Ladies' Garment Workers Union had contributed nearly one-third.

The council was brought up to date on the latest developments in Israel at a breakfast with the Israeli Ambassador to the United States, Simcha Dinitz.

Newsmen covering the council meeting had the opportunity to question General Meir Amit who serves as president of the nation's largest industrial complex, an arm of Histadrut, Koor Industries. Amit was formerly chief of operations of the Israeli forces and had served as head of Israeli intelligence.

Koor Industries, he said, represents about 120 companies that account for about 10 percent of the nation's industrial output. While the impact of mobilization was sharply felt at first, he said workers put in extra hours to keep production up with the extra overtime income going to the mobilized workers as well. There is still 15 percent of the work force under mobilization, he noted.

He said the current problems facing the nation are essentially political rather than military and that he was encouraged by what he termed room for maneuver.

In the joint statement of the AFL-CIO delegation and Histadrut the emphasis was on the importance for "Israel and its Arab neighbors that no effort should be spared to speed the coming of peace." It appealed to "all freedom-loving people, to trade unions and especially to the millions of workers in Arab countries to work hand in hand with us in building together a better world."

ORIT Session Hailed on Steps To Reorganize

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The social and political significance of a revitalized and reorganized ORIT takes on a new and important meaning in the face of growing military rule in the Southern Hemisphere, the AFL-CIO declared.

The Executive Council reaffirmed the federation's traditional role as an active member of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and welcomed the move to redirect activities under a new secretariat and constitution.

The statement noted the organization's recent congress in Cuernavaca, Mexico, the election of new officers, constitutional revisions and a campaign for wider support looking toward a revitalized operation, and commented, "The enthusiasm that the . . . congress generated among its participants is an encouraging step toward the revitalization of ORIT."

Noting the attacks by military rule on "the remaining vestiges of constitutional government in the Southern Hemisphere," the council said "as they struggle to influence and control the juntas, forces to the right and left of the political spectra add to the negative momentum created by the demise of representational government in Latin America."

Resolutions adopted by the recent congress attest to ORIT's continuing involvement with the "issues that concern the Americas and the Caribbean today," the council added. It cited cooperation with international trade secretariats, the need to establish governmental control over multinational firms in the area, the continuing fight to restore constitutional government and bring about regional integration, and increased trade union participation throughout the Americas in matters pertaining to population control.



LEADERS OF THREE AFL-CIO UNIONS discuss common problems during a break in the Executive Council meeting. From the left are Federation Vice Presidents Matthew Guinan, head of the Transport Workers; James T. Housewright, president of the Retail Clerks, and A. F. Grospiron, president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Broad Probe Asked Of Soviet Trade Pact

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A full-scale congressional investigation of the 1972 U.S.-Soviet trade pact to determine whether it has been illegally implemented has been urged by the AFL-CIO.

The Executive Council strongly supported the call for an investigation by Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.) who wants the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to look into possible violation of the law by the Export-Import Bank in granting huge loans to the Soviet Union.

The council said it is doubly important to prove the matter in light of the pending trade legislation in the Senate which contains a provision for unrestricted extension of credits to the Soviet Union. The council statement points out that while the House voted against this provision, the bill before the Senate has numerous co-sponsors.

Case has charged that the Administration failed to comply with the 1972 law in granting Export-Import Bank credits to the USSR. He wants disclosure as to whether the Soviet Union submitted the "necessary financial data" and the justification for the bank in making the loans.

The Export-Import Bank has extended $160 million in credits to the USSR at a 6 percent interest rate and has made preliminary commitments for over $100 million more. Direct low-interest loans made by the bank include funds for the huge Kama River truck plants, construction of an iron ore pellet plant and assembly facilities for the manufacture of pistons. The council commented:

"American workers, taxpayers and consumers are paying to export those productive facilities to the Soviet Union at bargain-basement interest rates and fire-sale prices. U.S. businessmen, consumers and homebuyers are paying much higher interest rates than those extended to the USSR. And while America needs jobs and production, the U.S. government is helping to export equipment and know-how to build the competitive strength and military power of the Soviet Union."

The AFL-CIO, the council said, "has repeatedly called attention to the fact that trade with the Soviet Union is not merely a commercial transaction. The implications of Senator Case's charges and the far-flung consequences of the 1972 U.S.-Soviet trade pact deserve close attention."

Changes Sought in Plan To Reorganize Congress

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO urged a special House committee looking into the restructuring of committees and procedures "to give serious reconsideration" to a number of labor objections to its preliminary report.

While commending the general approach in both houses to congressional reform and redressing the balance in terms of surrendering power to the Executive Branch, the federation's Executive Council said the report of the House Select Committee on Committees "leaves much to be desired."

One of the chief drawbacks, the council statement said, "is the committee's failure to provide adequate machinery for transferring members from one committee to another as would be necessary under the terms of its recommendations. The report leaves completely up in the air composition of both new and old committees."

Another drawback, the council said, is the destruction of "some old relationships between established committee and legislative functions vital to our membership."

The statement cited the proposal to transfer all railway labor legislation from the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee to a new super Committee on Public Works & Transportation; the elimination of the House Merchant Marine Committee with its functions to be absorbed by other committees; the splitting of the Education and Labor Committee into two entities; the abolition of the Post Office & Civil Service Committee and distribution of its functions.

In all of these cases, the council pointed out, the expertise and knowledge developed by committee members and staff would be disbursed, sidetracked and ineffectively used, and would inadequately serve the needs of rail, maritime and federal workers.

The council also pointed to the "serious mistake" of partially referring a number of important legislative areas to other committees than the Ways & Means Committee, creating even further delays rather than achieving a long-sought goal of breaking up the legislative log-jam in the committee because of its "massive jurisdiction."

"On balance, therefore, we could never support the present draft proposal, "the council said, "and we urge the select committee to give serious reconsideration to the objections we have raised."



Electronics Workers Qualify for Benefits

The Labor Dept. has certified 700 members of the Allied Industrial Workers as eligible for trade adjustment assistance because they lost their jobs to increased imports of electronic components.

The AIW members had been employed at a General Electric plant in Owensboro, Ky. Layoffs began in May 1971 when imports curtailed the production of electronic receiving tubes and tube mounts.

Nixon Plan Assailed:

Flexibility Stressed As Trade Bill Key

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on the Senate to junk the Administration's "obsolete" trade bill and "write a new trade bill which will contain legislative provisions that are comprehensive, flexible and realistic."

Repeating the federation's charge that the House-passed Administration bill "is worse than no bill at all," the Executive Council urged "a total reexamination of U.S. trade and investment needs."

It noted that recent international economic events, particularly the energy crisis, have "seriously shaken" the international economic structure, "shattered" normal trade patterns and left national currencies in "disarray."

The council said: "Nations with once-comfortable trade balances are desperately seeking larger export markets to earn the price of oil for industrial survival.

"Much of the blame can be laid to the staggering price increases levied by the oil-producing nations, which have further fueled a global inflation carrying with it the possibility of worldwide recession and unemployment of crushing proportions."

The energy crisis has compounded America's economic problems arising from the nation's "misguided and misapplied foreign trade and investment policies," the council added.

It outlined provisions that should be included in a new trade bill:

● Regulation of U.S. imports and exports to establish an orderly flow of international trade. The council specifically backed flexible machinery to control imports and to restrain excessive exports of farm goods, crucial raw materials and other products in short supply domestically.

The statement pointed out that shortages of raw materials in the United States and new demands by countries that have those raw materials had led to new problems.

"As long as the U.S. has a policy of freedom of investment abroad and other countries have policies to seek their own rapid industrialization, the shortages of raw materials here will be used as an excuse to help industry move abroad and further undermine production facilities within the U.S.," the council said.

It noted recent devaluations of foreign currencies that have led many countries "to export as much as possible to improve their balance of trade and balance of payments. Imports from any part of the globe into the U.S. can shoot up very rapidly and the U.S. has no system to prepare for the rapid influx of any product from any part of the world."

● Modernization of trade provisions and other U.S. laws to regulate the operations of multinational corporations. Multinational firms, including banks, are "the major exporters and importers of U.S. farm products, crude materials and manufactured products," the council said.

● Elimination of U.S. tax subsidies and other advantages for corporations investing abroad. The council estimated the annual cost to the U.S. Treasury of these tax loopholes at a minimum of $3 billion.

● Repeal of incentives and subsidies that are encouraging U.S. firms to move or expand abroad at an ever-increasing rate.

● **Limitations on the operations of the Export-Import Bank which provides loans at interest rates much lower than those paid by American businesses, consumers and homebuyers."**

● Clear provisions regulating the export of capital and new technology.

● New safeguards against foreign dumping of products on the U.S. market at prices artificially lower than in the home country.

● Clear labeling on imports of products and components to mark the country of origin, and strict enforcement of all consumer protection laws on imported products.

● "Trade with Communist countries should not be viewed as ordinary commercial exchange. The U.S. should end the extension of low-interest loans and insurance of private loans by U.S. government agencies to Communist countries."

● A comprehensive system of reporting on investment abroad, licensing of production and other technology flows.

"The energy crisis has demonstrated that over-dependency on foreign sources of any material can be costly and perhaps fatal," the council concluded.

"It also has demonstrated that nations, when faced with a choice, are quick to act in their own self-interest. And it has graphically demonstrated that multinational corporations hold corporate allegiance above national allegiance."

Senate Keeps Alive Overseas Investment Aid

Turning aside Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield's complaint that the Overseas Private Investment Corp. is "socialism for the rich," the Senate voted 56-35 to extend for two years the government insurance program for U.S. companies investing in underdeveloped countries.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its winter meeting in Florida, had called for termination of OPIC because it encouraged companies to "profiteer at the expense of badly underpaid workers in other lands."

It added that OPIC-insured corporations "have caused the loss of U.S. jobs, the undercutting of American living standards and the flooding of U.S. markets with goods made by U.S. companies in other lands."

OPIC, a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee revealed, has potential liabilities that exceed its reserves by more than $100 million. Its insurance, backed by the U.S. government, protects corporations against losses from political risks such as war and expropriation.

An extension bill is also pending in the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

Council Spells Out Program:

Truth, Fairness Demanded In Meeting Energy Crisis

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A candid appraisal of the crisis and fair and equitable government measures to cope with it are the keys to solving the nation's energy emergency, the AFL-CIO declared.

In a wide-ranging, detailed analysis of the emergency, the federation's executive council concluded that "no soothing rhetoric from the Nixon Administration can ease the tremendous burden of hardship, job losses, reduced living standards and general economic dislocations imposed on the American people while the giant oil companies amass increases in their cash-flow that are beyond belief."

The council spelled out a 13-point program dealing with all phases of the energy crisis—lack of information, the need to bolster unemployment compensation, tax loopholes, the basis for an excess profits tax, allocations, rationing, anti-trust violations, environmental standards—and reaffirmed earlier AFL-CIO stands that Congress should determine whether the oil industry should be treated like a public utility and that TVA-type fuel development agencies be created.

It also directed the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services to initiate and develop in cooperation with public and voluntary agencies programs to assist union members and the community at large—programs to help the jobless, organize car pools, prevent price gouging and provide referral and counselling services.

The truth about the energy emergency "is hidden from the public by the veil of secrecy of the giant oil companies," the council charged, but it said that while "the American people have not been given the truth," there are some "unfortunate facts:"

- A serious long-term energy shortage has been developing with growing dependence on foreign sources and foreign-flag shipping.
- There are shortages of gasoline and other petroleum products in many areas at present for consumers and industrial users, regardless of how much of the current emergency is actual or manipulated.
- **Consumers are paying more money for less gasoline, and in the 12 months ending December 1973, retail prices of fuel oil and gasoline skyrocketed 46.8 percent and 19.7 percent, respectively.**
- Consumers have been affected by inconvenience and hardships as well as staggering price increases.
- Shortages have resulted in widespread plant shutdowns, production cutbacks, layoffs, curtailed working hours and economic dislocation.
- Several thousand independent gasoline stations have been forced out of business in the past year, hitting small businesses and their employes.
- Lucrative tax loopholes have encouraged and subsidized foreign oil operations and foreign-flag shipping at the expense of American production and employment and have enabled the giant multinational oil companies to pay effective U.S. income tax rates as low as 2.7 percent in 1972.
- Staggering price increases and tax loopholes have contributed to fabulous oil company profits in 1973. Twenty-two large oil companies reported combined after-tax profits up 52.7 percent from 1972, producing a 15.1 percent rate of return on net worth.

"Most Americans should not be forced to sacrifice while a few are allowed to profit extensively from the emergency," the council said.

"The American people can respond to difficulties now as they have in the past if they are provided with a candid appraisal of the situation and with fair and equitable government measures to cope with it."

The council called for the following program:

1.—Establishment by Congress of adequate government machinery to assure verified information on the oil industry and its operations. Federal chartering of all major oil companies should be required, with federal standards of disclosure.

2.—Federal legislation to provide extended unemployment insurance for long-term jobless.

3.—An allocation program based on fair and equitable sharing of petroleum products to minimize economic disruption and job losses.

4.—Elimination immediately by Congress of the depletion allowance and intangible drilling tax breaks provided the oil companies on their foreign operations, phasing out of special loopholes on domestic operations and a genuine excess profits tax.

5.—Defeat of proposals to deregulate natural gas at the wellhead, a move that would simply boost prices and profits.

6.—Even-handed gasoline rationing, although disliked as a way of life, is much to be preferred over rationing by taxation or high prices.

7.—Review by Congress to determine whether the oil industry is in fact a public utility which should be subject to regulation by the federal government.

8.—Investigation by the Federal Trade Commission into monopolistic practices of oil and natural gas companies and their ownership of large shares of other energy sources as well as legislation to divorce the marketing of petroleum products from the production, refining and transportation of oil.

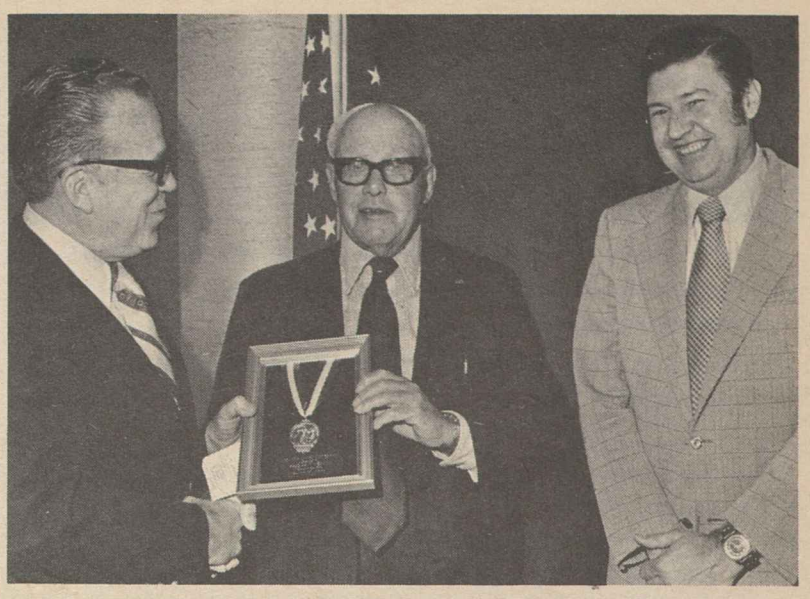
9.—Creation of TVA-type agencies to develop and expand energy sources, including oil shale, and provide cost yardsticks.

10.—Easing of environmental standards should be on a case-by-case basis with authority for relaxation of standards kept to a minimum.

11.—A 10-year, $20-billion crash program to meet the long-range energy needs of the nation.

12.—A rebuilding of the American-flag tanker fleet to reduce dependence on foreign vessels and imports.

13.—Creation of a Council on National Energy Policy and a single national federal energy agency to combine scattered federal functions.



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA Executive Alden Barber, left, presents AFL-CIO President George Meany with a silver copy of the BSA award created in Meany's name to be given annually to union members who "perform outstanding service to the youth of their communities" through Scout programs. Each city and state central labor body is authorized to grant the award, which includes a medallion and a certificate. The award program will be administered by George F. Atkinson, Jr., right, AFL-CIO Community Services Activities liaison, and the national BSA staff in Brunswick, N.J.

Housing 'Disaster' Seen Result of Nixon Policies

Bal Harbour, Fla.—America's housing crisis is not only "another illustration of the Nixon Administration's inability to provide this country with a healthy economy," but proof of its "total disregard for one of the most basic needs of all Americans," the Executive Council charged.

During 1973 the median sales price of a new one-family home rose nearly 15 percent, from $29,700 to $34,300, while the price of older homes rose even more steeply, the council pointed out.

"This rapid escalation of prices has been the result of the skyrocketing cost of money, land and material, while labor costs, as a percentage of the cost of the house have declined."

During the same period, the council statement noted, housing starts fell nearly 43 percent and building permits dropped 49 percent, "confirming, for anyone who might still have any doubts, that the year ahead will be a total disaster." Unemployment in the construction industry climbed to 9.1 percent in January, and spreading joblessness in housing-related industries, such as furniture and appliances, can be expected "to add more pains to the already sick economy."

In spite of these frightening facts, the council continued, the Administration "has held firm in its decision to throw out the housing programs that have produced housing for well over a million and a half low and moderate-income households. What the Nixon Administration termed a 'temporary' suspension has lasted well over a year—virtually eliminating all new production of federally assisted housing—and today it is clear that the federal government does not intend to ask for or support any volume production housing programs."

At the same time, the nation's housing needs have grown dramatically, the council said. It cited the findings of a recent study that earlier estimates of a need for 26 million new housing units are about 20 percent too low.

"Americans can no longer tolerate the Administration's refusal to look at the facts," the council said. "Only the Congress can save the situation.

"We urge Congress to respond to the housing needs of all Americans by speedy passage of legislation that includes a volume housing production program that can be implemented immediately.

"We further ask that Congress examine those policies of the Administration that have resulted in a virtual dismantling of FHA at a time when FHA is needed as much as when it was created in the '30s. The evidence is the termination of many production personnel within FHA and the complete destruction of the subsidized housing programs under FHA."

Soaring Joblessness Underscores Call to Update Benefits Program

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Soaring unemployment rates, Administration inaction and chaos among state programs make it urgently necessary for Congress to update the nation's tottering unemployment compensation system, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

Warning that the energy shortage and other economic problems may push jobless rates to the highest levels since the 1930s, the council urged Congress, "as a matter of immediate national concern," to:

- Extend unemployment compensation protection to all wage and salary workers, including farm workers, domestic workers and all public employes.
- Establish a weekly benefit standard under which every jobless worker will be entitled to at least two-thirds of former weekly earnings up to a maximum no lower than two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage.
- **Establish a federal duration standard entitling every covered worker with 20 weeks of work or its equivalent to 26 weeks of benefits.**
- Abolish the present "triggered" extended unemployment program and replace it with a 100 percent federally-financed program providing an additional 26-week federal benefit period when regular state benefits are exhausted. Extended benefits would be coordinated with job counseling, training, retraining, upgrading of skills, rehabilitation services if needed, relocation assistance and job placement.

The council denounced Administration proposals as a mere reiteration of programs that were rejected a year ago as "just not good enough." It charged that two redeeming features — the establishment of national benefit standards and extension of coverage to farm workers—"are heavily outweighed by numerous and glaring deficiencies."

Among these, it said, are the Administration's failure to include any standards relating to qualifying requirements, eligibility requirements or duration periods. This would leave workers at the mercy of state legislatures, which might impose higher qualifications and shorter duration periods.

Even now, the council pointed out, up to 30 percent of new claimants in some states fail to qualify, while in others more than 90 percent qualify for benefits.

"The states have repeatedly manipulated these requirements in the past when forced to improve other parts of the program," the council statement observed. "These practices will only be corrected through federal legislation, but the Administration proposal is completely silent on these matters."

But while the Administration proposals fall short of needed reforms, they contain provisions to penalize workers, the council noted. For example, they would require every state to disqualify every worker unemployed because of a labor dispute.

"This standard . . . would place federal and state governments on the side of employers in every claim for unemployment compensation remotely connected to a labor dispute," the statement said. "There is no consideration given to existing state laws that postpone benefits in these situations. The AFL-CIO is firmly opposed to a federal standard of this nature."

Also under fire was an Administration proposal for a one-year stopgap measure to offset unemployment arising from the energy shortage.

"We find it wholly inadequate and based on a trigger approach to high-level long-term joblessness that has proved unsuccessful during the past four years," the council said.

"Under the law's unrealistic formula the national extended benefits were cut off at the height of a recessionary period. Many of the state programs were triggered off with unemployment levels as high as 8, 10 and 12 percent or even higher in major labor market areas.

"The whole trigger approach makes no sense. A worker who is the victim of a long-term unemployment needs income protection whenever he is jobless and regardless of the level of state or national unemployment." The council statement concluded:

"Modernization of the unemployment compensation system has been too long delayed. States have ignored Administration requests to improve their programs. The improvements the AFL-CIO recommends would provide decent protection to jobless workers, including public workers. It would help to meet the problems of unemployment stemming from monetary and fiscal policies, technological changes and energy adjustments."

The Economic Mess

THE SECOND NIXON recession has begun.

Industrial production has declined sharply in each of the last two months. Unemployment is rising rapidly. Living costs are soaring. The living standards of the American people are being undermined. Housing is in a depression.

The government has not leveled with the American people and has no plans to meet this crisis.

Today's decline is based on the complex economic mess that developed in 1973, which has been compounded severely by the energy crunch.

The Nixon Administration's policies have resulted in accelerating inflation since the summer of 1972. This stepped-up pace of rising prices was touched off by the huge Russian grain deal in July 1972. It was made far worse by the devaluations of the American dollar, which resulted in large-scale exports of farm products and crude materials, such as steel scrap, copper scrap and waste paper, which are in short domestic supply.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S adoption of restrictive monetary and fiscal policies, at the beginning of 1973, were the wrong approach. These policies could not possibly stem this inflationary tide. But they brought interest rates to record levels and slowed the economy, at the same time as the buying power of workers' take-home pay declined. Moreover, rising interest rates added to inflationary cost and price pressures throughout the economy.

The Administration's shifts from Phase 2 to Phase 3, Freeze 2 and Phase 4 did nothing to halt the accelerating rise of living costs. They continued the so-called stabilization program's record of unfairness and imbalance. Moreover, they generated uncertainty and a further decline of public confidence in the government's ability to deal with economic problems.

The energy crunch, which was superimposed on this weakened condition, is resulting in added inflationary pressures, layoffs, cutbacks in weekly working hours and reduced living standards.

The Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan reports that "the pervasive lack of confidence in the government and its economic policy, together with the widespread opinion that the inflation problem won't be easily solved, has led to great pessimism about the long-run outlook."

So the national economy is in a mess—a general decline, rising unemployment and the continuation of soaring inflation, without abatement.

What is needed, above all, is a candid public appraisal of these difficulties by the Administration—to establish the foundation for restored public confidence in the government's ability to face up to economic problems and to deal with them fairly and equitably.

—Excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 21, 1974, at Bal Harbour, Fla.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication
of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller

Managing Editor: John M. Barry

Assistant Editors:

John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

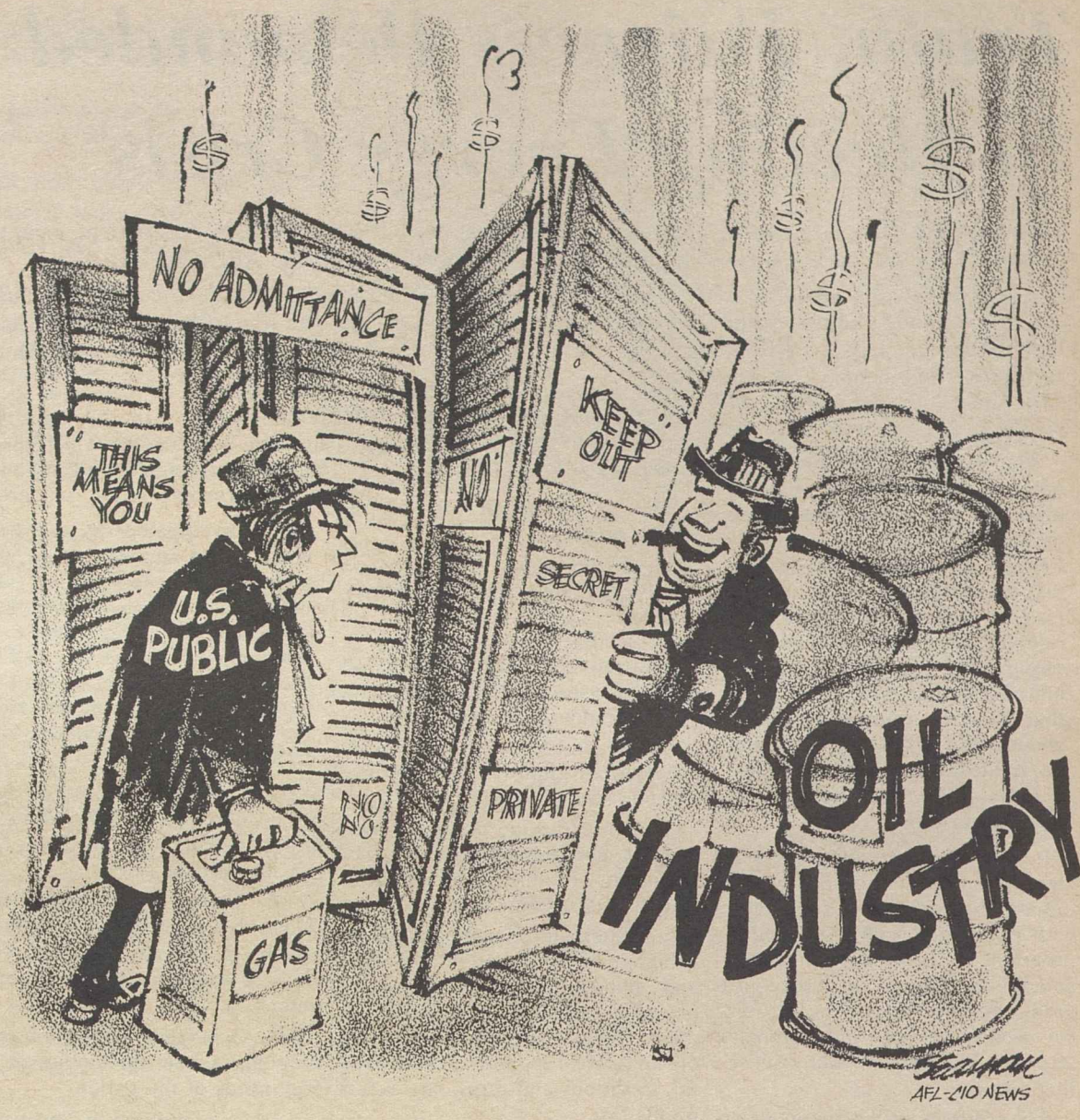
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, March 2, 1974 No. 9

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO/CLC ASSOCIATION

'Don't Call Us—We'll Call You!'



A Word Edgewise:

Plain Speaking Oral Biography Captures Essence of Truman

By John P. Roche

AT A TIME WHEN there is a good deal of idle chatter about the "imperial presidency," it is useful to go back and have another look at the man who was responsible for the United States abandoning its traditional isolationism and exercising responsibilities as a world power.

Plain Speaking, Merle Miller's Oral Biography of Harry S. Truman (Putnam's), gives us a marvelous opportunity to revisit "the little man from Missouri." Elsewhere — in Saturday Review/World—I have reviewed this book at some length. Here space permits only a summary of the highlights.

First a word about the provenance of the work. Miller and several others were commissioned by David Susskind to prepare a series of interviews with Truman and those who knew him. It was hoped that television would snap up the chance to see the former President and listen to his "plain speaking." For a number of reasons the project aborted, but Miller was left with his tapes and notebooks from which this book is constructed.

I should say at the outset that I am somewhat suspicious of various remarks attributed to Truman—not because they don't reflect his general position, but because it seems improbable that he would have uttered them to anyone except old and trusted friends.

Leaving that aside, I think it is fair to say that Miller has caught the essence of Harry Truman in a fashion that no work of formal biography or scholarship could ever accomplish. When one recalls that Truman—a virtually unknown man—replaced Franklin D. Roosevelt in the midst of World War II, the magnitude of his accomplishments becomes even more impressive.

I recall, as a S/Sgt. in the Army Air Corps, hearing the news of FDR's death and trying to find out who was this guy Truman? Nobody seemed to know much except that he ran a Senate committee investigating wartime profiteers and had (God be praised) been chosen by Roosevelt to replace Henry Wallace as Vice President in 1944.

It seemed impossible that FDR was no longer President. (After all, he had occupied the White House since I was ten years old.) Now into his shoes stepped this unassuming man with the flat Midwestern twang. How would he handle the job? If it was difficult for Lyndon Johnson to replace John Kennedy, it was infinitely harder for Truman to succeed Roosevelt—they were antipodal types. But, unlike Johnson, Truman didn't brood about it. He wasn't FDR and he wasn't the least bit dismayed by the fact. By God, he was Harry Truman, and anyone who didn't like it could kiss his (foot?).

Miller's most significant contribution is the evidence he presents that Truman was a man of first-rate talent, not the mediocrity described by the liberal establishment. (In my files there is a telegram from the late Walter Reuther, the late Leon Henderson, and Chester Bowles—the grand muftis of 1948 liberalism—urging that Truman be replaced on the Democratic ticket. Americans for Democratic Action backed that distinguished political thinker Dwight Eisenhower.)

Above all, Truman's intelligence was in tandem with guts—I sometimes think he was the last President of the United States who ever fired any high officials. It is inconceivable, for example, that he would have taken no action against Pentagon spies in the White House: there would be blood on the floor of the "E Ring" where the top brass hangs out.

MILLER'S INTERVIEWS with Truman and his friends cover the whole spectrum of events from his childhood experience to his final chilly farewell to the White House and its new occupant. Truman could forgive a lot of political sins, but when it came to personal matters he was hard as nails.

It was for this reason that he came genuinely to despise "Ike": the latter in campaigning had deleted from a speech favorable remarks about Gen. George Marshall (then under yahoo attack for giving China to the "Reds"—as if we could dispose of China like a sack of potatoes). Eisenhower had been Marshall's protege, and to Truman betraying a friendship was the ultimate sin.

There is much more, and like good bourbon, Truman's wisdom improves with age. He was an American original.

Equal Sacrifice:

13-Point Program Proposed To Solve Energy Emergency

Excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on The Energy Emergency, Feb. 22, 1974, Bal Harbour, Fla.

MOST AMERICANS should not be forced to sacrifice, while a few are allowed to profit excessively from the emergency. The American people can respond to difficulties now, as they have in the past, if they are provided with a candid appraisal of the situation and with fair and equitable government measures to cope with it. Therefore:

1. We urge the Congress to establish adequate government machinery to provide the public with verified information on the oil industry and its operations. To assure that the companies will provide the necessary information, the federal chartering of all major oil corporations should be required, with federal standards for disclosure.

2. Federal legislation to provide extended unemployment insurance payments for the long-term jobless is essential. Also required are adequate federal appropriations for a large-scale public-service employment program to create jobs for the unemployed in providing needed public services.

3. The government's allocation program must be based on a fair and equitable sharing of petroleum products, to minimize economic disruption and job losses.

4. We call on the Congress to eliminate immediately the depletion allowance and intangible drilling tax breaks provided the oil companies on their foreign operations, as well as the tax credit for foreign operations, as well as the tax credit for foreign income tax payments and royalties disguised as taxes against the U.S. tax liability permitted all corporations. We also urge the phasing out of the special loopholes the oil companies enjoy on their domestic operations.

We reiterate our demand for a genuine excess profits tax on the unconscionably high profits of corporations. The so-called "windfall profits tax" of the Administration is a phony and would again penalize the consumer.

5. Proposals to deregulate natural gas at the wellhead, which would simply boost prices and profits, must be defeated.

6. The Administration, in its efforts to avoid gasoline rationing because of the President's personal objections, has permitted unconscionable increases in gas prices, intolerable hardships to those unable to buy gasoline when they need it and an unfair, inequitable method of distribution.

We dislike rationing as a way of life but equitable, evenhanded rationing is much to be preferred over rationing by taxation or high prices. Rationing by the high-price route would mean hardship for workers while the wealthy could afford all the gas they needed for pleasure without regard for need or equity.

7. We again urge the Congress to review the performance of America's oil industry in meeting the energy needs of the American people, at reasonable prices, and to determine whether or not this industry is in fact a public utility, which should be subject to interstate regulation by the federal government.

8. We support the investigations of the Federal Trade Commission and several state governments into the monopolistic practices, including joint ventures and interlocking relationships, of the oil and natural gas companies and their ownership of large percentages of coal, uranium and oil shale reserves.

We call on the Congress to enact legislation to require the integrated, giant oil companies to divorce the marketing of petroleum products in the United States from the production, refining and transportation of oil.

9. We again urge creation of TVA-type fuel development agencies, including oil shale, to develop and expand energy sources and provide cost yardsticks for the benefit of consumers.

10. We believe that authority for relaxation of environmental standards must be kept to the minimum necessary to meet the energy emergency. Any easing of environmental standards should be considered on a case-by-case basis and should be spelled out within specific limits.

11. The long-range energy needs of America and the stability of the national economy require immediate measures to secure America's self-sufficiency through development of varied alternative energy sources and technologies.

We strongly recommend enactment by Congress of legislation that would mobilize the nation's scientific and technological resources through a 10-year, $20 billion crash program to expand existing and develop alternative energy resources.

Such legislation should provide specific protections against monopolization of the development of alternative energy sources.

12. A massive rebuilding of the American flag tanker fleet is an essential part of reducing this country's dangerous dependence on foreign petroleum imports, transported in foreign-flag vessels. We support legislation to require that 20 percent of oil imports be transported on privately-owned U.S. flag vessels, to the extent that the vessels are available at fair rates, and that this reserved share increase to 25 percent after mid-1975 and to at least 30 percent after mid-1977.

13. We once again propose the creation of a statutory Council on National Energy policy. There should be created a single national federal energy agency which would combine various scattered federal program functions.

Reform Essential:

Inflation Intensifies Burden In State, Local Tax Systems

ESCALATION of state and local taxes has focused awareness on the urgent need to reshape systems that are heavily burdened with unfairness and inequities, AFL-CIO tax expert Arnold Cantor declared.

Rapid inflation and climbing interest rates have severely affected state and local government budgets, Cantor said, just as they have strained individuals and families trying to make ends meet.

With the mismanaged economy showing signs of heading into a deep recession, state and local governments—already hard pressed to meet their obligations—are really going to feel the squeeze, Cantor declared on the AFL-CIO public affairs interview Labor News Conference.

Cantor urged reform of state and local tax systems, most of which are so unbalanced that the inequities and burdens on ordinary families often outstrip the "many horror stories that we hear" about the federal tax structure. He stressed that neither property tax nor sales tax has a solid ability-to-pay basis. He said that most state income taxes, even though they are graduated at the lower end of the income scale, fall especially hard on families with moderate- and middle-incomes.

He said that while many years ago the value of real property owned was a reasonably good indicator of wealth or tax-paying ability, that is no longer the case. He pointed out that low- and moderate-income families must concentrate all or most of their resources in home ownership, but "a high-income person has wealth in stocks, bonds and so on," which are not taxed as property. The result, he said, is a "very haphazard indicator of wealth and tax-paying ability."

He said the "circuit-breaker" feature some states have adopted to cut off the property tax after it exceeds a certain proportion of income is one major reform that helps overcome basic inequity in the tax structure.

Cantor, an economist with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, was questioned by Lloyd Schwartz of Fairchild Publications and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IF YOU ARE SEETHING every time you go to the supermarket and find that prices are continuing to spiral on food there is some background that you should know about.

It doesn't take an economist to know that prices rise when commodities are in short supply. And one of the prime reasons food is in short supply today is because we are exporting food and food grain, particularly, at an astounding rate.

An obscure publication of the Dept. of Agriculture's Economic Research Service has only now reported in detail on the food export picture, stating:

"For calendar year 1973, U.S. agricultural exports totaled an unprecedented $17.7 billion. Exports were 88 percent above the 1972 record of $9.4 billion, reflecting the biggest dollar percentage increases in history."

Furthermore, food exports are continuing to rise. USDA reports that "for the first half of fiscal 1974 (July through December 1973) U.S. agricultural exports totaled $9.9 billion, 92 percent greater than the level of a year earlier."

Turning back to last year, USDA says that exports of wheat reached "an unprecedented level of 1.4 million bushels in 1973, sharply above the 840 million bushels exported in 1973. The 1973 wheat exports were equivalent to over three-fourths of U.S. production."

The report went on to say that "the biggest increase in wheat exports occurred in shipments to the USSR, which took 320 million bushels of wheat, accounting for about two-fifths of the total gain. The People's Republic of China was the next most important growth market, taking 97 million bushels in 1973, compared with only 21 million in 1972."

In monetary terms the increase is even more striking since both the Soviet Union and China negotiated their shipments at a time before the market price spiraled.

The Nixon Administration has reached the point where it is frantically trying to undo the damage to the U.S. economy and remove the sting to the consumer. It is still trying to get the Soviet Union to forego 1974 shipments of wheat and the possibility of a major step up in imports is real. But imports, now, would be costly.

Actually, USDA reports that "U.S. imports of agricultural products advanced strongly during the calendar year 1973, reaching a record high of $8.38 billion—30 percent above the 1972 level."

It is important to note, however, that the volume of imports increased only 3 percent and "about nine-tenths of the nearly $2 billion gained resulted from higher prices."

WHAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE are not being told is that they—particularly those in the low- and middle-income categories—are financing detente with the Soviet Union and to a somewhat lesser degree with China.

There is another factor related to trade which gives the American people a confusing picture.

The Administration has heralded the fact that the United States finally had a favorable balance in 1973 of $1.68 billion. What its spokesmen did not tell the country was that our non-agricultural trade deficit was $7.6 billion in 1973 and only the agricultural advantage put our trade balance in the black.

We are shipping out raw products that provide few jobs and are importing more finished goods which are at least indirectly related to unemployment in this country.

None of this should be considered as arguments against trade or shipment of farm products overseas. Both are obviously desirable but where the Nixon Administration has failed is in not developing a consistent agricultural policy which assures that this country has adequate food at reasonable prices and sufficient reserves to meet emergencies.

Above all, it is critically important that we do not export our agricultural products at a rate which undercuts our entire economy.



STEEP RISE of state and local taxes triggered by rapid inflation and mounting interest rates emphasizes the urgent need to reshape the systems, AFL-CIO economist Arnold Cantor, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Lloyd Schwartz, left, of the Fairchild Publications, and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced interview is aired Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting Network.

How to Buy:

Prices Soar on Grain Products Used to Stretch Meat Budget

By Sidney Margolius

NOT ONLY HAVE MEAT PRICES risen sharply this winter, but even the traditionally cheap foods that help stretch small portions of meat—the kind a family can fill up on—have gone up drastically.

One of the most dramatic increases has been on rice. A three-pound package of long grain rice jumped from 73 cents to $1.40 in about six months. Not that the stores are overcharging. The factory price jumped 94 percent in a year. For the first time, rice now costs a little more than spaghetti, which has been remarkably stable at 45 cents a pound.



Rice really is only a moderate-nutrition food. White enriched rice has 6.7 grams of protein per 100 grams compared to 12.5 for enriched spaghetti, which also is higher in the important B vitamins and minerals. Even brown rice, which some people believe is a really nutritious food, has only a little more protein than enriched white rice and even a little less of the important B vitamins. Parboiled rice does have more protein than white rice.

Nor is the protein in rice as complete in amino acids as that from some of the other plant foods.

At present prices, spaghetti and noodle products are better values nutritionally and financially in this group of supplementary foods.

Even enriched white bread is higher in protein than rice. So is oatmeal, which also is lowest in cost of the foods you might use to stretch ground meat.

Potatoes, of course, are the most widely-used alternative, and the cheapest, even at this year's high price of about 18 cents a pound. But potatoes are low in protein and B vitamins and should not be considered a meat substitute or extender.

Spaghetti, macaroni and egg noodles all have approximately the same nutritional value. The noodles are just a little higher in protein.

Other alternative foods, just below spaghetti and noodles in protein value but still high, include, in order of protein value, whole grain buckwheat, Scotch barley and corn meal.

In legumes, white and red beans are especially high in protein value, approximating meat in the amount although not quite in completeness of protein. White beans are a little higher in nutritional value than red beans.

Chickpeas also are high in protein value, with lima beans less so although still providing higher-quality nutrition than rice or potatoes.

MORE SOYBEAN PRODUCTS are appearing in the stores, and these also can help you extend costly meat during the new price upsurge.

We've been able to find low-fat soya powder at 50 cents for 10 ounces, soya granules at 75 cents to $1.65 a pound and textured soy protein at $1.65 for 10 ounces. Not all supermarkets, however, have all these products.

The soya protein is the most concentrated form—96 percent protein. The granules cost least, are 50 percent protein and are most versatile for mixing with other foods.

Note the wide spread in prices of textured soy protein or granules. You have to compare both the price and the percentage of protein. One manufacturer, Fearn, makes it easy by simply stating on the side panel that the product is 50 percent protein. Another, Mrs. Filberts, makes it less easy, by stating there are 4 grams of protein per portion and that the portion size is 8.2 grams.

Almost impossible for the housewife to translate is the analysis on Creamette brand Textured Vegetable Protein. This manufacturer tells you only that a portion is three-quarters of an ounce and there are 11 grams of protein per portion.

So you have to know that there are 28 grams to an ounce. Thus, three-quarters of an ounce would be about 21 grams.

In any case, the granules can be used not only to stretch various ground beef dishes, but also to add protein value to casseroles, spaghetti sauces, soups, baked goods and cereals. To mix with ground meat, you first soak the textured protein in water for five or 10 minutes. About three ounces of textured protein in water for five or 10 minutes. About three ounces of textured soy protein, at a cost of about 35 cents, will extend two pounds of ground beef to make about three pounds.

Copyright 1974, by Sidney Margolius

Soup to Nonsense:

Believe It or Not, But Miracles Do Occur in Our Modern Age

By Jane Goodsell

MRS. MORTIMER CUPPY, having produced two children currently aged 14 and 12, and figuring that she had retired from reproduction, donated the baby equipment in the attic to the Salvation Army. Four weeks later to the day, Mrs. Cuppy awoke feeling oddly faint and queasy. Her trouble turned out to be gall bladder.

* * *

Angus Featherby, candidate for city councilman who is trailing in the polls, was interviewed recently by the press. Asked if he believed the polls were accurate, Mr. Featherby replied that he had no reason to think otherwise. Queried further as to whether he thought he might pick up votes in the next six weeks, Mr. Featherby replied that, in his opinion, he hadn't a ghost of a chance of being elected.

* * *

Arthur Winks, who had been given an estimate of $75 for repairing his car, showed up at the garage at noon on Thursday when he had been assured the job would be done. Sure enough, the car was ready to go, and the mechanic handed Mr. Winks a bill for $69.85. "It turned out to be less of a job than we anticipated," he explained.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Wagner paraded before her husband in the houndstooth checked pantsuit she had purchased that day. "Tell me the truth, Henry," she said, "does it make me look fat?"

"Well, dear, since you mention it," said Mr. Wagner, "it does make you a bit thick through the middle."

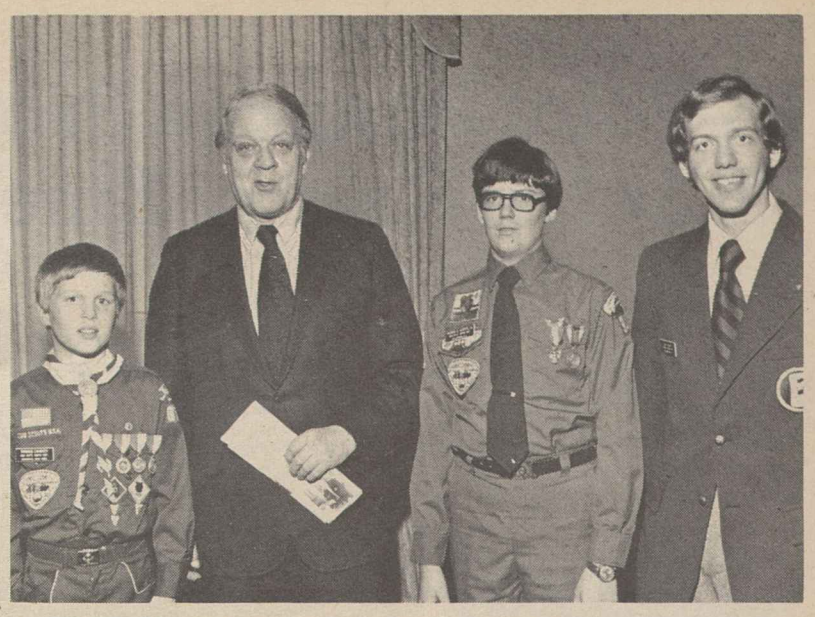
"Thank you, Henry," said Mrs. Wagner. "I appreciate your frankness, and I'll return it to the store first thing tomorrow."

* * *

Eleanor Watts, aged 9, invited five of her school friends to a slumber party on Friday night at her house. At 2 a.m., at the height of the festivities when the young ladies were squirting Cokes at each other and throwing shoes out the windows as the strains of "Rock Around the Clock" blared through the house, Eleanor's father knocked on her bedroom door.

"Now listen, you kids," he called, "turn out the lights, turn off the phonograph and go to sleep. I don't want to hear another sound out of you tonight."

Within five minutes, the house was dark and quiet and all the girls were sound asleep.



NATIONAL YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES were honored at a dinner sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services in Washington. Sec.-Treas. David J. Fitzmaurice of the Electrical Radio & Machine Workers expressed the appreciation of the federation at the dinner. From left are Cub Scout Thomas Caughey, 9, of Mahopac, N.Y.; Boy Scout Arthur Justice, Jr., 15, of Cullowhee, N.C., and Explorer John S. Jordan, 17, of Oaklyn, N.J.

Full Range Needed:

Services to Elderly Seen Cutting Costs

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Non-Institutional Services for the Elderly, Bal Harbour, Fla., Feb. 19, 1974.

MANY OLDER PEOPLE are confined in expensive nursing homes and other institutions for relatively minor health conditions only because the range of community services that would enable them to remain at home are not available.

This problem is not insurmountable. All that is needed is a greater national and community commitment to development of these services.

Unfortunately, non-institutional services for the elderly are given little or no priority in most communities. Even where such services are to some degree available, they are usually provided on a fragmented basis from a variety of agencies. These services should be brought together in a coordinated, general service program.

They would cost the community far less than it now pays for nursing home care and would provide the elderly greater satisfaction by enabling many of them to remain in their own homes. Successful programs will require a wide spectrum of services ranging from home health services and visiting nurses to homemakers and housing for the elderly.

Of course, elderly persons should not be denied care in a nursing home or other appropriate institution when such care is the best for their condition. The objective should be what is best for the health and well-being of elderly people.

The core of any non-institutional service system should be an effective home health services program—a complex of services which may be brought into the home to sustain individual health and independence. But there has been a glaring inconsistency between stated public policy and what has actually happened to home health services programs. In many areas, home health services are not available at all. Where such programs are operating, they are generally underfinanced, unable to adequately cover the target population, and deficient in essential elements which would make them an effective resource.

Both Medicare and Medicaid authorize home health services but with such tight restrictions that they have created roadblocks to the development of such services. Less than 1 percent of Medicare expenditures now go to home health care and even that small portion appears to be decreasing. Some health service agencies have shut down and many others still operating appear to be in financial jeopardy. A good first step toward more effective health service programs for the elderly would be greater emphasis on such services in the Medicare and Medicaid Programs.

But more than this is needed. What is needed is a program of non-institutional services that is capable of being a major component in a comprehensive health care system such as the National Health Security Act would establish.

The AFL-CIO urges the development and passage by Congress of a comprehensive system of services for the elderly, and that such a program of services be included in any National Health Program that may be adopted.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

12-Point Program:

Action Urged to End 2nd 'Nixon Slump'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council issued a strong condemnation of the Administration's economic policies and declared, "The second Nixon recession has begun."

In a detailed statement, the council laid down 12 steps of governmental action it said are essential "to get the economy on the road to balance and health."

"Industrial production has declined sharply in each of the last two months," the statement noted. "Unemployment is rising sharply. Living costs are soaring. The living standards of the American people are being undermined. Housing is in a depression.

"The government has not leveled with the American people, and has no plans to meet this crisis."

The council said what is needed most is "a candid public appraisal of these difficulties" by the Administration to restore public confidence in the government's ability to face up to economic problems, and to deal with them fairly and equitably.

Inflation has rapidly accelerated since the summer of 1972, the council observed. It charged that the huge Russian grain deal provided the spark for the stepped-up pace of rising prices, and two devaluations of the dollar fueled the price rise.

The Administration's tight-money policy at the beginning of 1973 was the wrong approach, the council said, and resulted only in record-high interest rates and a slowdown of the economy.

The shift of the economic stabilization program from Phase 2 to Phase 3, Freeze 2 and Phase 4 as 1973 went along "did nothing to halt the accelerating rise of living costs," the council noted.

"They continued the so-called stabilization program's record of unfairness and imbalance. Moreover, they generated uncertainty and a further decline of public confidence in the government's ability to deal with economic problems."

The energy crunch, highlighted by the Arab oil embargo of last October, exacerbated the situation, and added inflationary pressures, layoffs and cutbacks in weekly working hours and reduced living standards.

The result has been to put the national economy in a "mess," the council declared. It catalogued some of the nation's more serious economic woes.

The council recommended the government take immediate action on the following steps aimed at straightening out the economy:

- A "genuine" excess profits tax and an end to "lavish" loopholes for the oil industry to assure that it is not permitted to profit from the energy emergency while the majority of Americans suffer from its effects.

- Enactment by Congress of legislation providing unemployment insurance payments for the long-term jobless so that workers displaced by the energy crunch will not be left without any income in an economy of high unemployment.

- A large-scale public service employment program. Congress would appropriate the funds for state and local governments to undertake programs to fill the unmet public services required by the American people.

- A special program of federal grants to state and local governments, as well as federal agencies, to accelerate short-term public-works construction and repairs in areas of high unemployment.

- **Action by the Federal Reserve Board to provide a sufficient expansion of money and credit at lower interest rates to encourage the expansion of job opportunities.**

- A substantial increase in the Administration's commitment for middle- and low-income housing "to meet the need for adequate housing and boost homebuilding in this period of steep decline."

- Adoption of the minimum wage bill the President vetoed last September "without any discriminatory subminimum for youth."

- An end to the Administration's so-called economic controls program. "It is better that there be no controls program whatsoever, rather than one that is inequitable and based on the perpetuation of special privileges."

- Increases in the buying power of workers' wages and salaries. This is "essential to provide workers with a share in the benefits of industrial progress, and to establish the foundation for improved living standards."

- Tax justice. Elimination of major loopholes in the federal tax structure could raise as much as $30 billion of additional revenue for the expansion of public facilities and services while reducing the tax burden on middle- and low-income Americans.

- **Export controls on agricultural and other raw material products currently in short supply.**

- A comprehensive policy to halt the deterioration of America's position in the world economy. American jobs and capital are now being exported, undermining the nation's industrial base, the council noted.



SEN. JACOB JAVITS meets with the Executive Council to discuss legislative matters of importance to organized labor. The New York Republican is ranking minority member of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee.

N.Y. State Unit Spurs Health Security Plan

New York—A broad-based coalition has been formed in New York State to promote passage of the labor-supported National Health Security program.

Sixty representatives of labor, health care and civic organizations participated in the formation of the New York State Health Security Action Council. The group is headed by President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing Workers.

In a keynote address to the group Max W. Fine, executive director of the Committee for National Health Insurance, stressed that the Griffiths-Kennedy Health Security proposal now before Congress would provide the basic reform the nation's health delivery system needs, rather than "a patchwork program" as outlined in President Nixon's health plan.

He warned that the Nixon proposal would almost ignore the need for preventive health services and would double the current $26 billion income of private health insurance companies.

Martin Gerber, president of Auto Workers District 9, called for the formation of Health Security citizens' groups to operate in each of the state's congressional districts.

Clothing Workers Vice President Howard D. Samuel emphasized the need for raising funds to support the Health Security plan and pledged the cooperation of the ACWA.

Speakers representing a number of other labor and community organizations addressed the meeting, including President Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Disputes Plan Success Laid To Mediation

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Mediation continues as an effective means of settling internal disputes in the AFL-CIO with nearly 60 percent of all disputes settled by this method.

The Executive Council received a report on the operation of the Internal Disputes Plan (Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution) which showed a marked drop in the total number of cases filed in 1973. Compared to 135 cases filed in 1972, only 87 were filed last year.

Of the 1,441 cases filed since the plan went into effect late in 1961, discussions between the organizations involved and mediation resulted in the settlement of 820.

The umpires in cases not settled at the mediation level have handed down a total of 580 determinations and found violations in 358 of the cases before them. Subcommittees of the Executive Council set up under the plan have received 193 appeals and denied 139. Thirty were withdrawn, 16 were referred to the full council and seven are pending.

Subcommittees received 96 complaints of non-compliance with the determinations of the umpires and compliance was achieved in 55 cases, non-compliance in 20, 18 were withdrawn and three are pending.

Since the February 1973 report sanctions have been removed from the Laborers and the Printing & Graphic Communications Union. The following are presently under sanctions: Air Line Pilots, National Maritime Union, International Typographical Union.

Suit Allowed on Job Bias After Arbitration Loss

A worker who charges his employer with discrimination in violation of the Civil Rights Act may take the issue to court even if he loses an arbitration case, the Supreme Court ruled.

The unanimous decision overturned a lower court's finding that a worker who used the arbitration procedure provided in his union contract could not then proceed with a court suit if he were dissatisfied with the outcome.

The employe involved, who is black, was dismissed from his job as a drill operator trainee on the grounds of unsatisfactory performance. He filed a grievance with his local of the Steelworkers and also filed a charge of racial discrimination with the Colorado Civil Rights Commission. The state commission subsequently referred the case to the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The Steelworkers took the case through all steps of the grievance procedure, but the final-step arbitration ruling was that the discharge had been for just cause. Subsequently the EEOC found no cause to believe that the Civil Rights Act had been violated, but notified the worker of his right to institute a suit in federal court.

The U.S. district court for Colorado held that the finality of the arbitration process barred court action. But the Supreme Court reinstated the court suit, declaring that exercise of a contractual right to arbitration does not bar resort to the courts to enforce a right conferred by law.

In another decision, a 6-3 majority of the Supreme Court left the regulation of picketing of a foreign-flag vessel in a legal no-man's land.

Six maritime unions had picketed two Liberian-registered ships in the Port of Houston, with signs calling attention to substandard wages and benefits paid to the seamen and the loss of American jobs. The court decision noted that although the pickets made no attempt to obstruct access to the ships, dock workers refused to cross the picket lines to load the vessels.

Texas courts refused to enjoin the picketing on the grounds that regulation of labor disputes was pre-empted by federal law.

The Supreme Court majority said federal labor law did not govern in this case and said the Texas courts were wrong in declining to consider the request for an injunction.

Unions Hit Plan to Keep Health Industry Controls

Three AFL-CIO affiliated unions in the health-care field urged Congress to reject the Nixon Administration's plan to keep wage-price controls on the health industry after controls in other sectors of the economy expire on Apr. 30.

Rudolph Oswald, research director for the Service Employes, told a Senate subcommittee the Administration proposal is grossly unfair to workers in the health care industry who are already among the lowest paid of all workers.

Supporting that position were President Leon J. Davis of the Hospital & Health Care Employes, a division of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, and James Savarese, assistant research director of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Oswald testified that workers in the health industry "have suffered more than other workers in private industry" during the 30 months of wage controls. In addition, the controls are failing to hold down soaring health costs, he said.

Oswald noted that from the inception of the controls program in August 1971 through last November, the average hospital worker's wage rose only 10 percent, or 30 cents an hour, while the private nonfarm worker's hourly wage rose 16 percent, or 55 cents an hour.

Soaring inflation, now near 10 percent a year, makes the Cost of Living Council's "outmoded" 5.5 percent wage guideline unrealistic to hospital workers who can buy less food and clothing than they could a year ago, Oswald said.

Davis said there is no "logical basis" for extending controls over the health industry while letting the rest of the economy operate free of controls.

"The only success of the Economic Stabilization Act has been to keep down wages," Davis testified.

"It is foolhardy to believe that imposing controls on such a small segment of the economy as the health industry will have any appreciable effect on inflation," he said .

Davis noted that many hospitals are still paying "large sections of their employes" the minimum $1.60 an hour wage. Food service and cleaning workers often receive less than $4,300 a year, he said, with some female workers in those jobs getting $1,000 below that average figure.

Savarese told the Senate panel that talk about an "explosion" in the wages of hospital workers is misleading. He said such workers still earn 73 cents an hour less than workers in manufacturing and nearly $3 an hour less than construction workers.

"For several years, much of the blame for rapidly rising hospital costs has been placed on labor," he said, but "statistical data refutes this assertion.

"From data compiled by the Social Security Administration, it is a fact that payroll expenses as a percentage of total hospital expenses have declined since 1960," he pointed out.

CONVENTIONS

The Washington State AFL-CIO's 1974 convention will be held Aug. 26-30, at Yakima.

The New York State AFL-CIO convention will be held Oct. 3-5, at Kiamesha Lake.





PUERTO RICO TEACHERS strike, the first in the island's history, picked up strong support from organized labor. Top photo, New York City trade union leaders join two officials of the striking local in picketing the Manhattan office of the Puerto Rico Dept. of Labor. Left to right, Felix Antonio Torres, executive board member of the Puerto Rico Teachers Federation, AFT Local 1649; Sandy Feldman, staff director of the United Federation of Teachers; Cruz Carrillo Correa, Local 1649 vice president; Christopher Plunkett, assistant to Central Labor Council President Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.; AFL-CIO Regional Director Michael Mann, and Paul Sanchez, an AFL-CIO regional representative. Below, AFL-CIO President George Meany gets briefed on strike developments by, left to right, UFT President Albert Shanker, Ruben E. Calderon, president of the San Juan AFL-CIO, and Local 1649 President Felix Rodriguez.

N.J. State College Pact Hailed as 'Turnaround'

Union, N.J.—The New Jersey Council of State College Locals, an affiliate of the Teachers, hailed a new contract covering faculty and professional staff members at eight state colleges as "a 180-degree turnaround in employer-employe relations" in the state's higher education system.

"This agreement assures that there will no longer be unilateral decisions by the Board of Higher Education," Council President Marcoantonio Lacatena said, "and it soundly establishes the union as a recognized party to decision-making in the administration of the state college system."

Among the highlights is the first provision to be won by a public employes' group in the state for binding arbitration of grievances.

The pact runs from Feb. 22, 1974 to June 30, 1976. It is the first collective bargaining agreement negotiated for the college personnel since the Teachers won a representation election against the New Jersey Education Association in February 1973.

The new agreement provides a 6 percent wage increase in the first year of the contract and a salary reopener in the second. Incremental raises during the first year also are provided.

Other provisions call for improvements in tenure, negotiations with the union before any change in policy affecting terms and conditions of employment, a commitment to fund 100 sabbatical leaves per year and tuition subsidies for those working toward an advanced degree.

In addition, academic freedom is explicitly defined: "Employes are entitled to full freedom in research and in the publication of results. An employe is entitled to freedom in the classroom in deciding his or her subject."

About 2,000 faculty and professional staff members altogether are affected by the new contract.

The union, which has its headquarters here, consists of locals at eight state college campuses. They are at Glassboro State, Montclair State, Jersey City State, William Paterson State, Stockton State, Trenton State, Kean College and Ramapo College.

Regis Aiken Dies, Plumbers' Official

Lake Worth, Fla.—Regis Aiken, second vice president and a 53-year member of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, died at his retirement home here. Funeral services were held Feb. 22.

Aiken was secretary-treasurer of Local 449 in Pittsburgh from 1956 until his retirement at the close of 1972. He had been active in community activities in the Pittsburgh area, serving as a director of the Allegheny Round Table and the Allegheny County Redevelopment Authority, among others. He had served on his international union's executive board since 1959.

Puerto Rico Teachers Win Wide Support

San Juan, P.R. — Puerto Rico's teachers carried their first strike in history into its second month, and prepared to hold out until the island government improved their pay, benefits and working conditions.

President Felix Rodriguez of Teachers Local 1649 reported "no movement at the bargaining table." Meanwhile, he said, scores of union teachers have been arrested for picketing. Some of them, he charged, had been roughed up by police.

The strike started Jan. 31 after Local 1649 officers rejected a proposed settlement by Gov. Rafael Hernandez. The union seeks a $150-a-month salary increase, a fully paid hospitalization and major medical insurance plan, an increase of $3 per student for instructional materials and legislation legalizing collective bargaining for teachers.

More than half the island's 26,000 teachers are taking part in the strike. School officials were attempting to keep the commonwealth's 3,500 schools open by massing classes in auditoriums and gymnasiums to watch films and listen to lectures.

The union reported strong support from organized labor. Ruben Calderon, president of the Puerto Rico AFL-CIO Council, was devoting his full time to assisting the striking teachers.

Rallies and demonstrations have been held throughout the island in support of the teachers.

Government Curb Pressed:

Big Oil Profiteering Called 'Intolerable'

There are no simple solutions to the nation's current energy problems, AFL-CIO Economist Markley Roberts notes in the February issue of the federation's monthly magazine, the American Federationist.

"But profiteering in an emergency situation is simply not tolerable," he declares.

While American drivers are lining up at service stations for blocks just to get enough gas to go to work, major oil firms are ringing up record profits. Gulf's earnings last year, for instance, soared 79 percent. Exxon's jumped 59 percent. And the trend toward higher profits can be expected to continue in 1974.

These huge profits are not the result of so-called "free-market" competition, Roberts says, but rather the result of the oil industry's longstanding tax advantages and anti-competitive practices.

The record-breaking profit levels of the big oil firms last year focus sharp attention on needed government actions to halt profiteering, Roberts observes.

"Outrageous and unjustifiable tax loopholes benefiting the big oil companies and enabling them to amass billions of dollars in profits and additional billions in cash not reported as profits must be ended," he says.

"At a minimum, Congress should repeal the 22 percent oil depletion allowance, the intangible drilling cost deduction for income from production of foreign oil, and the tax-credit exemption from U.S. taxes for what are really royalty payments to foreign governments."

Big oil has been marked by a high concentration of economic power and high profits ever since John D. Rockefeller organized the original Standard Oil Trust in 1879, Roberts notes. Antitrust efforts against the major firms have had only limited success, and the industry has been extraordinarily successful at avoiding taxes.

A recent survey of 1,075 corporations by the First National City Bank of New York showed 40 oil companies earned 23 percent of all after-tax net income in the first nine months of 1973. The "big eight" oil firms—Exxon, Gulf, Mobil, Texaco, Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of Indiana, Shell and Atlantic Richfield—got $4.8 billion out of the $6.4 billion industry total.

Tax loopholes cost the U.S. Treasury about $4 billion a year, Roberts notes. A 1971 study by U.S. Oil Week concluded that the big oil companies paid the government an effective tax rate of only 8.7 percent on their before-tax net income of $8.8 billion.

"This low rate of effective taxation compares with the legal corporate tax of 48 percent," the author points out. "And it is lower than the income tax rate paid by a $10,000-a-year worker with three dependents."

Another study, by Rep. Charles Vanik (D-Ohio), based on reports by the oil companies to the Securities & Exchange Commission shows that as a result of tax breaks Texaco had an effective federal income tax rate of 2.7 percent in 1972. Mobil's was 2.9 percent; Gulf's, 5.2 percent and Standard of California, 5.8 percent.

Some feel the so-called oil and natural gas shortage may be a hoax, Roberts observes. Two Federal Power Commission economists told a Senate subcommittee the big oil firms are withholding vast quantities of oil and gas from production, apparently in hope of profiting from higher prices expected in the future when FPC price controls may be removed or raised.

Roberts says Congress must require the big companies to produce accurate, honest information on energy reserves, inventories, production and distribution. A full-scale effort also is needed for the nation to develop alternative sources of energy with the goal of making the U.S. self-sufficient in energy by 1985, he added.

"The profiteering, monopoly power of big oil must be controlled," Roberts declares.

"An excess-profits tax is necessary to make sure that the oil companies pay their fair share of the U.S. tax burden, and to prevent huge windfall oil profits during the energy emergency."

Boycott Endorsed Of Rowe Furniture

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Executive Council called on all trade unionists to support the Upholsterers in their boycott of Rowe Furniture Co. products.

The Upholsterers have been on strike against the Rowe firm in Poplar Bluff, Mo., since July 1973, and the company has spurned efforts of the union to negotiate a contract, the council noted. Furthermore, the company has recruited 100 strikebreakers in an attempt to destroy the union.

UFW Leader Fred Fulford Dies at 62

Gainesville, Fla.—Fred Fulford, a founding member of the Furniture Workers and president of the union since 1970, died at the University of Florida hospital Feb. 22. He was 62.

Fulford was elected to the UFW executive board at the union's founding convention in 1939. He later served as an international representative and director of the Indiana district.

He was elected secretary-treasurer in 1950 and served in the office until his election as president at the union's 1970 convention.

Fulford considered a major accomplishment the establishment of close cooperation by unions in the musical instruments industry. The National Piano, Organ & Musical Instruments Council he helped set up in 1958 had a major role in blocking tariff cuts on musical instruments and in obtaining federal assistance for workers who had lost their jobs.

In a message to his wife, Cleopha, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said that Fulford "was a dedicated trade unionist, committed to the members" of his union. Meany and Kirkland extended condolences in behalf of the Executive Council, which was in session at the time of his death.

Besides his wife, survivors include three children and seven grandchildren. Services were held in Vero Beach, Fla., Feb. 26.

On Labor-Backed Bill:

Senate Nears Vote On Minimum Wage

The Senate moved towards passage of a minimum wage bill that the AFL-CIO termed "an absolute must" and President Nixon said he still opposes.

It was almost identical to the bill Nixon vetoed last year—a veto the AFL-CIO Executive Council termed "heartless."

In a letter to leaders of the House and Senate Labor Committees, Nixon stopped just short of saying outright that he would again veto such a bill. But he repeated virtually all the arguments he had made in his 1973 veto.

The extension of coverage to public employes would be "a problem," the President said, and the rise to $2.20 an hour in the Senate bill would be faster than he would like.

But Nixon made clear that his strongest opposition is to the lack of a subminimum youth rate and to the broad coverage of domestics.

Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan emerged from a meeting with the President the day before the Senate began debate on the wage-hour bill to tell reporters that the Administration is prepared to "compromise" with Congress.

He said the President feels "very strongly" about the youth differential but declined to predict whether Nixon would veto a bill that did not provide a lower wage floor for young workers.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council statement, issued Feb. 22, stressed that the working poor, dependent on the minimum wage, have been the chief victims of a "relentless inflation."

Stressing that the wage floor hasn't been raised in eight years, while the buying power of the dollar has eroded, the council charged:

"The poor are the victims of the President's revenge because Congress refused to rubber-stamp his scheme to create a subminimum wage for teenagers, thus allowing unscrupulous employers to fire mothers and fathers, hire children and profit handsomely."

It termed the provisions of the vetoed bill "an absolute must." And it urged that "Congress must not compromise by erecting a second-class workforce in any age group, by excluding from coverage those presently denied the law's protection or by denying fair overtime coverage to presently exploited workers."

Further, the AFL-CIO declared, Congress "must be prepared to override the President's veto, if he is so misguided as to repeat last year's action."

The Senate bill, sent to the floor by a 13-3 vote of the Labor Committee, would extend coverage to nearly 7 million additional workers, primarily public employes and household domestics.

It would eliminate some overtime exemptions in the present Fair Labor Standards Act and it would raise the wage floor in steps to $2.20 an hour for all covered workers.

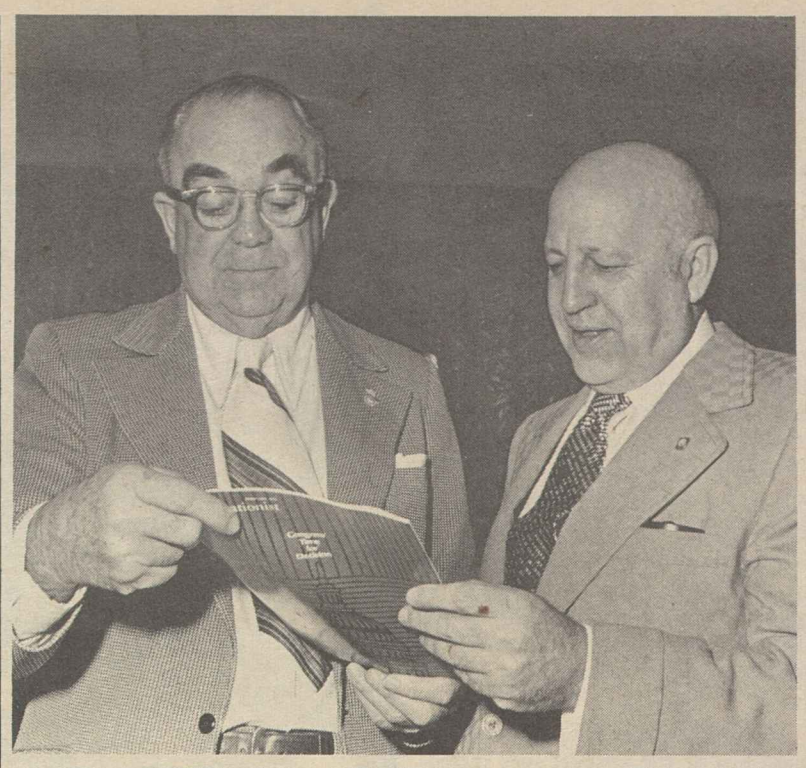
Workers whose jobs were covered before 1966 would go to a $2 wage floor immediately on enactment of the bill, and to $2.20 a year later.

Newly covered workers and those in jobs first covered by 1966 amendments to the law would move initially to $1.80 and then in annual step-ups to $2 and $2.20.

Farm workers, whose wage floor is now frozen at $1.30, would start at a $1.60 rate and reach the $2.20 level in three additional steps.

Nixon's letter indicated a preference for the pay step-up schedule in a bill approved by a House Labor suubcommittee—which would go from $2 to $2.10 instead of $2.20, but then take a final step-up to $2.30. And he had some mild praise for the intentions of other sections of the House version.

But Nixon complained that neither the House nor the Senate bill was tough enough on excluding domestics or at least keeping their minimum wage below that of other workers. Nor did either bill provide for "expansion" of job opportunities for young people through a lower minimum wage.



LATEST ISSUE of the AFL-CIO magazine, the Federationist, draws the attention of Executive Council members Hunter P. Wharton, left, president of the Operating Engineers, and George Hardy, head of the Service Employes, between sessions at the council's winter meeting.

House Adopts Measure To Safeguard Pensions

(Continued from Page 1)

gressmen by Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

"By enacting these standards into law, Congress will greatly improve the probability that the millions of persons now covered by private pensions will, in fact, actually receive a pension when they retire," Biemiller said.

Biemiller particularly lauded the bill for "making the proper distinctions between single employer and multi-employer plans in the area of vesting, funding and termination insurance. The AFL-CIO strongly supports this title of the bill as essential to the purposes of reform legislation."

The AFL-CIO objected to a provision in the bill which allows self-employed individuals to deduct as much as $7,500 in annual taxes for money they set aside for pensions.

Terming this a "tax shelter for high-income, self-employed professionals," Biemiller urged enactment of an amendment by Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.) that would leave the limit at $2,500 or 10 percent of income. But the Reuss amendment was rejected by a voice vote and a subsequent attempt to lower the maximum to $6,000 was beaten by a vote of 323 to 63.

Under the bill, pension funds would be required to meet stricter standards on funding, including regular contributions against the day the fund will owe the maximum amount to contributors.

This is to prevent a buildup of accrued, unfunded liabilities that would make a plan more susceptible for failure.

The bill gives pension plans a choice of three vesting systems to achieve compliance with the new federal rules. One would provide that employes with 10 years of service would have fully vested rights to a pension, but no rights before that. Another would allow a graduated scale with some vesting after five years, but not reaching 100 percent vesting until the employe achieves 15 years of service. The third alternative is for 50 percent vesting when a worker's age plus years of service equals 45, building at 10 percent a year thereafter until full vesting is reached.

No vesting would be required for workers under 25 years of age, but after that age the vesting provisions would be mandatory.

The improved fiduciary standards would require that pension investments be diversified enough to prevent major losses from one investment. This section also spells out some actions that pension plan administrators may not take. Similarly, the bill tightens the public disclosure standards the plans must meet.

The bill also creates a Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp., to provide "reinsurance" against the failure of pension plans. This corporation would be administered under the Secretary of Labor and is similar to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which insures against bank failures.

Energy Bill Cleared by Congress, Faces Threat of Presidential Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

into effect immediately, with Congress getting 15 days to veto the measure. After Mar. 15, energy proposals will not take effect until Congress has had 15 days to study them.

The bill requires that the price of crude oil be held within $1.35 per barrel of the price of a similar product on May 15, 1973. That will mean an average price of $5.25 per barrel, compared to a prevailing price of $10.35 now.

The rollback would mean a reduction in the price of gasoline of as much as 4 cents per gallon.

Because the rollback would help ease pressures on both the consumer's pocketbook and the national inflation rate, the bill won the support of labor, consumer and other public interest groups. But this same provision cost the bill three months in getting to passage and now leaves it facing a possible presidential veto.

The Administration lobbyists and oil state senators conspired to kill the bill at the end of the 1973 congressional session with a Senate filibuster threat. Versions of the bill had passed the full Senate or House previously, only to be snarled after conference.

When passage did come, it was considered a surprise in both houses. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), the bill's chief sponsor and chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, expressed surprise at the ease of the bill's earlier 67-32 passage in the Senate.

But that time, the bill stalled in a procedural snarl in the House which wasn't broken until a week later when the House reversed the previous rule on a 259-144 rollcall vote, allowing three major provisions to be voted on separately.

The earlier rule would have effectively killed the bill, according to Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.), who led the floor fight to salvage it from the parliamentary tieup.

On the morning before passage, Jackson predicted that Congress had a chance to override the expected veto. "I believe the mood of the country is that the people want action," Jackson said.

Staggers referred to the energy proposals as "people's legislation" and said there was nothing in it for big business or monied interests.

The price rollback, which also makes it mandatory that producers pass the savings on to the consumer, applies only to "new oil," from wells drilled or activated since 1972. Such oil makes up about 30 percent of the nation's domestically produced oil.

The other 70 percent of the nation's domestic oil supply comes from wells known to have existed in 1972 and is already under price controls at about the $5.25 per barrel level.

Certain classes of crude oil can be classified by the President for a price as high as 35 percent above the general ceiling price, up to a maximum of $7.09 a barrel.

Administration objections to the new bill center on what it says would be complicated enforcement measures and the lack of incentive for new production—the same argument used by the major oil companies.

Engineers to Train 600 in Job Skills

The Operating Engineers will train 600 jobless and underemployed workers on-the-job under a new 18-month contract with the Labor Dept.

The agreement provides a federal grant of $1.3 million to train 125 new hires and upgrade the skills of 466 other workers.

Steelworkers Deny Job Loss In Chrome Ban

A boycott of Rhodesian chrome is demanded by that country's treatment of its black citizens and the boycott isn't going to cost any jobs in the United States, the Steelworkers declared.

USWA Legislative Director Jack Sheehan issued the statement in response to claims that the boycott will cost U.S. steelworkers their jobs. He urged House passage of a boycott measure approved earlier by the Senate.

Sheehan also denied reports that the boycott of the Rhodesian chrome would mean an increased price for U.S. consumers. "An increase of even 10 percent in ferro-alloy prices represents an increase of less than one-half of 1 percent in the selling price of steel," he said.

As an example of the exploitation of blacks in Rhodesia, Sheehan said black miners there averaged $39 a month in 1970 as compared with $520 for their white counterparts.

At its 1973 convention, the AFL-CIO backed the chrome boycott and praised longshoremen who had refused to unload it at U.S. ports. The convention also called for an extension of economic sanctions to cover any southern African nation that practices apartheid.

The United States supported the ban on Rhodesian trade adopted by the UN in 1968, but Congress voted to allow importation of chrome as proposed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr.

Repeal of the Byrd amendment has had wide labor backing ever since it was passed. AFL-CIO Vice-Pres. I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers, has previously called the boycott a social issue that would not affect the U.S. economy.

'25 and Out' Pension Tops Rubber Pact

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers are hailing a new "25 years and out" retirement plan in their agreement with Mohawk Rubber Co. as a "major breakthrough" in the union's pension programs.

The plan, which becomes effective on Sept. 1, permits eligible employes who have not reached the age of 62 but have completed 25 or more years of service with Mohawk to retire with a pension of $12 per month per year of service, plus a $200 supplement.

A 48-year-old worker with 25 years of service, for example, may retire with a monthly payment of $500—a pension of $300 plus the $200 supplement. A worker with 30 years of service would receive a total of $560 a month.

The agreement provides that the total number of retirements allowed under the plan will be 10 percent of the total eligible employes for each retirement year.

Since Mohawk has a workforce comparatively older than many of the other tire plants in the U.S.—average age over 44 years and average service over 19 years—the number of those eligible for early retirement should be high in the two years of the new contract, the union said.

The contract replaces one that expired on June 19, 1973. The new pact provides wage increases of 21.8 cents an hour on July 29 and another 24 cents an hour on July 29, 1975, in addition to other benefits.

Union Wins 21-Month Farah Struggle

Recognition of ACWA Ends Strike, Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman.

They had a joint announcement:

"The strike and boycott of the Farah Manufacturing Co. by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has been ended by the company's recognition of the union as the bargaining agent for its employes."

It said agreement has already been reached on rehiring of strikers and calling off litigation by both sides and declared that "good faith negotiations" for a contract will begin "as soon as a union negotiating committee can be elected."

The rehiring agreement includes a provision for company payments of $30 a week for up to 10 weeks for workers who had been drawing strike benefits and are not promptly called back to work. Four plants had been closed in recent months and the company hopes to reopen two of them, both in San Antonio.

Finley and Sheinkman flew to Bal Harbour, Fla., after the New York press conference to report to the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the successful conclusion of a cause that had been adopted by the entire labor movement.

The council congratulated the Farah strikers and their union, and thanked all who supported the "do-not-buy" campaign. It gave special praise to Bishop Sidney Metzger of El Paso as "a man of compassion and courage, who gave unstintingly of himself to aid the strikers."

Later, at a news conference, AFL-CIO President George Meany said union recognition at Farah should provide a "tremendous impetus" to organizing in the Southwest, particularly among Mexican-Americans. He termed them among "the most exploited workers in America."

Finley told reporters that the ACWA will continue its organizing efforts among apparel workers in Texas.

Farah workers and others like them, Finley said, have achieved through their struggle the ability "to enter into the mainstream of American life, to begin to determine their own destiny, their own conditions."

The impact, he suggested, "should change the industrial complexion in that part of the country. It should change the political complexion . . . because through their economic power will come political power."

The strike that made labor history began in May of 1972 as a spontaneous reaction by Farah workers to the firing of six key union supporters during an organizing campaign. The walkout started in San Antonio and quickly spread to El Paso, where more than 700 strikers were arrested in the early weeks of the dispute.

Two months later, the AFL-CIO Executive Council endorsed a boycott of Farah slacks and Meany wrote all affiliates that the cause of the Farah workers deserves and depends on "the wholehearted cooperation of every union member and his family, friends and neighbors."

Bishop Metzger's vigorous championship of the strikers was instrumental in enlisting endorsement of the boycott by religious groups of many denominations. The National Student Asociation helped make Farah slacks a dirty word around college campuses. The firm's profits turned into a heavy loss; the price of its stock dropped sharply.

Adding pressure on the company was a series of adverse NLRB decisions. The company was ordered to stop harassing union supporters, halt the use of guard dogs against strikers, and reinstate 20 workers who had been fired for union activity in an earlier stage of the in-plant organizing.

Early this year, an NLRB law judge ordered the company to reinstate the six workers whose firing triggered the 1972 walkouts, rehire all strikers who want their jobs back and stop "trampling on the rights of its employes."

The company said it would appeal the law judge's decision to the NLRB. But instead, with an assist from El Paso Mayor Fred Hervey, it moved towards a settlement of the dispute through recognition of the union.

Finley drew a parallel between the Farah strike and the bitter Hart Schaffner & Marx strike in Chicago early in the century that led to the formation of the ACWA —and to 63 years of good relations without a strike between the union and the company.

He said the union would be glad to develop a similar relationship with Farah.

3-2-74



LABOR HISTORY is made in New York as William F. Farah, left, joins Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, right, in announcing recognition of the ACWA as bargaining representative of all Farah Manufacturing Co. workers. The recognition agreement ended the 21-month strike and boycott of Farah men's and boy's slacks.

'The Strikers Never Lost Sight of Their Goal . . .'

The AFL-CIO Executive Council congratulates the courageous workers at the Farah Manufacturing Co. and their union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, on winning their long struggle for dignity and industrial democracy. The strikers never weakened, never faltered, never lost sight of their goal—a collective bargaining agreement that gave them a voice in determining their own economic destiny.

The AFL-CIO has been proud to share in this fight through the consumer product boycott which we hereby declare to be ended. Trade unionists, the state and local central bodies of the AFL-CIO, church organizations and community leaders throughout America, who believe in social justice, observed and promoted that "do-not-buy" campaign. We extend to them all our heartfelt thanks. We especially salute Bishop Sidney Metzger of El Paso, a man of compassion and courage, who gave unstintingly of himself to aid the strikers.

The major significance of this victory is the possibility it opens up for the millions of low-paid, exploited Mexican-Americans in the Southwest. It is a signal to them that, like other workers of all races, creeds and colors, they too can win a better life for themselves through collective bargaining and united action.

To us, this victory is just the beginning of the struggle for social justice for these exploited, unorganized workers. The odds are great but the need is greater and we intend to get on with the job without delay.

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Victory for the Farah Strikers, Bal Harbour, Fla., Feb. 25, 1974.

New Price Surge Jolts Consumers, Buying Power Down 4% Over Year

The nation was jolted by a double-barreled report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics showing consumer prices rose at a seasonally adjusted rate of 1 percent from December to January while workers' purchasing power fell 4 percent below the level of a year earlier.

The January price increase pushed the government's consumer price index to 139.7 percent of its 1967 base of 100 and 9.4 percent above the level of a year earlier. The 9.4 percent rise in the index was the biggest 12-month leap in the cost of living since the Korean War year of 1951.

About 80 percent of the increase in the January index was attributed to higher prices for food and energy items, with each category contributing about equally, BLS reported. Food at home jumped 1.8 percent over the month, while gasoline and motor oil soared 6.2 percent and fuel oil and coal skyrocketed 11.8 percent.

The rise in consumer prices was the biggest single monthly increase in the past quarter century except for the 1.9 percent jump of last August following removal of the Nixon Administration's brief price freeze.

Nonfood commodities such as newspapers, housekeeping supplies and household durables all rose sharply in January. The new-car index rose more than it usually does for the month, reflecting mid-December increases in manufacturers' prices, BLS said.

The services index was up seven-tenths of 1 percent over the month, about the same as the six-tenths of 1 percent rise in each of the two preceding months. BLS said higher charges for gas and electricity accounted for almost one-fourth of the rise.

Charges for other household services such as home maintenance and repairs, housekeeping services, property taxes, and mortgage interest costs also rose.

The index for medical care services went up more rapidly than in recent months, led by boosts in dentists' fees and charges for semi-private hospital rooms. Other services, including auto repairs and haircuts, rose in price, too.

Informed that the January CPI rose at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of 12 percent, AFL-CIO President George Meany told a press conference at the Executive Council's meeting in Florida:

"It's quite obvious that if we are going to keep pace with the rising cost of living we are going to need more than 10 percent (increase in wages) if these figures hold up, and I can't see any indication that they won't hold up."

Food prices in January rose a seasonally adjusted 1.6 percent—more than five times as fast as December's rate of three-tenths of 1 percent.

Meat, fish and poultry prices, which declined in each of the last three months of 1973, were up 1.4 percent. Fruits and vegetables went up at a 1.5 percent rate, and there were substantial increases in most other foods. The cost of food away from home — restaurant meals and snacks — rose seven-tenths of 1 percent, about the same as in December.

A seasonally adjusted increase of 1.3 percent in the nonfood commodities index was almost double the increases in each of the two preceding months, BLS noted. The index usually declines in January.

Prices of gasoline and motor oil over the year increased 25.1 percent while fuel oil and coal prices over the same period have shot up 61.2 percent. Neither figure is adjusted for seasonal variation.

In its report on purchasing power, BLS noted that real spendable earnings — take-home pay expressed in 1967 dollars— for a married worker with three dependents fell 2 percent, seasonally adjusted, due to a drop in average weekly hours worked and the effects of inflation.

Except for a 2.1 percent decline last August, the January drop was the largest one-month decline since BLS began keeping such statistics 10 years ago.

BLS said the average married worker with three dependents drew real spendable weekly earnings of $92.02 last month, compared with $93.88 in December and $95.81 in January 1973.

Over the year, real spendable earnings were down 4 percent, the largest decline in a 12-month period since BLS began keeping the figures in 1964.

Dan Mundy Named To BCTD Post

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has appointed Dan Mundy as its legislative director to succeed Walter Mason, who recently retired.

Mundy, 51, has been COPE director for the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO since 1970 and is president of Local 78 of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters. He has also carried out legislative assignments for the Los Angeles Building & Construction Trades Council.

In 1941, Mundy started work as a steamfitter's helper and after service in World War II returned to be trained as a plumber apprentice, achieving journeyman status in 1947.

Senate Approves Minimum Wage Bill

Bars Move For Lower Youth Rate

The Senate passed a labor-supported minimum wage bill, 69-22, after decisively rejecting a series of weakening amendments.

It refused to set a subminimum wage rate for young workers, and it insisted on bringing household domestics under the Fair Labor Standards Act for the first time.

President Nixon, who vetoed a similar minimum wage bill last year, wanted a lower youth minimum and opposed coverage of maids, cleaning women and other household workers.

The bill the Senate sent to the House would expand coverage to 7 million additional workers and raise the minimum for most jobs covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act from $1.60 to $2, with a further rise to $2.20 next year.

Newly-covered workers and those covered for the first time in 1966 amendments to the law, would start at $1.80 as a first step. But they, along with farm workers, would be brought up to the $2.20 level in future years.

The first big test came on a substitute bill proposed by three Republican senators—Peter Dominick of Colorado, Robert Taft, Jr., of Ohio, and J. Glenn Beall, Jr., of Maryland. It would have stripped all new coverage from the bill—an estimated 6 million public employes as well as about a million household domestic workers.

Their amendment was soundly beaten, 65-30.

An attempt by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) to deny overtime pay rights to fire fighters and policemen was rejected, 65-29.

Sen. James Buckley (R-N.Y.) proposed a subminimum youth rate. But faced with certain defeat by a big margin, he withdrew his amendment rather than let it come to a vote.

The AFL-CIO has termed enactment of minimum wage legislation this year "an absolute must."

America's working poor, the federation's Executive Council stressed at its recent winter meeting, are the chief victims of the inflation that has pushed the present wage floor far below the poverty level.

During the Senate debate, Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) said an immediate raise to $2.28 an hour would be needed merely to catch up with the rise in the cost of living since the $1.60 level was reached.

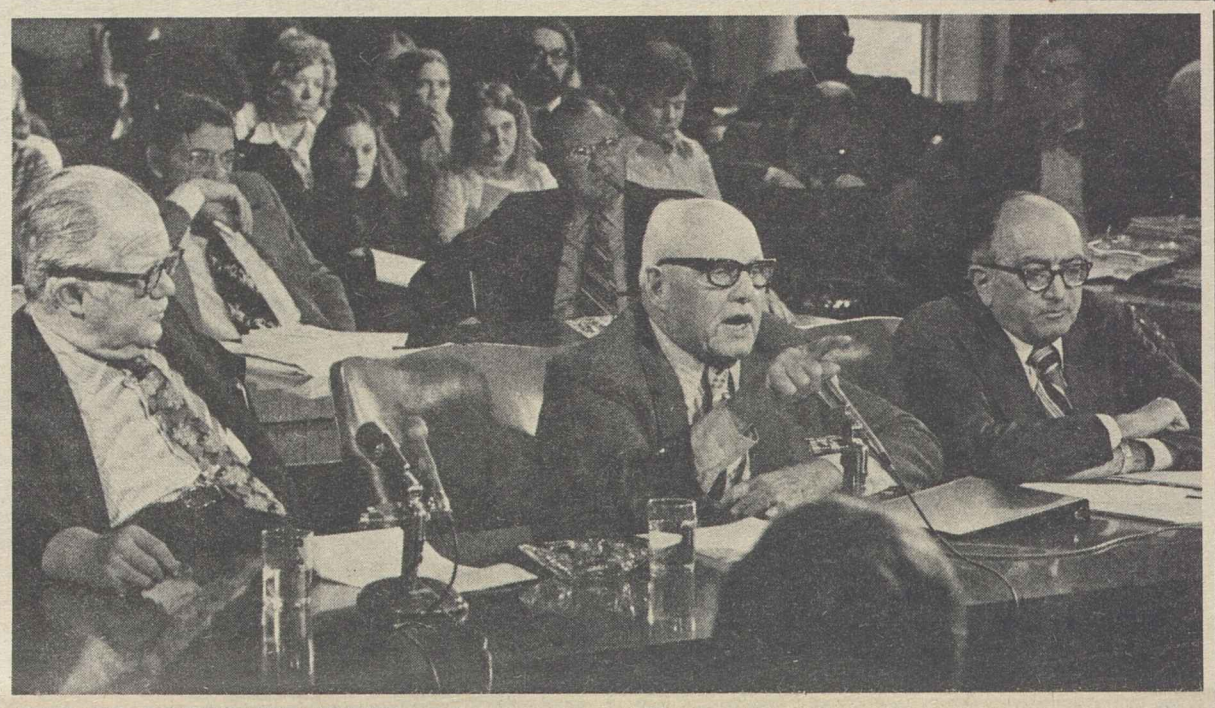
AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX Saturday, March 9, 1974 No. 10

Meany Calls on Congress To Allow Controls to Die



END TO ECONOMIC CONTROLS is urged by AFL-CIO President George Meany at Senate hearings on the future of the Economic Stabilization Act. Meany said the Nixon Administration brought the nation "to the brink of chaos" and can't be trusted with new economic power. Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller is at left; Research Director Nat Goldfinger is at right.

Hits Nixon Bid to Keep Wage Curb

The Nixon Administration has made a mess of economic controls and shouldn't be trusted with any further powers over the economy, AFL-CIO President George Meany told Congress.

Meany urged a Senate subcommittee to allow the Economic Stabilization Act to expire on Apr. 30 and give a free economy a chance to work.

It can't be any worse, Meany suggested. After "30 months of freezes and phases," he said, the economy is "in much worse shape" than it had been previously.

The effort to curb inflation has "failed miserably," controls from the start have been "unfair, inequitable and unbalanced" and "it has been a most expensive experience for the American people," especially workers.

Meany was especially critical of the Administration's request for continued power to abrogate union contracts and bar negotiated wage increases from taking effect, even after general wage-price controls have ended.

Singling out wages, he noted, was in line with the Administration's entire approach to economic stabilization. While the holddown on wages has been "the only effective part of the program," Meany said, "prices, profits and interest rates have skyrocketed."

In a spirited discussion period with senators following his formal testimony, Meany emphasized labor's complete lack of confidence in the ability of the Nixon Admini-

(Continued on Page 6)

Clothing Workers Vote:

Pay, Benefit Gains Mark Farah Accord

El Paso, Tex.—A 55-member bargaining committee elected by Farah workers has negotiated a first contract and recommended it for ratification to union meetings here and in San Antonio.

Both the Clothing Workers and the company expressed the hope that the agreement shaped during a week of intensive negotiations will help wash away the bitterness of the 21-month strike and boycott.

It provides for a general wage increase for all workers of up to 85 cents an hour over the three-year contract and increases ranging as high as $4.75 an hour for skilled classifications such as markers, cutters and mechanics.

The contract calls also for eight paid holidays, up to three weeks vacation per year and employer-paid comprehensive insurance.

A major provision deals with the setting of work standards—the productivity level workers were required to meet for each step of their pay progression. Under the proposed contract the union will be able to check any work standard and go to arbitration on the issue if necessary.

Overtime rates are increased, maternity benefits will be provided for the first time, as will weekly sickness and accident benefits. A checkoff of union dues is part of the contract.

The emergence of good-faith negotiations in the wake of the union recognition agreement was hailed by officials of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

The conference, whose committee on social development had endorsed the consumer boycott of Farah slacks, said its "effort now will be toward healing the wounds caused by the boycott."

Veto Kills Energy Bill, Jobless Aid

President Nixon made his veto of the emergency energy bill stick, blocking a rollback of oil prices and killing a program of extended unemployment compensation for workers who lose their jobs because of fuel shortages.

The Senate vote of 58-40 was eight short of the two-thirds needed to override the veto and left Congress and the President deadlocked over legislation to cope with energy shortages.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), chief architect of the vetoed bill, charged Nixon with "a

(Continued on Page 8)

Solzhenitsyn Invited To U.S. by AFL-CIO

Exiled Russian author Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn has been invited to make a lecture tour of the United States as a guest of the AFL-CIO.

The invitation was extended to Solzhenitsyn by AFL-CIO President George Meany, who told the author that the federation was prepared to organize his tour and arrange meetings and lectures.

Solzhenitsyn had been deported by the Soviet government to West Germany, but is now residing in Norway. His family still remains in Moscow.

The noted Russian author has long been a critic of repression and an outspoken defender of basic human rights in the Soviet Union. USSR officials and the government-controlled press stepped up their attacks on Solzhenitsyn after the publication of his new book, The Gulag Archipelago, which detailed the inhumane treatment of inmates in Soviet prison camps during the Stalin era.

In the letter mailed to Solzhenitsyn Feb. 25, Meany said:

"With all free men everywhere, the American trade union movement has followed with deep concern and admiration your courageous struggle for intellectual and

(Continued on Page 2)

Wholesale Prices Jump For 4th Straight Month

Another sharp jump in wholesale prices—the fourth in as many months—left the government's wholesale price index for February 20.3 percent above a year earlier.

From January to February, the index rose 1.2 percent, or at an annual rate of 14.4 percent, after adjustments for seasonal factors were made.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, in releasing the latest report on prices, attributed about 70 percent of the total rise to increases for fuels, metals and agriculture-related products.

All 15 major commodity groups measured monthly by the wholesale price index advanced over the month. The price increases lifted the all-commodities index to 152.7 percent of its 1967 base.

Wholesale price increases generally foreshadow rises in retail prices. Such rises are passed on to the consumer in a few days or weeks, depending on the product.

The new report on prices, show-

(Continued on Page 6)

Pollard Named New Director Of Civil Rights

AFL-CIO President George Meany has appointed William E. Pollard director of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights.

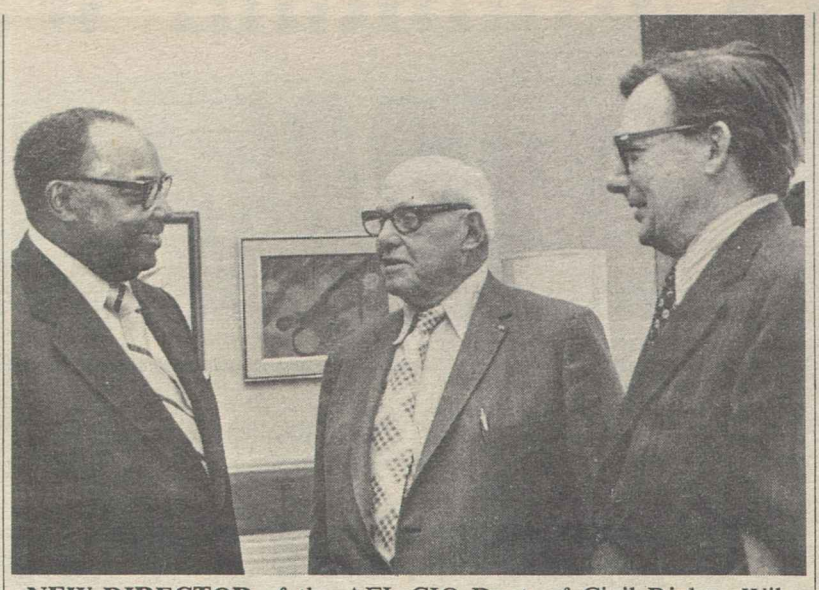
Pollard, a veteran trade unionist and civil rights leader, succeeds Donald Slaiman who was recently named deputy director of the Dept. of Organization & Field Services.

The new civil rights director has been a staff member of the AFL-CIO's department since 1964 with a major responsibility for liaison between the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the federation's affiliated national and international unions.

Starting as a dining car employe on the Southern Pacific Railroad, Pollard, 58, worked his way through a succession of union posts to become general chairman of locals of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes in Oakland and Los Angeles.

He served as a vice president of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, was a charter member of the California Committee for Fair Practices and served on a number of West Coast labor and civil rights committees and government boards.

Pollard is a member of the national board of the NAACP and the employment task force of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.



NEW DIRECTOR of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, William E. Pollard, confers with Federation President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. Pollard succeeds Donald Slaiman, who is now deputy director of Organization & Field Services, as department director.

Labor Invites Solzhenitsyn To Tour U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

human freedom against frightful odds.

"We are profoundly aware that the forces which would smother your eloquent voice of dissent have been arrayed throughout history against the efforts of ordinary men and women to organize and maintain independent trade unions responsive to their own needs and not the dictates of the State."

Meany's letter cited a passage from Solzhenitsyn's Nobel Prize lecture, when the author said, "There are no internal affairs left on this crowded earth. The salvation of mankind lies only in making everything the concern of all."

It was in that spirit, Meany said, that the AFL more than 25 years ago documented the existence of forced labor camps in the Soviet Union and published a map of the Gulag network — the subject of Solzhenitsyn's latest book.

"Because there are indeed no internal affairs left on this crowded earth," Meany said, "I want to extend to you, on behalf of the American trade union movement, a most cordial invitation to come to the United States as our guest."

Meany said the federation would organize Solzhenitsyn's tour of the United States so that he could travel throughout the country to communicate freely with the American people.



Rail Unions Condemn Plan to Slash Service

Railroad unions charged that the Nixon Administration's plan for slashing 25 percent of existing trackage in restructuring the nation's Northeast and Midwest railroads "goes far beyond" authority granted by Congress.

The Congress of Railway Unions warned an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing that the scheme would, in effect, mean "nationalization" of some railroads if they are to take over unprofitable service as the plan stipulates. The profitable carriers said they want no part of the bankrupt and unprofitable lines. This means that the government would have to take over the unprofitable lines.

William Mahoney, counsel for the CRU—composed of six unions representing a majority of railroad workers—further stressed that the cutback would mean lost jobs, stifled competition and inability of the railroads to carry current levels of traffic.

Mahoney was one of a number of witnesses who testified on Transportation Sec. Claude Brinegar's proposal for restructuring the giant Penn Central and six other bankrupt carriers under the Regional Rail Reorganization Act passed by Congress last year.

Spokesmen for local government, industry, environmentalists, shippers and consumers also joined in attacking Nixon's proposed slashes.

As reported previously, reorganizing of the railroads—recognized as the largest restructuring in corporate history—will go on over the next two years. The ICC's reception of testimony here and in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., opened hearings that will be held throughout a 17-state area over the next few months.

The biggest concern of unions during the year in which Congress shaped the restructuring legislation was the impact it would have on about 115,000 employes of the seven railroads. For that reason, the unions insisted on and won in the law the strongest job protective conditions ever established in the industry.

No one as yet has been able to determine the full impact of the consolidation on jobs. However, at the Scranton hearings, Gov. Milton J. Shapp, in opposing the Administration's plan, estimated that it would mean the loss of at least 56,000 jobs in his state.

Pennsylvania state officials said even this job loss figure "on the railroads and in firms that would be shut down" would be "only the tip of the iceberg."

Teachers Pick AFT Local in St. Louis Vote

St. Louis—The St. Louis Teachers Union, Local 420 of the American Federation of Teachers, has won a collective bargaining election giving it the right to represent this city's 4,300 teachers in negotiations with the St. Louis Board of Education.

The vote was 2,104 for the union to 1,622 for the St. Louis Teachers Association, an affiliate of the National Education Association, and 69 for no representation. Six ballots were voided.

Demosthenes DuBose, president of the local, expressed satisfaction at the victory, but said, "The real battle will begin when we negotiate with the school board."

The victory by the union means that, for the first time, St. Louis teachers will have one bargaining agent in contract negotiations. Last year the union and the association presented a united front in a 28-day strike that won pay increases, a grievance procedure and the right to negotiate future agreements with the school board.

Despite the selection of a bargaining agent, the teachers still do not have full statutory rights. A bill to establish such rights for all public employes is pending in the state legislature.

Under Reorganization Plan:

Regional Directors Appointed by Meany

The field operations of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services are being reorganized with the consolidation of 18 regions into eight, Federation President George Meany announced as he appointed directors for each of the new regions effective Apr. 1.

The first phase of reorganization will begin on that date and geographical and personnel adjustments will be completed by July 1. A number of directors of current regions will be retiring in the next few months, to be followed by several others later in the year.

The long-range program for the department calls for further consolidation to reduce the number of regions to seven.

The reorganization plan was developed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and approved by the federation's convention last October. At its recent winter meeting, the council approved Meany's appointment of Alan Kistler as director of the department, with Donald Slaiman, who formerly headed the Dept. of Civil Rights, serving as deputy director.

Meany wrote the regional directors "we are embarking upon a new day which finds AFL-CIO regional directors adding to their traditional duties the responsibility of developing 'regular and effective working relationships . . . with all AFL-CIO operations in their regions.' The directors of the new AFL-CIO regions will thus be performing 'as general representatives of the full range of AFL-CIO interests and policies.' "

The makeup of the new regions as of July 1 will be as follows:

Region I will take in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Director of the region will be Daniel J. Healy, who currently heads Region XIV.

Healy joined the field staff of the old AFL in 1943, after heading a local union at a rubber plant. When the AFL merged with the CIO in 1955, he was named assistant director of the federation's New England region. Two years later, he was transferred to Chicago where he became Region XIV director.

Region II will include the states of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. Heading the operations of the region will be Woodrow G. Pendergrass, currently director of Region XVI.

Pendergrass has headed the federation's operations in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Colorado since the 1955 merger of the AFL and CIO. He had been a local union officer and organizer before joining the AFL organizing staff in 1954.

Region III will take in Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Walter Waddy, currently the director of Region IV, will head the newly consolidated region. Waddy joined the organizing staff in 1961 after serving as a staff representative of the Papermakers.

Region IV, consisting of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Louisiana, will be headed by Nicholas Kurko, director of Region XVII since 1966.

Kurko was a labor organizer in the South following his graduation from Antioch College in 1946. He also had worked with the Tennessee AFL-CIO for a number of years.

Region V will take in the southeast sector of the country, including Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

James Sala, head of Region VI since 1970, will be the director of the new southeast region. He has served as an organizer for the Auto Workers and a national representative of the Government Employes. Sala joined the federation's organizing staff in 1963.

Region VI will cover the far western states of California, Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

William Gilbert, assistant director of Region XXII, will direct operations of the new region. Gilbert has been a member of the Machinists since 1936. He was a regional director with the Furniture Workers before joining the CIO organizing staff in 1950.

Region VII, covering New York, New Jersey and Puerto Rico, will be headed by Michael Mann. Mann has been director of Region II since 1958. He had been an organizer with the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union before joining the CIO staff in 1939.

Mann also served as CIO regional director in Chicago and New York prior to the merger of the AFL and CIO.

Region VIII takes in the six New England states — Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Director of the region will be Franklin Murphy, who has headed AFL-CIO operations in New England under Region I. Murphy joined the AFL organizing staff in 1948. Earlier, he had been a local official with the Hotel & Restaurant Employes and a staff representative for the United Textile Workers.

Coordination of various field activities of AFL-CIO departments is one of the goals of the new system.

The purpose of the reorganization, Meany said in informing the new regional directors of their appointment, is to equip the AFL-CIO "to serve more fully the current needs and requirements of all sectors of the labor movement."

'A Good Fit!'



Inequities Cited:

States, Cities Face Rising Tax Burden

State and local taxes, already twice as high as they were six years ago, will continue to increase, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor predicts in the federation's monthly magazine, the American Federationist.

But unless there are some sharp improvements in these taxes, taxpayer resistance will grow, and the ability of state and local officials to meet ever-increasing demands for public facilities and services will be severely limited, Cantor declares in the February issue.

As state and local taxes have risen, basic and longstanding inequities in the tax structure of America's state and local governments have been aggravated, the article observes. In a very brief time, they have evolved from comparatively minor flaws to major impediments to the achievement of economic and social justice.

While a few jurisdictions have moved toward greater reliance on taxes based on ability to pay, there still exist gross inequities.

"Most foreboding are the actions —and sanctions—being taken by the Nixon Administration," Cantor says.

"Gross economic mismanagement has led to unchecked inflation, intolerably high interest rates and the threat of a deep recession.

"This increases the pressure on state and local governments, as do the severe cutbacks in federal dollars and federal responsibility for national problems that are being fostered under the Nixon Administration's slogan, 'New Federalism,' and its handmaidens, general and special 'revenue sharing.' "

The Big Three of state and local taxation are property, sales and income, which accounts for more than 90 percent of the total tax revenue and 75 percent of the total revenues the states and localities are currently raising by their own devices.

The balance comes from a variety of tax, near-tax and non-tax sources and includes such items as death taxes and license fees, charges for the use of state-operated facilities, and income from state lotteries.

The most widely maligned and least understood levy is the property tax, Cantor notes. It is second only to the federal income tax as a source of government funds, and is the single most important tax source of state and local governments combined.

But the property tax, a carryover from the days when America was primarily an agricultural nation, has many regressive features. It is, at best, "a haphazard levy" on wealth or taxpaying ability, Cantor points out.

An illustration of the backwardness of the property tax may be seen in U.S. Census Bureau figures showing that in 1970 more than a million elderly homeowners with incomes of $2,000 or less paid property taxes averaging over $300 —15.8 percent of their income.

Criticism of the tax range from the way it is administered to its anti-housing features. Cantor writes of deliberate attempts that have been made to lure industry to a locality through abatement schemes or unrealistically low assessments. The property tax also discourages home improvements since they would only lead to a higher tax burden.

Resistance to the property tax has forced many localities to look closely at other ways to raise money, as well as to make the tax more equitable. At present, every state has some method to ease the property tax burden on low-income taxpayers. But, Cantor observes, they still have a long way to go.

States get most of their revenue from sales taxes—general and selective—which also are unfair because they place an unduly heavy burden on families of low and moderate means.

There are, however, several ways to ease the unfairness of sales taxes, Cantor notes, and a number of states have moved in this direction.

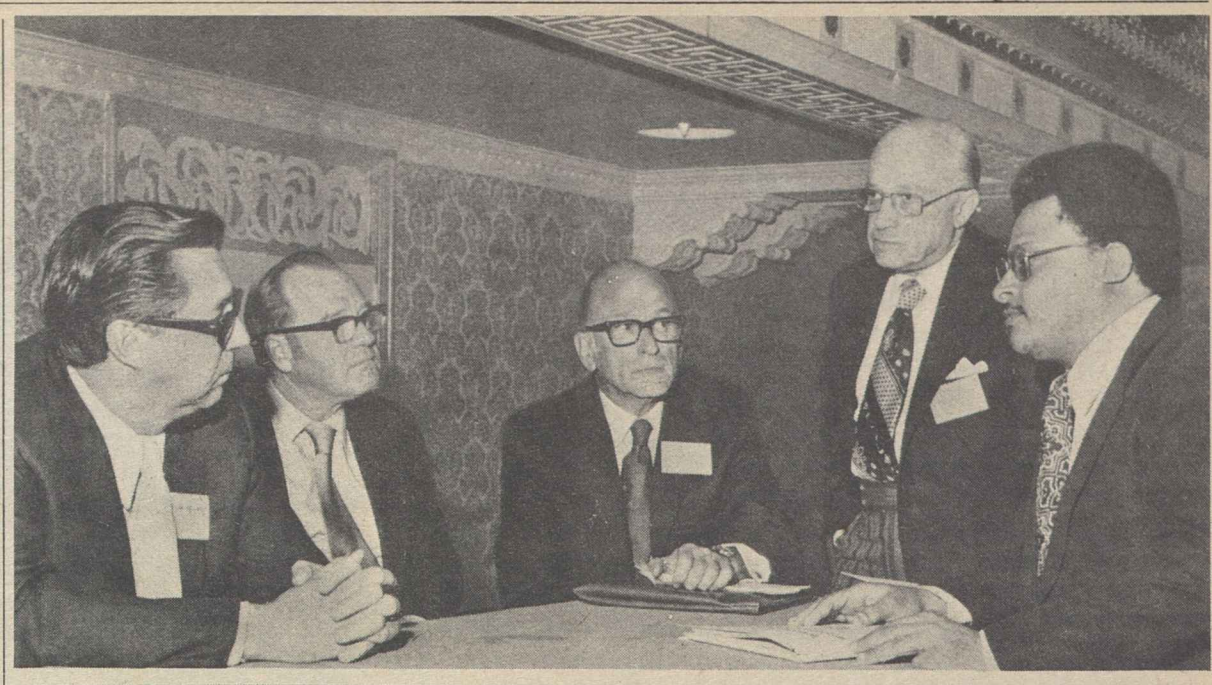
The most important way of correcting the inequity is to exempt food and medicine from the sales tax, since the lower the family income the higher the proportion of income spent on these basic necessities.

The fairest taxes, however, are income taxes graduated upward so that those in the low- and moderate-income ranges pay at lower rates than those in the upper-income brackets. Cantor notes that such taxes are also the most productive in terms of state and local needs.

"That is, the revenue from these taxes increases automatically as employment, profits and personal income rise," be observes.

"For example, in Wisconsin, which ranks among the highest in use of income tax, every 10 percent increase in the state's economic growth yields a tax revenue increase of about 14 percent."

Cantor suggests that state and local governments will have to look more to progressive income taxes based on ability to pay, and limit their present reliance on sales and property taxes. The state-local tax base would then grow with increases in employment, profits and personal income, and tax burdens would be shared more fairly.





EMPLOYMENT NEEDS of jobless and underemployed workers are explored at the national staff conference of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute in New York. Above, from left, are William Kacvinsky, deputy director of the Labor Dept.'s Office of National Programs; HRDI Sec.-Treas. Harold Jack; Economist Stanley H. Ruttenberg; Henry Kaltun, New York area HRDI representative, and Thomas Scotland, Northeast regional HRDI director. In the bottom photo, HRDI representatives participate in a workshop on manpower and job placement.

Supreme Court Strikes Down Ban On Leaflets, Upholds IUE Challenge

The Supreme Court struck down a ban on distribution of literature by employes on company property, ruling that such a ban may interfere with employe rights under Section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act and that a union has no authority to waive such rights.

Section 7 recognizes workers' rights to "form, join, or assist labor organizations" or "to refrain" from such activities.

The 6-3 decision reversed a lower court ruling that had upheld a literature-distribution ban by the Magnavox Co. at its Greeneville, Tenn., plant.

The origins of the case go back to 1954 when the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers became the collective bargaining agent for the plant's employes. At that time, the company had a rule prohibiting employes from distributing literature on all of its property, including parking lots and other nonwork areas.

The union contract authorized the company to issue rules for the "maintenance of orderly conditions on plant property," provided the rules were not "unfair" or "discriminatory." It also provided that bulletin boards would be available for the posting of union notices, subject to the company's right to reject "controversial" notices.

All subsequent contracts contained similar provisions, and from 1954 on the company prohibited employes from distributing literature even in nonworking areas during nonworking time.

IUE challenged the validity of the company's rule, asking that it be changed. When its request was denied, the union filed unfair labor practice charges. The National Labor Relations Board held for the union, but the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals denied enforcement of the board's order because, in its view, the union had waived its right to distribute literature on company premises and had the authority to do so.

The Supreme Court disagreed with the appeals court. Unions do have some waiver authority, it ruled. A union may waive the right to strike in return for an employer's acceptance of a grievance and arbitration procedure, for example.

But a different rule applies, the six-member majority said, "where the right of the employes to exercise their choice of a bargaining representative is involved—whether to have no bargaining representative, or to retain the present one, or to obtain a new one."

Justice William O. Douglas, who wrote the majority opinion, said it is difficult to assume that an incumbent union does not have a self-interest of its own to serve by perpetuating itself as the bargaining representative.

"The place of work is a place uniquely appropriate for dissemination of views concerning the bargaining representative and the various options open to the employes," the high court said.

"So long as the distribution is by employes to employes and so long as the in-plant solicitation is on nonworking time, banning of that solicitation might seriously dilute Section 7 rights."

Justice Potter Stewart filed a partial dissent, joined in by Justices Lewis F. Powell, Jr., and William Rehnquist. Stewart agreed that unions cannot contractually waive the right of employes to distribute literature advocating the replacement of an incumbent union.

But, he said, it is "wholly inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the National Labor Relations Act to relieve the union of its promise that its own self-serving literature will not be so distributed in the plant."

Two-Year Pact Averts Alaska Airlines Strike

Alaska Airlines flight attendants have reached agreement on a new contract, narrowly averting a walkout.

The flight attendants, represented by the Air Line Pilots' Steward & Stewardess Division, settled two hours before their scheduled strike deadline. S & S Division Vice President Kelly Rueck said the new two-year pact provides "excellent improvements" in pay rates, rules and working conditions for the carrier's 131 flight attendants.

The agreement is retroactive to last Nov. 1. It calls for a 5.5 percent wage increase, along with new provisions for a pension plan, dental insurance and other fringe benefits. Work-rule provisions include improvements in the formula used to calculate the flight attendants' duty time and in the airline's flight-scheduling policies.

Contract talks were held over the past 10 months, starting in Seattle, where the flight attendants are based, and winding up in Washington, D.C., under auspices of the National Mediation Board. The carrier is the primary airline serving southeast Alaska.

30,000 Receive 9-Cent COL Hike

Pittsburgh — Aluminum industry employes covered by Steelworkers' contracts received a 9-cent an hour cost-of-living raise Mar. 4.

The adjustments bring the total increases to 44 cents an hour for 30,000 USWA aluminum workers under a 1971 agreement with three major aluminum companies. The agreement provided for a 1 cent an hour adjustment for each four-tenths of 1 percent increase in the Labor Dept.'s consumer price index.

Under the new 40-month agreement with the aluminum industry, USWA members will receive a 1 cent an hour increase for every three-tenths of 1 percent climb in the CPI effective June 1.

Enough!

IT IS THE FIRM CONVICTION of the AFL-CIO that the Nixon Administration's so-called stabilization program should be ended now. The legislation on which it is based should not be extended or renewed in any form or guise. Nor do we believe any standby authority should be provided to this Administration.

Two and one-half years of experience under this program are enough. It has failed miserably in its stated aim of curbing inflation —the rise of prices has accelerated to the worst rate in nearly a quarter of a century. It has been unfair, inequitable and unbalanced. It has created confusion and chaos.

The economy is in much worse shape now than it was on Aug. 15, 1971 when this program was established or on Jan. 20, 1969, when President Nixon took office.

We urge the committee and the Congress not to provide this Administration with any legislative cover for continuation of such inequity and chaos.

The Administration's request for an amendment to provide presidential authority to abrogate collective bargaining contracts would add to the program's injustice and inequity. It would put this Administration back into the business of abrogating the terms of agreements between unions and employers, after mandatory wage controls are supposed to end.

We urge the committee and the Congress to summarily reject this proposed amendment to abrogate contracts. We urge the Congress to permit the act to terminate on Apr. 30—without any ifs, ands or buts.

Thirty months of the Nixon Administration's so-called stabilization program to curb inflation demonstrate clearly that it is a fraud and deception.

It has been a most expensive experience for the American people. Inflation has soared to the worst rate since early 1951. Workers' buying power is declining. The living standards of the overwhelming majority of American families have been severely jolted.

There is no justification whatsoever for a 5.5 percent standard for wage increases when living costs are rising almost twice as fast.

In fact, economic justice would require that workers' wages reflect at least increases in the cost of living plus productivity.

The unfair, unjust and unbalanced controls program should be ended now.

The time is overdue for substantive action to correct the root causes of inflation. We urge the Congress to deal directly with the basic causes of inflation and injustice, such as:

- Tax bonanzas to business and the wealthy, which produce an inflationary lack of balance in the economy.
- Unregulated and frequently subsidized huge exports of farm products and crude materials in short domestic supply.
- Excessive speculation and profiteering in the commodity exchanges, which operate with practically no government regulation.
- High interest rates which raise costs and prices throughout the economy.
- The export of capital and technology which leads to the deterioration of America's position in the world economy and inflationary devaluations of the dollar.

—From a statement by AFL-CIO President George Meany before a Senate Banking subcommittee.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:

John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, March 9, 1974 No. 10

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'Who Says I Can't Drive?'



A Word Edgewise:

British Election Fits Pattern Of New Disdain for Politics

By John P. Roche

WHAT I CALLED the "Danish Syndrome" has certainly prevailed in Britain. This Danish Syndrome is characterized by a basic revulsion against politics which, in practice, leads to the disruption of strong party rule and the fragmentation of legislative bodies. At the moment no party holds a majority in the legislatures of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Italy.

Now Britain will join the ranks of nations governed by more or less unstable coalitions. (Before an American gets too cocky about this, one should recall that if we had a system of proportional representation—as most continental democracies do—a coalition government would have taken power in 1969.)

Indeed, the single-member district system, with victory going to whomever gets a plurality, disguised the extent to which the British electorate rejected both Labor and Conservative options. Final figures are not available at this writing, but as I listened to the BBC shortwave election coverage I noted time and again the substantial Liberal turnout.

It was too evenly spread around the country to make a big dent in seats won, but I would guess that about half of the members elected on Labor and Tory tickets received less than a majority of the vote. If Britain had proportional representation (which the Liberals, for obvious reasons, have been demanding for a generation), Liberals would occupy nearly a quarter of the seats.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the election was the revival of Labor fortunes. It is not that the British think Harold Wilson a greater statesman than Edward Heath, but that Heath was seen as pulling a cheap ploy by calling a snap election. His efforts to make the election a choice between the government and the striking miners (allegedly led by Communists) backfired.

True, the Communists are active in the National Union of Miners, but the public looks on miners with special sympathy—sympathy that was reinforced shortly before the election by the report of a special investigating committee. This body, named by Heath, indicated that the Tories had fiddled the figures on miners' wages, that in fact miners were underpaid.

Then, on the Monday before election, came the devastating news that Britain, in the last month, ran up an unprecedented imbalance of trade—that is, an overseas deficit which sandbags the whole economy. Heath could try to blame this on the strikers, but he faced the old political problem: if you are Prime Minister (or President of the United States), you can't pass the buck. You are in the situation of the radical who angers a crowd, which attacks him, and is then arrested for incitement to violence.

So Britain now joins the ranks of western democracies with weak governments. Even though I expected this to happen, I am not happy about it. But what most analysts (and the polls, which flubbed again) fail to take into consideration is the extent to which the citizenry generally is sick and tired of politics.

The last quarter of a century has been hectic; a new generation has arisen in the land which has not known sacrifice—and doesn't much like the idea. You can talk to them in abstract terms about the need to pull in your belt, work harder and the rest of the stirring call to arms—and they yawn. "More of that damn politics," they say, and sleep on Monday to revive from the weekend.

EXACTLY THE SAME PROCESS is going on in the United States. Some mislabel it as "alienation," but it is not that positive a phenomenon. It is just a matter of wanting to be left alone, a sort of porcupine complex.

President Nixon's low popularity has other sources, but any President who blows a trumpet will find himself in trouble. Moreover, look at the Harris Survey on the public's opinion of Congress: only 21 percent think the legislature is doing well, while 69 percent take a dim view. (By comparison, President Nixon came out with a 30 percent positive score.)

In short, the slogan is: "To hell with government!" It manifests itself, as in Britain or Denmark, by undermining the power of the traditional politicians and the traditional parties—that is, the old-line activists, trumpet blowers and spenders.

Detente for Fun and Profit:

Russians Roll Out Red Carpet For American Businessmen

The following from Reports & Comments in the February 1974 Atlantic Monthly is an excerpted version of Murray Seeger's report from Moscow on detente.

INSIDE THE SOVIET UNION, the one visible sign of détente is a new cessation of jamming of Russian-language broadcasts from American and European stations. Only Radio Israel is still jammed.

Otherwise, however, the Soviets maintain the same strict controls on the movements of foreign journalists and diplomats and prevent all but the most perfunctory contacts with Soviet citizens and officials. Western newspapers, magazines, and books are carefully scrutinized at the border and sometimes seized. Printed attacks on both Soviet and foreign journalists who displease the Party and government powers have been stepped up, and travel regulations imposed during the Cold War are strictly enforced.

What has changed is the atmosphere for American businessmen. They have little trouble getting apartments and necessary services. Government officials receive them in royal style. Tickets to the most popular ballets are available. They are given one of the most valued documents for a foreigner—a visa that lets them leave or enter the country at will—while journalists accredited to Moscow must still ask for permission each time they want to go out of the country.

Nearly every major businessman is interviewed and quoted in the press about the values of détente. In fact, American businessmen have nearly the same view of détente as do official Soviet spokesmen, and they take the same attitude toward anyone who is skeptical.

Two of the new resident American businessmen have purchased Chaika limousines, a model used only by high Soviet government and Communist Party officials and which rates an automatic salute from traffic policemen and priority passage on the streets.

One childless business couple has been granted an entire floor in an apartment building for foreigners, although diplomats and journalists who have been on a waiting list were told that no additional space was available. Most of the businessmen have taken a pledge not to talk to reporters about their dealings with Soviet authorities.

"Why do you fellows write all those stories about emigration and Jews?" one businessman asked two reporters. "We're trying to get most-favored-nation [trade legislation] through Congress, and you're not helping!"

Another American suggested that East-West trade would develop faster if the Soviet government cracked down on its two leading critics, novelist Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and physicist Andrei Sakharov. In a recent public statement, the group of intellectual dissidents supporting Sakharov noted that currently "the bulwark of support for the influence of the Soviet Union in the West are capitalist circles themselves."

More and more, detente looks like a narrow bridge built to give the Soviet Union the economic and technical assistance it needs to halt the widening gap between its own development and, on the other side, that of the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

The new relationship between Washington and Moscow seems to be based on a bargain: you give us loans and computers and we'll give you a relaxation of tensions. Those who question the terms of the bargain are warned by the Kremlin that Cold War could be resumed.

Encouraged by the euphoric atmosphere of the two Nixon-Brezhnev meetings, U.S. businessmen have been streaming through Moscow by the hundreds. About two thousand of them were here, sleeping three and four to a hotel room, for a gas and oil industry display during the very week of the worldwide U.S. military alert. Paying exorbitant prices for rooms, meals, and services, and facing requests for all sorts of special consideration, American businessmen generally leave on clouds of optimistic notions about the "big deals" their Soviet hosts dangle in front of them. The visitors pay $100 a day for rooms tourists can get for $20. Businessmen are received by top government ministers and enticed with the potential future benefits of increased trade if the Soviet Union is granted tariff and credit concessions.

WHILE ASKING FOR THIS HELP, the Soviets refuse to divulge the basic kinds of economic information on the size of their debts, currency reserves, and trade balances provided by every other nation which receives official American loans and loan guarantees. The actual number of firm contracts signed for the purchase of American goods is very small except for the mammoth project to build a big truck plant on the Kama River.

Brezhnev has been successful in creating an atmosphere in which the capitalists believe that they can safely make profits from Communists.

In return, he has created a Washington lobby, with such odd bedfellows as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers helping the Kremlin to secure the credit and trade concessions it needs from Congress. For as big as the Soviet economy is, Moscow must still pay its bills with capitalist currency or with goods.

Like many Americans, the Soviets are taking a new, more realistic look at the new relationship. Pravda, instead of its earlier optimistic tone toward the future of U.S.-Soviet ties, has recently talked of the "struggle of tendencies" in American politics. The Party paper was confident that the new trend would overcome the formal list of enemies: reactionaries, Zionists, labor leaders, and the military-industrial complex. But Pravda has yet to recognize that many people expect more from détente than making Moscow safe for bigger American corporate profits.

Copyright © 1974, by the Atlantic Monthly Co., Boston, Mass. Reprinted with permission.

Between Syria, Israel:

Open Information Essential To Exchange of Mideast POWs

RELEASE OF INFORMATION about the location and condition of Israelis still held prisoners of war in Syria would be a major step toward an early exchange of prisoners between the two countries.

That was the view expressed in a network radio interview by AFL-CIO International Affairs Rep. Michael Boggs and the parents of three Israelis captured in the 1973 Arab-Israeli War.

The prisoner list delivered by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger shortly after the Labor News Conference program was recorded included the sons of the three Israelis appearing with Boggs, and bore out the confidence they expressed that their sons were alive, even though they had had no word from them since their capture several months ago.

The parents, members of an ad hoc committee of prisoners' families said they were in the United States to raise public opinion that would convince Syria that its best interests lie in meeting the requirements of the Geneva Convention. They stressed that their mission is not political.

They pointed out that the aim is the exchange of prisoners, not just the one-sided release of Israeli prisoners in Syria, adding that there are four or five Syrian POWs in Israel for every Israeli POW in Syria.

Boggs said the AFL-CIO was helping the delegation get its message across in the United States, because the federation is convinced that the Syrians are playing a "cat-and-mouse game" with the United States and other nations and "indeed, trafficking in human lives."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT, as one of the truly democratic forces in the United States, has always taken a highly active part in the American political scene, notably during the past half century.

This year, with the entire House up for election and 34 seats in the Senate at stake, labor interest is aroused for a number of obvious reasons:

Watergate and its story of slimy politics, a soaring cost of living, rising unemployment and an energy crisis that threatens jobs and the very structure of the nation are all involved. So much so, that it would be difficult to pick any one of these crises as likely to be the sole determining issue in November.

Every one of these issues is of vital importance to American workers. The AFL-CIO Executive Council recognized this at its recent meeting in Florida when it called for the election of a new and "veto-proof" Congress—a Congress that would be able to override Nixon vetoes that have undermined congressional efforts to improve the social climate and give underpaid workers and the poverty-stricken relief from exploitation and neglect.

Watergate already has played a role in three by-elections that have been held recently. In those cases Democrats reversed the Republican status of the seats, the loss to the Democrats by a considerable margin of Vice President Gerald Ford's old House seat in Grand Rapids, Mich., being of devastating dimensions.

Whether or not Watergate played a crucial role in their decisions, the fact is that more Republicans than Democrats have announced that they will not run this year for re-election to their House seats. Of 34 seats, 18 are Republican and 16 are Democratic. However, eight of the Democrats and only one of the Republicans are running for the Senate, giving the Democrats a healthy margin for retaining control of both houses of Congress.

DEMOCRATS NOW HOLD 58 Senate seats and would have to suffer a net loss of eight to lose control there—something that is not likely to happen. In the House, the count is 246 Democrats and 187 Republicans, with two vacancies. This means that the Republicans would have to make a net gain of 31 seats to take control. Based on the issues, this is not likely to happen.

Here are the issues:

● Watergate—whatever happens between now and November—is bound to be a nightmare for any Republican whose seat is up this year. The Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio by-elections have sounded unmistakable warnings of what may come, before November even rolls around.

● Soaring increases in the cost of living—especially in food and gasoline—are no light burden for Republican candidates this year, either. The year has started out with a 1-percent boost in living costs, or an annual rate of 12 percent. Last year the increase was 8.8 percent for the full year and the buying power of the average worker suffered brutal erosion.

● Now the energy crisis has added to Republican woes with long lines of motorists forming at gas stations waiting in fury for gas that may not still be there when they reach the pumps.

● Again Republicans are saddled with an economic crisis that has brought the strongest charges of "mess" from throughout the country. Price and wage controls have failed to control prices, yet have controlled wages. The promise that inflation would be curbed without bringing on job losses has been shattered.

The unemployment curve produced by the Nixon Administration has gone from the 3.4 percent that Nixon inherited when he came into office in January 1969 to a high of 6 percent in December 1970, a rate that continued for five months in 1971. The rate dropped to 4.6 percent last October, but now has climbed back to 5.2 percent with every indication that it will keep moving up for the rest of the year.

Organized labor sees plenty of hard work ahead if a new "veto-proof" Congress is to be returned, a Congress that can assert itself strongly enough to solve the energy crisis and stop wild inflation.



PARENTS OF ISRAELI SOLDIERS held as prisoners in Syria called for full information about their sons as a first step toward prisoner exchange, as they appeared on Labor News Conference with AFL-CIO International Affairs Rep. Michael Boggs, second from right. They were questioned by Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. and James Hall of Mutual News.

Pilots Honor Pair for Air Safety Efforts

The Air Line Pilots honored two veteran Ozark Air Lines pilots with the union's 1973 Air Safety Award for focusing attention on the dangers associated with the transportation of hazardous materials by air.

ALPA President John J. O'Donnell presented the award to Captains Don Dunn and James Eckols, both of St. Louis. Dunn joined Ozark in 1963, Eckols in 1960. They are co-chairmen of ALPA's hazardous materials subcommittee.

Since 1971, the two pilots have concentrated on the problem of air shipment of hazardous materials. On their own time, they made a year-long inspection of shipments of radioactive drugs, chemicals, poisons and other dangerous cargoes at airport loading docks across the country.

After documenting "mass shipping infractions and illegal practices," Dunn and Eckols brought their evidence to the attention of various government agencies, as well as to congressional committees, in an ongoing program to secure safe handling regulations.

Five other pilots, who serve as regional safety chairmen of ALPA's national air safety coordinating committee, received merit awards from the union in ceremonies in Washington, D.C. They are Captains Jerome E. Birney and B. V. Hewes of Delta, Sidney A. Hill of Western, L. B. Kern of Texas International and John R. McDonald of United.

Their awards were for outstanding services in air safety given in recognition of "unselfish personal dedication and longstanding services in the advancement of air safety . . . with resulting benefits to all who fly."



AIR LINE PILOTS President John J. O'Donnell, right, presents 1973 Air Safety Award to Captains Don Dunn, center, and James Eckols of Ozark Air Lines. The union honored the two pilots for their efforts in seeking safer regulations for the handling and shipping of hazardous materials aboard commercial airliners.

Wholesale Prices Up 20 Percent in Year

(Continued from Page 1)

ing that runaway inflation continues to permeate the economy, underscored testimony a day earlier by AFL-CIO President George Meany before a Senate subcommittee holding hearings on whether to extend the Nixon Administration's economic stabilization program.

"Two and one-half years of experience under this program are enough," Meany said as he called for an end to controls. "It has failed miserably in its stated aim of curbing inflation—the rise in prices has accelerated to the worst rate in nearly a quarter of a century."

Fuels led the rise for industrial commodities again in February, and accounted for about a third of the 1.3 percent seasonally adjusted increase in this category. Consumer finished goods, a selection of food and nonfood commodities similar to those in the consumer price index, increased 1.3 percent also.

Refined petroleum products rose 2.1 percent as higher prices were posted for gasoline, residual fuels and lubricants. Crude petroleum prices moved up 13 percent over the month, and prices for electric power, natural gas and coal also were higher.

The metals index increased sharply as iron and steel scrap prices rose almost 25 percent. Increases for nonferrous metals also accounted for a large portion of the rise in the metals index.

The chemicals group overall rose 1.7 percent. Inedible fats and oils soared 12.7 percent over the month. Paint and paint materials went up 3 percent, and plastic resins jumped 2.8 percent.

Apparel, textile products, textile housefurnishings and miscellaneous textile products all were up in price. The index for rubber and plastic products was higher chiefly because of increases for tires and tubes, laminated plastic sheets, miscellaneous rubber products, and unsupported plastic film and sheeting.

Prices increased also for household and commercial furniture and household durable goods such as flatware, dinnerware and glassware and for appliances, floor coverings and television sets.

Prices of farm products and processed foods and feeds rose seven-tenths of 1 percent in February on a seasonally adjusted basis, down considerably from the 5.1 percent increase the month before.

Live poultry prices skyrocketed 25.6 percent over the month. Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables went up 16.3 percent. Crude vegetable oils surged 26.5 percent. Refined vegetable oils shot up 18.3 percent. Sugar and confectionery increased 10.1 percent.

Energy Crunch Takes Mounting Toll in Jobs

Close to a quarter-million workers drawing unemployment insurance for the week ended Feb. 16 attributed their job loss to energy-related cutbacks, the Labor Dept. reported.

The 244,200 men and women in this group represented 9 percent of the 2,643,700 continuing claims handled that week by state employment security offices throughout the nation. Michigan continued to have the highest volume of energy-related jobless on the unemployment compensation rolls, 115,000.

The total number of persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits was 39,800 higher than that of the previous week as 19 states posted sharply higher volumes. The increase was due largely to claims from automotive, construction, transportation equipment, apparel and service trades.

The unemployment rate for those covered by unemployment insurance rose from 4.1 to 4.2 percent over the week, the Labor Dept. said. A year earlier, the rate was 3.7 percent when the volume was 2,061,400.

A total of 296,900 new claims was filed during the week ended Feb. 23, compared to 220,800 a year earlier. The Labor Dept. said 48,200 newly jobless persons volunteered that their job loss was due to the energy situation.

The energy-related claims represent 16 percent of the total new claims, unchanged from the previous week.

Thus, as of Feb. 23, there were 292,400 jobless workers either drawing unemployment insurance benefits because of the energy problem or claiming it as the reason for their being out of work.

ILG Protests South African Strike Arrests

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers assailed the arrest of four trade unionists in South Africa for their support of striking textile workers.

ILGWU President Louis Stulberg called for the immediate release of the unionists in a letter of protest to South Africa's ambassador to the United States, Johan S. F. Botha.

"These four, by speaking out in favor of the textile workers who were on strike, have demonstrated that neither bans, nor harassment, nor arrests can forever or even now suppress the longing for freedom and decency by those who labor for a living," Stulberg declared.

He said it was essential that the South African government "act immediately for the benefit of all its people by establishing the legitimacy of trade unionism" in the country.

CONVENTION

The New Mexico State AFL-CIO will hold its 1974 convention May 4-5 at Albuquerque.

Labor Paper's Readers Back Impeachment Call

St. Louis—Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan's assertions that neither individual union members nor union leaders support the AFL-CIO call for impeachment of President Nixon doesn't square with the findings of the St. Louis Labor Tribune.

The paper informed Brennan that a poll of its readers showed 83 percent of those responding (1,322) favored either Nixon's resignation or his impeachment.

Nixon 'Mess' Cited:

Senate Panel Urged To Let Controls Die

(Continued from Page 1)

stration to administer economic controls.

Where regulation of prices is needed, as in petroleum, Meany said Congress should deal with the issue through specific legislation.

But don't pass the responsibility to a President who has "failed completely," Meany said. "I don't want controls in the hands of people who have brought us to the brink of chaos."

In his testimony, Meany cited the inability of the stabilization program to deal with inflationary surges set off by the huge sale of grain to Soviet Russia and the devaluation of the dollar that led to higher exports of raw materials and farm products.

From the very beginning, he stressed, the controls program "has been heavily weighted in favor of big business and the banks, against the worker and consumer."

Meany urged Congress "to correct the root causes of inflation" and remedy the injustices that distort the economy.

He cited:

- "Tax bonanzas to business and the wealthy, which produce an inflationary lack of balance in the economy.
- "Unregulated and frequently subsidized huge exports of farm products and crude materials in short domestic supply.
- "Excessive speculation and profiteering in the commodity exchanges.
- "High interest rates which raise costs and prices.
- "The export of capital and technology which lead to the deterioration of America's position in the world economy."

Meany reminded the Senate panel of the AFL-CIO's repeated pledges to cooperate with any emergency program of economic controls that would be "fair and equitable, with equal sacrifice from all segments of the economy."

The AFL-CIO now is flatly opposed to further economic controls in the hands of the President, he said, because it is "perfectly clear" that fairness and equal sacrifice cannot be expected from the Nixon Administration.

Conglomerates Called Threat To Insurance

Fear that conglomerate corporations may seek to buy into insurance companies has been expressed by President William A. Gillen of the Insurance Workers, who sees such a development as undermining the soundness of insurance company reserves.

Writing in Interface, newsletter of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employes, Gillen said that insurance company reserves are highly liquid and are conservatively invested. They present as a result, a tempting investment for conglomerates which "look especially for firms with large liquid assets because these assets can be used to grab still another enterprise."

"The danger to policyholders," Gillen said, "arises when a conglomerate obtains control of an insurance company and replaces the conservative assets of that company, like government securities, blue ribbon bonds, etc. with stock of the XYZ corporation. . . . Will the XYZ stock suffice to complete the promise to pay a policyholder 15 years from now?"

Gillen thinks not. He prefers that the financial stability of the major life insurance companies remain under control of industry officials rather than opening it to "outside forces which have no concern of their own for the insurance concept."

Sugar Act Wage Scale Termed Poverty Level

America's sugar field workers are not receiving the "fair and reasonable" wages that federal law requires, the Meat Cutters charged in testimony before the House Agriculture Committee.

Arnold Mayer, the union's legislative representative, said the labor protection provisions of the Sugar Act have been interpreted to hold workers to "a subsistence poverty income."

Sugar producers in the United States receive big government subsidies and a guaranteed market for their crops. In return, they are obligated to pay their workers minimum wages set by the Dept. of Agriculture.

Mayer charged that the department's hearings in the sugar-producing areas of the country—principally Louisiana and Florida — "are a farce."

The decisions on wage rates, he said, are generally made by persons long associated with groups "which have a self-interest in keeping farm labor wages low."

The Agriculture Dept.'s chief concern, Mayer said, "is to maintain grower income."

Except in Hawaii, where wages are substantially higher, sugar field workers are not organized, Mayer noted, and the wage determination process becomes "incredibly one-sided."

Since a major factor in setting minimum rates is the going pay scales for other farm work, a "vicious cycle" is perpetuated of low farm wages because the minimums set under the Sugar Act are low, and low minimums because the farm worker prevailing wages are low.

Mayer urged the committee to include as an amendment to the Sugar Act a bill introduced by Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.) that would provide "an automatic and fair means of determining wages using increases in the cost of living and rises in productivity as determinants."

The Ford bill, he said, would also give sugar workers some of the fringe benefits common in other industries and establish a grievance-settling procedure.

When You Buy a Home . . .
Look for the


Elections Start Process:

Meany Stresses COPE Role As Key to Vital Legislation

Organized labor's legislative efforts to raise the standards of American life begin with the election of congressmen and senators concerned with the needs of the people, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

"Before you can do anything in Washington on legislation you have to have elections," Meany told nearly 200 delegates attending the first legislative conference of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

Congressmen and senators are not elected in the District of Columbia, he stressed. "They are elected back home, back where you live, back throughout the entire country."

Meany said that when labor talks of a veto-proof Congress, the focus is on political action and the role of COPE—operating with the full support of every level of organized labor.

He said it will take the complete cooperation of trade unionists to elect a responsible Congress.

"We are talking about a Congress dedicated to the needs of the little people of America—not the giant corporations, not the multinationals, not the big oil companies, not the big banks."

"After all," he stressed, "that is what America amounts to—people."

The vital social legislation that labor has supported over the years was not exclusively for the benefit of union members, Meany pointed out.

But he noted that the basic philosophy of the AFL-CIO is that what is good for the American people is also good for the American workers.

For this reason, the AFL-CIO has earned the right to be referred to as "the people's lobby."

"The record over the years has indicated that not only do we espouse this philosophy of what's good for all of America as being good for us, but we practice what we preach," Meany asserted.

He pointed out that labor played a key role in state legislatures and in Congress over the years in the enactment of workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, Medicare, civil rights legislation and numerous other social programs.

But despite the many legislative gains made to benefit the American workers over the years, Meany charged, the nation's living standards are being eroded because of the Nixon Administration's faulty economic policies.

He cited runaway prices, lost purchasing power of workers, rising unemployment and shortages of essential products.

Yet, the President and his spokesmen continually ignore the seriousness of the crises and paint the brightest picture on the status of the economy, he observed.

Noting that real spendable earnings are down 4 percent from a year ago and consumer prices are climbing at an annual rate of 12 percent, Meany said the economy is on the brink of a catastrophe.

He warned that the nation has reached the point "where your money is going to lose its value so rapidly that it's going to result in chaos in the entire economy."

While the Administration's economic controls have failed to control anything but wages, Meany said that President Nixon still hopes to retain authority to control wages even after other controls are lifted.

"All he wants is the same old game again," Meany declared, so with the snap of his fingers he can put on controls. But in addition, he wants the Congress to give him the right to abrogate every labor-management contract that has a negotiated wage-reopener clause."

Meany called Nixon's veto of the minimum wage increase the most cruel thing to happen to the working poor in several years. He said that workers earning the bare $1.60 an hour must subsist on food stamps and welfare because it is utterly impossible to live on those wages.

The conference delegates also heard addresses by a dozen congressmen and senators, in addition to several labor legislative representatives.



ELECTION OF A RESPONSIVE Congress is essential to labor-supported legislation, AFL-CIO President George Meany told the Hotel & Restaurant Employes at a three-day legislative conference in Washington. Seated are union President Edward T. Hanley and Sec.-Treas. John Gibson, right.

Teachers End 1-Month Strike In Puerto Rico

San Juan, P.R.—Puerto Rico's teachers ended their first strike in the island's history, approving a back-to-work agreement providing higher pay, better working conditions and a pledge of eventual union recognition.

Ratified by delegates representing teachers in more than 25 Puerto Rican cities and towns, the new contract guarantees a $75-a-month raise, promises collective bargaining rights by the end of the year, and provides for spending $6 million on educational improvements in the island's 3,500 schools.

The agreement also offers the possibility of makeup time for students and teachers absent during the month-long strike. All strike-connected legal actions have been dropped.

President Felix Rodriguez of Teachers Local 1649 told delegates the settlement was a major step toward achieving educational reform and greater teacher rights in Puerto Rico. He pledged the union would press ahead to win representation rights for bargaining.

Housing Conference Hits Nixon's Fund Holddown

Nixon Administration policies are depriving millions of Americans of decent housing, two United States senators charged at the 43rd annual meeting of the National Housing Conference.

The combination of the Administration's economic policies, its moratorium on federal housing assistance, and its impoundment of housing funds produced a decline in the rate of housing starts in January of nearly a million units below the level of a year ago, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) declared.

In addition, Kennedy noted, the President's housing budget for Fiscal Year 1975 that begins this July 1 calls for "zero funding" for rural housing, low-income public housing, elderly housing and existing rental and home ownership programs.

"If the federal budget can be stretched to satisfy every whim of the first family at San Clemente and Key Biscayne, then it can be stretched to include the basic housing needs of all American families," Kennedy said.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) noted that runaway inflation has resulted in the average American worker's paycheck dropping 4 percent below that of a year ago. And the Administration has been equally inept in handling the energy shortage, he said. He predicted "real shortages" the rest of the year even if the Arab oil embargo ends immediately.

People are just "plain fed up" with gas lines, soaring food prices, and "wondering whether they'll have a job tomorrow," Jackson said.

The National Housing Conference, a citizens organization of public and private leaders in housing and urban problems, called on Congress to reverse Nixon housing policies, and to end the Administration's impoundment of some $293 million in housing funds and $900 million for community development programs in urban areas.

Because of the Administration's moratorium, the NHC said, "our capacity to produce decent housing is rapidly diminishing . . . and the viability of our cities is jeopardized."

As a result of the Administration's negative policy, the NHC estimated, low- and moderate-income housing would decline in fiscal 1975 to not more than 100,000 units, a 70 percent drop below the 338,000 level in 1972.

The conference's views echoed those of the AFL-CIO Executive Council which noted in a statement at its winter meeting that a 43 percent drop in housing starts last year confirmed "for anyone who might still have any doubts that the year ahead will be a total disaster."

The conference presented its annual award for outstanding contributions to the field of housing and community development to Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), a ranking member of the Senate Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs Committee and chairman of a subcommittee on housing for the elderly.

Meat Cutters Reach Accord At Heinz Plant

Pittsburgh — The Meat Cutters have negotiated a new three-year agreement with the Heinz Food Co., covering 2,000 workers at the firm's Pittsburgh plant and setting a pattern for negotiations at other Heinz plants throughout the nation.

Meat Cutters Vice President Leon Schacter said the contract provides about 81 cents an hour in wages and other benefits. The agreement has been submitted to affected Heinz employes for approval.

Major provisions include a first-year wage increase of 35 cents an hour, plus a fund of 6.5 cents an hour for use in re-evaluation of higher-skill jobs.

The pact also provides for an uncapped cost-of-living clause providing automatic wage increases of 1 cent an hour for each rise of four-tenths of 1 percent in the government's consumer price index, plus a productivity improvement increase of about 12 cents an hour for the second and third years.

Schacter also announced the union has reached agreement with three big Philadelphia area store chains employing 5,000 workers.

A major feature of the contracts with Acme, A & P and Food Fair is an unlimited cost-of-living clause—the first time it has been negotiated with a large retail store chain. The pact also provides an immediate wage increase ranging between 7.5 and 10 percent, plus 4 percent productivity improvement increases after the first and second years of the three-year agreement.

Governing Body Elects Blanchard As New Director General of ILO

Geneva—Francis Blanchard, a veteran of 23 years with the International Labor Organization, has been named to head the United Nations agency for the next five years as its director general.

A 57-year-old Frenchman, Blanchard succeeds the late C. Wilfred Jenks of Britain, who died of a heart attack last October after serving only three years as the agency's executive head.

The ILO's Governing Body of trade union, government and employer delegates chose Blanchard, deputy director general since 1968, over Albert Tevoedjre, an assistant director general, in a 33-14 secret vote.

But it was no secret that the U. S. government and employer votes went to Blanchard, while American Worker Delegate Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO social security director, voted for Tevoedjre, a former minister of information in his native Mauritania who has been with the ILO since 1965.

The vote for the African was an expression of the belief that the time had come to "give recognition in the ILO to the developing world," Seidman explained when commenting on the election.

"Tevoedjre has inspired confidence," the AFL-CIO spokesman continued, "because of his known high regard for the principles of social justice on which the ILO was founded and for the organization's unique tripartite structure."

While his vote had gone to Tevoedjre, Seidman stressed that he had the same "highest respect" for both candidates for the ILO post.

"Although the new director general is from an industrialized country," Seidman said, "he fully knows the needs of the developing nations and the priority these must be given while nonetheless recognizing the active role the ILO must continue to play in the industrially advanced states.

"We can assure him of our cooperation in the heavy task he has undertaken and we look to him for leadership in the ILO's continuing efforts to improve the lot of workers everywhere."

In his acceptance speech Blanchard said that the ILO should be "daring" when framing new international standards for governments on working and living conditions so as to fulfill the needs of workers for "greater security, greater equality of opportunity and greater dignity."

Blanchard joined the ILO in 1951 after extensive experience in the French administration and in international agencies in handling the problems of foreign workers and refugees.

From 1964 on, Blanchard was in charge of the entire ILO technical assistant effort, working in close cooperation with the U.N. Development Program.

In other action during its four-day session, the Governing Body endorsed a request from its committee on freedom of association to press ahead with an examination of trade union charges that Chile's new military rulers are trampling on the rights of workers.

Dissatisfied with a first reply by the Chilean government to the charges, the committee asked that the Chilean authorities be called upon to face an "impartial and detailed examination" of the situation.

Expressing the hope that the Chilean military junta will submit to the investigation, Joseph Morris, Canadian spokesman for the Governing Body's worker delegates, said "it is only by an open approach to this question that we can remove the doubts that exist."

Only Way to Find Truth:

Meany Puts Case For Impeachment

Impeachment is the only way "you can bring the President to face his accusers in cases where there is a grave suspicion that he's involved in criminal activities," AFL-CIO President George Meany told a national television audience.

Meany told an interviewer on the CBS program, Face the Nation, that former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst spelled out the solution about a year ago when he told a congressional panel impeachment offered a way for the people to get the President to answer any charges of misconduct.

"It's right in the Constitution; it's the impeachment process. And this is one of the reasons why we feel that we must go through this process," Meany said.

He stressed that President Nixon "is entitled to the same presumption of innocence as everyone else in this country."

While he would not predict whether the President would be impeached, Meany said "there can be no question that he's lost his credibility."

"There's no question that there's a feeling of widespread uncertainty in this country about everything—not just about Watergate, about everything," Meany said. "And of course he's the center of all this."

The Administration's mishandling of the economy—workers' purchasing power is declining while inflation is sharply rising—means that "people who work for wages must get higher wages," Meany declared.

Food prices over the past six months have shot up 21 percent, he noted, and the government's all-commodities consumer price index in January doubled to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 12 percent.

The January rise lifted the CPI 9.4 percent above what it was a year earlier—the biggest 12-month increase in consumer prices in 23 years.

"So it's going up," Meany said of the cost of living. "Real spendable earnings are dropping.

"Now I would say that (a) 10 percent (wage increase) at the present time would not be too much."

Meany said unions have displayed "admirable restraint" in the last couple of years in their bargaining with employers, but he felt the pressure for higher wages is going to come "right from the bottom"—that is, from union members and housewives whose purchasing power is being steadily eroded by uncontrolled inflation.

The federation president said union members also have shown 'a lot of common sense" and "good judgment" in contract negotiations.

Years ago, when many workers were earning only 60 cents an hour. union members "could be very, very militant, because you could take and put them out on strike indefinitely, and all you had to do was make up some of that 60 cents an hour to keep them going," Meany noted.

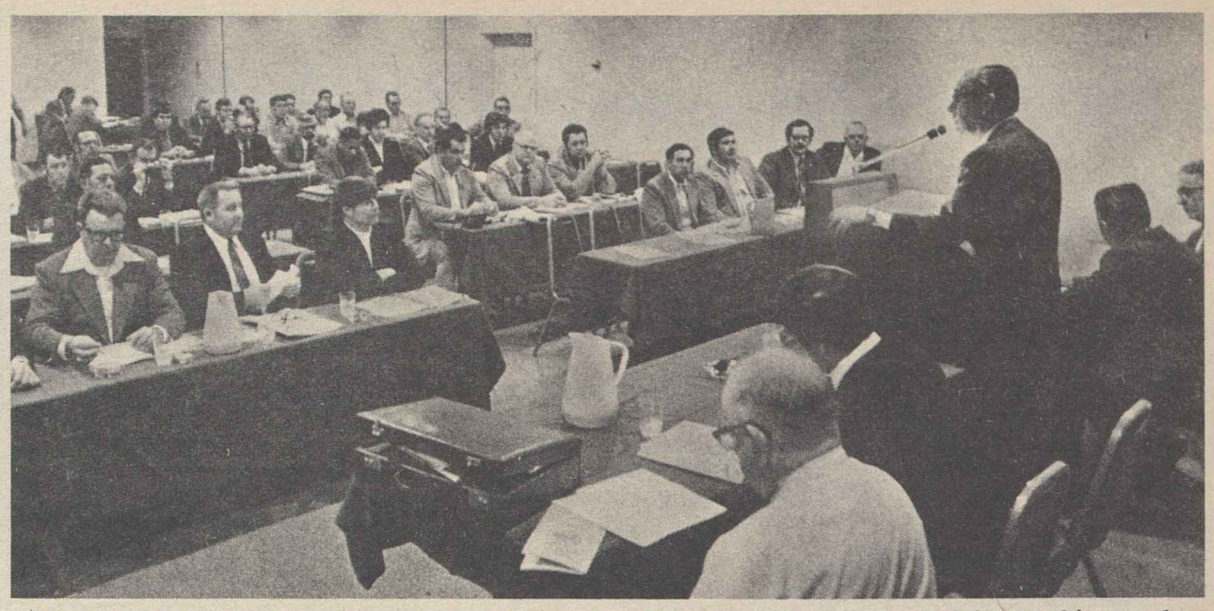
"But when you've got union members in the eight-thousand, nine-thousand, ten-thousand-dollar, eleven-thousand-dollar a year class, facing a strike is a different problem," he stressed.

Today, "when you talk about being militant, you're talking about a union with members that have homes and cars and kids going to college and so on and so forth, and the head of the union has got to determine whether a strike is the best thing. . . ."

Meany reiterated his longstanding contention the Nixon Administration's detente policy is "a phony—complete phony."

"It's unilateral concessions to the Soviet Union," he said. "That to me is not detente.

Meany described Russian author Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, whom the AFL-CIO has invited to make a lecture tour of the United States under the federation's auspices, as "a very courageous, talented man" who spells out "the one thing that is more important to Americans than anything else in the world—and that's human freedom."



FOUR-DAY CONFERENCE on legislative and political activities is opened in Washington by President Harold J. Buoy of the Boilermakers. The meetings were sponsored by the union's Legislative Education Action Program.

Plumbers Resent Libel on Name

The White House "plumbers" unit, whose members carried out "dirty tricks" for the Nixon Administration, was most inaptly named, AFL-CIO President George Meany feels.

A former plumber himself, Meany regards the sobriquet as a libel.

"It is libelous against hundreds of thousands of people in this country who follow a very honest, decent profession—the plumbers of this country," Meany said on the CBS interview program, Face the Nation.

"The newspapers should have called it the White House 'felons'. . . ."

Veto Kills Energy Bill, Jobless Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

flagrant show of contempt for the impact of fuel shortages and soaring fuel prices on the American people."

Jackson said he will still seek to roll back domestic oil prices but agreed to work with the Administration for quick action on a "bare bones" bill the President will sign.

But Jackson added that "we'll put a little of our own meat on those bare bones." He said he wants to keep extended unemployment benefits in the new bill—even though Nixon objected to it in his veto message.

The House, meanwhile, has added several features of the vetoed bill to separate legislation setting up a permanent federal energy agency. It voted 218-175 to add the oil price rollback provision to the new bill.

While the Senate couldn't muster a two-thirds majority to override the presidential veto, it did manage a two-thirds vote to avoid the political risk of an election-year pay raise for Congress.

Congress hasn't had a pay raise since 1968 and a presidential commission report, as modified by the White House, would have provided a 7.5 percent raise this year and equal increases during the two subsequent years.

The raises would have taken effect automatically unless either the House or Senate disapproved. A jittery Senate first mustered a two-thirds vote to cut off debate on a resolution of disapproval and then voted 69-28 to kill the pay raise—for the other government officials as well as members of Congress.

Grand Jury's File Stirs Inquiry on Impeachment

If a federal grand jury has its way, the House Judiciary Committee will be given a bulging briefcase of evidence that could lead to President Nixon's impeachment.

The jury has indicted seven close associates of Nixon for felonies arising out of the Watergate burglary, the attempted cover-up and obstruction of justice.

It also handed over to Judge John J. Sirica a secret report presumably dealing with Nixon's involvement in the Watergate crimes, and asked that it be given to the Judiciary Committee for its impeachment inquiry.

The committee subsequently voted to insist upon receiving the report, and to inform Sirica that it needs the report for its inquiry.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the judge had not yet announced a decision. The special prosecutor's office supported the turnover; attorneys for indicted White House aides contended it would prejudice a fair trial for their clients and opposed it. Judge Sirica's suggestion that impeachment proceedings be held up until after the trials of the "Watergate 7" was opposed by the President's counsel as well as the Judiciary Committee.

Those indicted include the two men closest to the President during his first four years in office—H. R. Haldeman, the White House chief of staff, and John D. Ehrlichman, his domestic affairs assistant. On the list also is former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, currently on trial in New York on another political corruption charge.

One of the counts against Haldeman is that he lied under oath when he told the Senate Watergate Committee that President Nixon told John Dean "it would be wrong" to raise a million dollars in hush money to buy the silence of the defendants in the Watergate burglary.

Meanwhile, Nixon and his lawyers appeared to be almost alone in contending that a President may only be impeached for a criminal offense.

A bipartisan study by the staff of the House Judiciary Committee stressed that "some of the most grievous offenses against our constitutional form of government may not entail violations of the criminal law. . . . In an impeachment proceeding a President is called to account for abusing powers which only a President possesses."

Democratic Victories Hold Message for Nixon

Voters continued to send a message to President Nixon by electing Democrats to fill House vacancies in congressional districts long considered "safe Republican."

Ohio's 1st district—part of Cincinnati and its suburbs—elected Democrat Thomas A. Luken, who sought to tie his opponent to the Nixon Administration.

Luken said in his key television commercial: "I oppose that Administration and what it has come to stand for—record profits for oil companies and record prices for the rest of us—almost criminal inflation and actual criminal indictments."

The Republican candidate, Willis D. Gradison, Jr., aimed his television commercials at "big labor political bosses" he said were "spending a lot of money here to get workers to vote the way they want them to."

Ironically, it was the Republicans who poured outside resources into the district by all newspaper accounts in an effort to end the chain of special election defeats that began in Pennsylvania and continued in Michigan.

The Ohio district had consistently turned in margins of better than 2-1 for Republican candidates and in the 1972 election, Republican William Keating won the seat with 70 percent of the vote. He resigned this year to become president of the firm that publishes the Cincinnati Enquirer.

In California, Republicans held on to the 13th district, but by a greatly reduced margin.

In a special election to fill the vacancy left by the death of Charles M. Teague, Republican Robert J. Lagomarsino outpolled seven Democratic opponents. He received slightly more than half the vote—a sharp dropoff from the 74 percent Teague had polled in 1972.

The House lineup is now 246 Democrats and 187 Republicans, with two former Republican seats still to be filled — Michigan's 8th district and California's 6th district.

Paul Christopher Dies, AFL-CIO Regional Head

Knoxville, Tenn.—Paul R. Christopher, director of AFL-CIO Region VIII, died of an apparent heart attack Feb. 8. He was 64.

Christopher headed the region, which takes in Tennessee and the two Carolinas, since the 1955 merger of the AFL and the CIO. He came up the union ranks in the Textile Workers Union of America, serving as a local financial secretary and president and later as TWUA South Carolina director before joining the CIO organizing staff in 1940.

He also had been a TWUA vice president and president of the Tennessee Industrial Union Council. Much of his earlier organizing efforts were on the "flying squad" of union organizers who operated throughout the Piedmont area textile industry.

In an expression of condolences to his wife, Elizabeth, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said that Christopher "was a fine man and a staunch trade unionist who served his fellow workers with honor and diligence."

Christopher was also a lay leader in a Unitarian congregation for more than 20 years and active in civic and community affairs.

Besides his wife, survivors include two daughters.

3-9-74



AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Saturday, March 16, 1974 | 7 | No. 11

Labor Asks Court to Bar Dilution of Job Safety Act

Housing Bill Passed By Senate

The Senate voted 76-11 for a housing and community development bill that would provide more money than the Nixon Administration wants to spend and continue programs the President has sought to kill off.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), who steered the 357-page bill to its one-sided passage, termed it the most ambitious housing bill ever considered by Congress.

It authorizes more than $10 billion in federal funds and contract authority over the next two years.

There's money for traditional public housing and for the controversial leasing program the Administration wants to substitute for existing housing subsidies.

But the President couldn't spend the funds available for leasing portions of existing housing for low-income families and then impound or refuse to spend funds voted for other programs. If he made any cuts, under the Senate bill, the reduction would have to be applied to all of the programs.

Likewise, 10 categorical community development programs are consolidated into block grants for cities and states—but not in the form Nixon wants.

Included in the package are model cities grants to improve poverty neighborhoods, acquisition of open space for parks and recreation, water and sewer construction grants and other programs designed to make communities more livable.

The Senate bill would provide more money for these programs than the Administration has sought. Furthermore, it would not turn over the funds as a form of no-strings revenue-sharing.

While cities would have flexibility in the use of the money, they would be required to submit an acceptable four-year plan stating how they intend to spend the money and what they plan to do to overcome urban blight.

For the 1975 fiscal year, starting on July 1, $2.8 billion would be authorized for the community development package. That's $500 million more than the Administration had budgeted. The Senate bill would raise the figure to $3.3 billion the following year.

Despite its opposition, the Administration did not bother to put up an obviously losing fight in the Senate against the housing bill.

It will apparently fight to cut the

(Continued on Page 8)

Profits Up 25 Percent Over Year

Business Week magazine reported America's big corporations recorded $55.9 billion in after-tax profits in 1973, a spectacular 25 percent increase from 1972, the previous record earnings year.

In a survey of fourth-quarter and full-year 1973 financial results of 1,200 companies, the magazine found the five industries that turned in the best fourth-quarter profit performance also led the pack for the whole year.

The aerospace industry's fourth-quarter profits rose 313 percent over the fourth quarter of 1972. Oil was next with an 80 percent rise. The metals and mining industry was close behind, up 79 percent, followed by steel, 60 percent, and paper, 57 percent.

For the year as a whole, however, the paper industry was the big winner with earnings up by 67 percent. It was closely followed by steel, up 66 percent; aerospace, up 64 percent; metals, up 62 percent, and oil, up 55 percent.

The Business Week survey came up with results very similar to a Commerce Dept. preliminary report showing 1973 corporate profits totaling $70.5 billion after taxes, a 27 percent increase over 1972 earnings.

The major oil companies, operating in an energy-short economy, all fared well. Gulf's annual profits, for example, rose by 79 percent. But the smaller oil firms did even better.

(Continued on Page 8)



HOMEMAKER-HOMEBUILDER Jane Thomas, an apprentice Carpenter from Baton Rouge, La., demonstrates new products for a tool manufacturer at a Chicago hardware show. Visiting her booth are officials of the Chicago Carpenters District Council, from left, President George Vest, Jr., and Business Representatives Mickey Holzman and Eddie Loomis.

Hits Shift To Weak State Plans

By John R. Oravec

The AFL-CIO has asked a federal court to block the Labor Dept. from further diluting job safety protection of workers by shifting enforcement responsibility to weak state programs.

A suit filed in the U.S. District Court in Washington accuses Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan of abandoning his responsibility for administration of the federal occupational safety and health law. Also named as a defendant was Assistant Labor Sec. John H. Stender, who heads the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Joining the AFL-CIO in the court action were the federation's Industrial Union Dept. and the Illinois AFL-CIO. The suit seeks an injunction to stop Labor Dept. approval of sub-standard state plans for occupational health and safety.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said that organized labor has resorted to the court suit because of its concern that workers are losing the full protection of the federal safety act.

Meany said the federal courts were asked "to save the Occupational Safety & Health Act from precipitate and illegal actions of the Secretary of Labor abdicating federal enforcement responsibility to the states."

Organized labor's hard-won gains in the passage of the safety act are being dissipated by permitting states to regain enforcement jurisdiction without regard to the requirements of the law, he stressed.

The Illinois plan is one of the 25 state plans that the Labor Dept. has approved that allows the state

(Continued on Page 7)

Hits Oil Profiteering:

Meany Scores Nixon On Energy Failures

By James M. Shevis

The corporate giants of the oil industry, whose chief aim is to maximize profits, have a stranglehold on the American economy, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

Meanwhile, the Nixon Administration "has done not one thing to find out how hard they are squeezing the American people," Meany charged at an energy symposium in Washington sponsored by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

"All the Administration has done on the oil problem is to juggle available fuel supplies through an allocation system that created long lines of cars at service stations in some parts of the country while supplies are plentiful in other parts," Meany said.

Just how badly the Administration has handled the allocation system can be seen clearly in West Virginia where coal miners are unable to get gas to work the mines, Meany noted. As a result, steel plants in Pennsylvania and other parts of the country may be forced to shut down, he said.

Meany's address keynoted the symposium, called by the OCAW to examine the nation's energy emergency from a variety of viewpoints. Trade-union leaders, government officials and representatives of the oil and gas industry, environmental organizations and consumer groups also spoke.

OCAW President A. F. Grospiron, in opening the symposium, accused the oil industry of failing to live up to its responsibilities to the United States.

"American opportunities and the American system have enabled oil companies to grow large and strong," he noted, "but the industry has failed to respond to the needs of that system." Half of the

(Continued on Page 8)

Jobless Rate Remains At 5.2 Percent Mark

A rise in the number of construction jobs last month offset a big drop in manufacturing and kept the nation's unemployment rate at 5.2 percent, the same as in January, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

A gain of 101,000 construction jobs—following a decline of 129,000 in January—made up the bulk of the 175,000 nonfarm payroll jobs added during February. Total nonfarm payroll employment was 76.7 million.

Job gains were posted throughout the service-producing industries. But there was a big drop—150,000—in manufacturing industries, mostly in durable goods.

Transportation equipment suffered heavy job losses for the second straight month, BLS said, "reflecting, in large part, reduced consumer demand for automobiles stemming from the gasoline situation." Employment in electrical equipment and in machinery also dropped in February.

Most economists expect the jobless rate to go up this year as the nation's economy continues to slow down. And AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger suggested the February report on employment "may be a statistical quirk."

"Although the report states that overall unemployment remained about the same as in January," Goldfinger said, "it also shows that the number of people receiving unemployment insurance increased,

(Continued on Page 2)

Export-Import Bank Halts Soviet Credits

The Export-Import Bank has stopped processing loans and credit guarantees to the Soviet Union and other Communist nations.

The bank, which helps finance purchases by other countries from the United States, acted after a ruling by the General Accounting Office that it violated clearcut legal restrictions on extending credits to Communist nations.

Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) had asked the GAO, a fiscal watchdog agency of Congress, to determine whether the $250 million in low-interest trade credits granted to the Soviet Union last year were legal.

Schweiker also had challenged a pending application for a $50 million loan to help finance natural gas exploration in Siberia — the start of a project that could lead to billions of dollars in U.S. credits to the Soviets.

Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats, who heads the accounting office, said the clear intent of the law governing Export-Import Bank transactions is that no loan can be

(Continued on Page 2)

Illegal Soviet Trade Deals Halted by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

made to a Communist nation unless the President formally reports to Congress that the specific transaction is in the national interest.

The Export-Import Bank had taken the position that a blanket endorsement of credits to the Soviet Union issued by President Nixon in 1972 covered all transactions after that date.

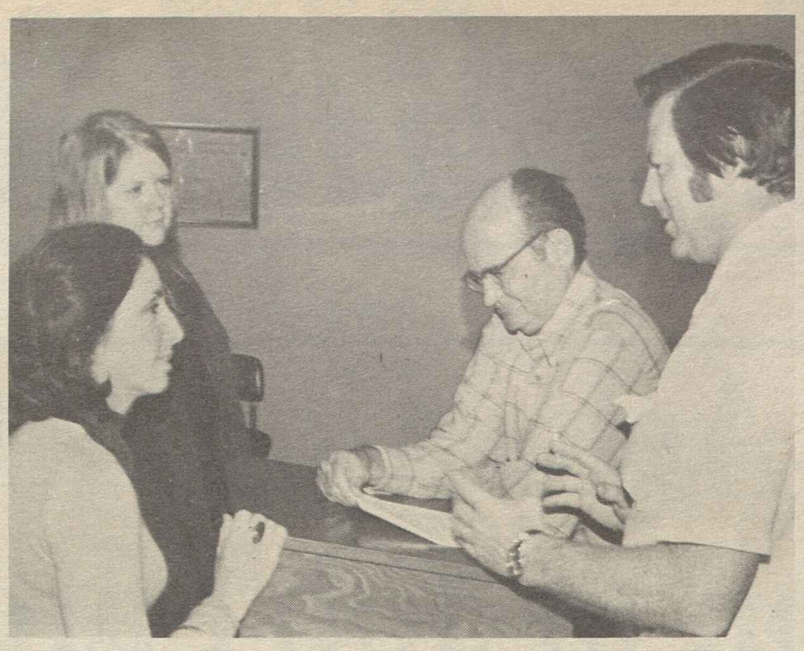
The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent meeting, had sharply criticized the Export-Import Bank loans to the Soviet Union "for such projects as the huge Kama River truck plant, the construction of an iron ore pellet plant, two tableware plants and assembly facilities for the manufacture of pistons."

The council statement added:

"American workers, taxpayers and consumers are paying to export these productive facilities to the Soviet Union at bargain-basement interest rates and fire-sale prices. U.S. businessmen, consumers and homebuyers are paying much higher interest rates than those extended to the USSR."

Schweiker had called on the Export-Import Bank to hold up all action of applications for credits to the Soviet Union until the law is fully complied with. He said also that he will seek to attach an amendment to an appropriations bill that would bar credits for the Siberian energy deal even if the President reports that it would be in the national interest.

"The United States should be concentrating our long-range energy investment dollars on domestic coal, shale oil, atomic energy and other potential U.S. energy sources," Schweiker said, "rather than investing in Russian development."



STUDENT-LABOR INSTITUTE, part of a series sponsored by the League for Industrial Democracy, was held in Front Royal, Va., at the facilities of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Here, two participants continue a discussion with Frank Fernbach, assistant to the president of the Steelworkers, and Ken Hutchison, director of the AIFLD facility. Similar institutes will be held by the League in other cities later this year.

Student-Labor Institute Offers 2-Way Learning

Front Royal, Va.—In the best traditions of education, students and faculty learned from each other in the latest of a series of Student-Labor Institutes sponsored by the League for Industrial Democracy.

The weekend program drew some 50 young people, mostly from campuses in Virginia, a few from nearby states, some congressional aides and interns and several already active young trade unionists.

They met with, listened to and argued with a faculty made up of union officials and staff experts. It included J. C. Turner, secretary-treasurer of the Operating Engineers, and Frank Fernbach, assistant to the president of the Steelworkers. There was Julian Carper, veteran president of the Virginia State AFL-CIO, Frank Emig of the AFL-CIO staff, and Greg Humphrey, a former AFL-CIO intern now on the legislative staff of the American Federation of Teachers.

Turner and Carper spoke of labor's involvement in political and legislative action—and of the role that young people can play in a progressive coalition, particularly in the South.

Fernbach talked about foreign trade and economic growth in terms of jobs and living standards rather than textbook assumptions.

He emphasized labor's traditional internationalism and its support of democratic trade union movements—as typified by the American Institute for Free Labor Development, whose facilities at Front Royal were used for the program.

But, he said, "we cannot give away American jobs without limit. We won't compete with sweatshop labor."

The conference closed with some practical talk of cooperation between youth and labor. Chris Gersten of Virginia Frontlash was busy lining up volunteers for voter registration drives in their home congressional districts.

This was the second of six institutes the League for Industrial Democracy has scheduled for this year. Others will be held in New York, Detroit, San Francisco and Oshkosh, Wis.

Factory Payrolls Down:

5.2% Jobless Rate Stays Unchanged

(Continued from Page 1)

and the number of people on factory payrolls declined."

Of 90.6 million Americans in the labor force last month, BLS said, 85.8 million held down jobs while 4.8 million were out of work. The figures are adjusted for variations due to seasonal factors.

In a special analysis of the effects of the energy crisis, BLS said as many as half a million workers may have lost their jobs directly or indirectly as a result of short fuel supplies since last November.

Between 125,000 and 200,000 jobs were lost "as the direct result of employers being unable to obtain sufficient supplies of fuel and petroleum-based products to maintain their previous levels of operation," BLS said. Principally affected were gasoline service stations and airlines.

In addition, about 300,000 other jobs have been lost over the past three months through indirect effects of the oil shortage. The auto industry has absorbed the largest number of these job losses.

Other industries, such as hotels and motels and amusements, have been affected to a lesser extent by reduced travel, BLS noted.

"While part of these curtailments can be attributed to factors other than the energy shortage," BLS said, "a substantial portion probably resulted from actual or anticipated fuel shortages."

The number of workers unemployed last month was 21,000 above the January level. The rise was statistically negligible, however, and left the jobless rate unchanged from the previous month. The rate had risen from 4.6 percent in October.

Unemployment rates for most labor force groups were basically unchanged in February, BLS reported. The 3.5 percent rate for adult men, for example, was up a tenth of 1 percent over the month.

The rate for teenagers was down three-tenths of 1 percent at 15.3 percent. Unchanged from the previous month were the rates for white workers, 4.7 percent; household heads, 3 percent, and full-time workers, 4.7 percent.

Unemployment data by occupation and industry also showed few changes in February, BLS said. "Nearly all worker groups, however, have experienced an increase in joblessness since last fall," the bureau noted.

The jobless rate for Vietnam veterans between the ages of 20 and 34 was 5 percent, compared to 5.2 percent in January, but was up from the fourth-quarter 1973 average of 4.2 percent. The jobless rate for the more recently discharged veterans—those between 20 and 24—was 10 percent, compared to 7.9 percent for nonveterans of the same ages.

The unemployment rate for workers covered by state unemployment insurance programs rose from 3 to 3.2 percent in February. This rate had held at or near 2.7 percent through all of 1973.

BLS reported "a noticeable increase" in the number of persons who usually work full time but have been reduced to a part-time status because of adverse economic factors such as a storage of materials. The number of such "involuntary part-time workers" rose to nearly 2.8 million, seasonally adjusted, from 2.6 million in January and 2.3 million last October.

The average workweek increased by 12 minutes to 36.9 hours, seasonally adjusted, in February. The average factory workweek increased by 18 minutes to 40.5 hours.

Average hourly earnings went up one cent over the month to $4.03, seasonally adjusted.

Farah, Union Set Sights On Improved Relations

El Paso, Tex.—Farah workers overwhelmingly ratified a company-wide contract that was negotiated in less than two weeks after the firm recognized the Clothing Workers as bargaining representative of its employes, ending a 21-month dispute.

In the contract-signing ceremony, officials of the ACWA and Farah Manufacutring Co. expressed the hope of developing an improving relationship that will benefit both workers and the company.

In a joint statement, they stressed that both parties "look forward to an upsurge in Farah sales which will enable the company to reopen plants closed over the past months, and provide full employment for its current workforce as well as for the thousands who are without employment as a result of the long dispute."

Sales of Farah men's and boys' slacks were severely depressed by a nationwide boycott in support of the Farah strikers. The sales drop-off curtailed production that subsequently prompted the shutdown of four Farah plants.

The ACWA began to alert retailers and the public of the boycott termination Feb. 23—the day the company recognized the union—in the effort to reverse the impact of the boycott on Farah sales.

The contract ratification vote was conducted Mar. 7 in El Paso and San Antonio, where the company operates major production facilities. The three-year agreement provides for general wage increases of up to 80 cents an hour, with pay rates for certain skilled classifications ranging up to $4.75 an hour.

Fringe benefits include eight paid holidays, up to three weeks vacation, company-paid insurance, medical coverage and maternity benefits. The majority of the Farah employes are women.

The contract also contains standard union provisions for overtime pay, job security and seniority rights, leaves of absence, arbitrations procedures, dues checkoff and a no-strike, no-lockout clause.

Representing the union at the contract signing were Vice Presidents William C. Hall and Val Wertheimer and El Paso Joint Board Manager Tony Sanchez.



Equal Rights Plank Advances in States

The Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution is expected to reach the brink of ratification this year, but the required three-fourths approval probably won't be achieved until 1975, when more state legislatures will be in session.

Three ratifications this year—Maine, Montana and Ohio—brought the tally to 33, five short of the 38 needed.

The amendment, to eliminate all forms of sex discrimination under law, has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO as "a symbol of commitment to equal opportunities for women and equal status for women."

Labor's endorsement of the amendment at the 1973 AFL-CIO convention was credited as a major factor in the recent approval by the Ohio legislature. The state Senate, which had failed to act last year on a House-approved ratification resolution, voted 20-12 last month to complete the ratification process.

One of the 33 states that initially approved ratification—Nebraska—voted to rescind its approval last year. But congressional authorities contend that a state's ratification cannot be rescinded and the Nebraska would count towards the 38-state requirement. Congress itself, would be the final judge of the issue.

Four Postal Unions Test Quick Arbitration Plan

Expedited arbitration is getting its biggest nationwide test under a procedure negotiated by the four unions that bargain for the 600,000 workers in the U.S. Postal Service.

As with similar plans, the goal is to cut into a backlog of grievances by providing quick hearings and decisions, with a minimum of red tape and formality.

Panels of arbitrators have already been picked in seven large population areas with the help of the American Arbitration Association. The program will be extended to other parts of the country as soon as practicable.

Areas where the program is now in effect are Boston, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, Southern Florida, Southern California and Washington, D.C.

Bernard Cushman, chief negotiator for the postal unions, said the expedited system will be used only for individual grievances based on disciplinary action.

In these cases, no briefs will be filed or transcripts made. The arbitrator may issue an immediate decision and must give a ruling within 48 hours.

The more formal arbitration procedure will continue to be used for such issues as contract interpretation and matters affecting groups of workers.

Parties to the national agreement are the American Postal Workers Union, the Letter Carriers, the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers and the Rural Letter Carriers. The provision for expedited negotiation took effect this year under the basic agreement negotiated last summer.

Foreign Control Scored:

Import Quota Asked For U.S. Tankers

Arab blackmail and manipulations of the big oil companies emerged at House hearings as strong new arguments for a labor-supported bill that would require a portion of oil imported into the United States to be carried in American-flag tankers.

Paul Hall, president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and of the Seafarers, said events of recent months have given the lie to oil company claims that their foreign-flag tankers are under the "effective control" of the United States.

He cited an order by the president of Liberia barring all ships flying the Liberian flag—no matter what the nationality of the owners—from carrying military supplies to the Middle East.

And as for the multinational oil companies and their loyalties, Hall noted the obedience of the Aramco companies to an Arab order to withhold oil from America's military forces in Europe.

President Jesse M. Calhoon of the Marine Engineers said the United States is now paying the high price of years of subservience to the oil companies, allowing them to manipulate prices, escape taxes and conceal actual shipping costs in the bookkeeping of deciding what price to charge themselves for their foreign tanker fleets.

The price manipulations were explored in depth by economist Stanley H. Ruttenberg, head of a Washington consulting firm.

Ruttenberg said the price yardstick that would result from American-flag tankers being used for part of the oil trade would bring down the cost to consumers. He estimated the savings at about one cent a gallon of gasoline.

Ruttenberg conceded that the actual cost of building and staffing an American-flag tanker is slightly higher. But he stressed that the price the oil companies arbitrarily place on their books for transporting oil bears as little relationship to cost as the price of a fancy perfume or lipstick bears to the costs of its chemical ingredients.

He charged that the oil companies find foreign-flag shipping by their subsidiaries "a most effective tax shelter."

Use of American tankers, Ruttenberg added, would bring in additional tax revenue to the United States and generate thousands of new jobs in addition to its savings to the consumer.

The bill before the subcommittee would initially reserve 20 percent of imports for American-flag ships to the extent that the vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates. The reserved share would rise in two future steps to 30 percent provided the Secretary of Commerce determines that sufficient U.S. tonnage exists to carry the increased amounts.

Hall told the panel that the oil companies are fighting bitterly against carrying a portion of their imports to the United States in American vessels, but put up no protest when other nations impose even more stringent requirements to protect their own merchant fleets.

Thus, he noted, France guarantees the French fleet the equivalent of two-thirds of its oil imports, Japan's policy is to carry at least 50 percent of its oil imports. Venezuela and Ecuador require a 50 percent share, while Spain, Chile and Peru require 100 percent.

Almost alone, he noted, the United States has no such requirement.

The oil industry's policy, Hall declared, is that the American merchant fleet "must stand aside and carry nothing except the worthless banner of free trade."







TESTIMONY AT House hearings strongly supported bill requiring that a portion of oil imports be shipped in American-flag tankers. Top left, Marine Engineers President Jesse Calhoon is with Rep. Frank M. Clark (D-Pa.), chairman of the Merchant Marine subcommittee, and a sponsor of the bill. At top right, economist Stanley H. Ruttenberg cites advantages for both consumers and workers in the labor-supported legislation. Testifying in photo at right is Paul Hall, president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and of the Seafarers. Nearly all oil brought into the United States is shipped in the foreign-flag runaway fleets of the big oil corporations.

U.S. Scientists Find No Safe Level For Exposure to Vinyl Chloride

Government scientists concluded that there is no safe level of exposure to vinyl chloride—the cancer-causing agent that has been linked to liver disease and fatalities among workers in the plastics industry.

That conclusion is the basis of recommendation that the Labor Dept. establish a standard to prevent any worker exposure or contact to vinyl chloride during its production and polymerization.

The proposal is identical to the one called for by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. at government hearings conducted last month.

Current federal standards permit exposure to 500 parts vinyl chloride to 1 million parts air in the workplace atmosphere. While labor has been working to lower this exposure to an unmeasurable level of less than 1 part per million, industry representatives have urged a 50 parts per million threshold limit.

But Dr. Marcus Key, director of the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health, noted that since institute scientists were unable to describe "a safe" exposure level, any threshold limit for vinyl chloride should be rejected.

NIOSH has recommended to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration that workers who are exposed to any measureable level of vinyl chloride should wear air-supplied respirators.

The NIOSH recommendation also cites the need for controls to reduce airborne vinyl chloride particles, an air-sampling system and full body protective clothing for workers in regulated areas.

OSHA, the arm of the Labor Dept. that promulgates and enforces the government safety and health standards, is currently reviewing Dr. Key's recommendations and other proposals that were advanced at last month's hearings. A final recommendation on the vinyl standard—whether it be an emergency regulation or a permanent standard—is expected to be issued next week by OSHA.

The growing concern over the vinyl chloride health hazard intensified with recent reports of several deaths and a number of liver-cancer illnesses among present and former workers at a B. F. Goodrich polyvinyl chloride plant in Louisville, Ky.

Other reports show that at least 12 cases have been uncovered in recent weeks, more than double the number reported by OSHA last week.

Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of IUD notified Assistant Labor Sec. John H. Stender that OSHA's liver-cancer count was lagging behind more comprehensive reports.

Clayman noted that there are now eight known cases in Kentucky, in addition to others reported in West Virginia, Texas, England and a probable case in New York.

Clayman said that extensive damage to the liver of workers is being found among vinyl chloride workers in every country surveyed.

"Information from local union leaders continues to support the need for an emergency standard since no, or little, or inadequate action is being taken voluntarily by management at the plant level," Clayman stressed.

IUE to Train 650 Under U.S. Grant

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers received a one-year government contract to train 650 disadvantaged and underemployed workers on the job.

Financed by a $432,000 Labor Dept. grant, the IUE will provide training for about 480 entry level workers and skills upgrading for about 170 others.

The training sessions will range from six to 26 weeks, depending on job and skills needs.

Under four previous Labor Dept. contracts, the IUE trained more than 5,000 disadvantaged and underemployed workers. The union has placed 1,300 workers in jobs in the past two years.

Newton W. Black Dies, Led Glass Bottle Union

Philadelphia—Newton W. Black, an official of the Glass Bottle Blowers for 25 years and president of the union since 1971, died Mar. 8 after a short illness. He was 62.

Black was first elected secretary of the GBBA in 1949 and assumed the dual post of secretary-treasurer when the two offices were combined in 1970. A year later, Black was elected president to succeed Lee W. Minton.

In a letter of sympathy to Black's widow, Helen, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said that "thousands of workers—not only in his own union, but throughout the labor movement—are better off because of his devotion to their cause and his work on their behalf."

Black was a charter member of GBBA Local 95, formed in Alton, Ill., in 1933. As president of the local, he led a campaign to organize the production and maintenance workers at the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. plant in Alton.

He was named an international representative in 1944 and appointed to the executive board in 1946. Black also served on the AFL-CIO standing committees on community services and civil rights.

Under the GBBA constitution, the union's secretary-treasurer, Harry A. Tulley, automatically assumes the presidency.

In addition to his wife, survivors include three sons. Memorial services were held in Springfield, Pa. Interment was in Alton, Ill.

Meat Cutters Cite Loss Of Earnings to Controls

The Meat Cutters told the House Banking & Currency Committee that while economic controls have little or no effect on prices—and probably none on profits—"they do lower wages, and that process is simply creating a bitter and resentful labor force."

Meat Cutters Vice President Leon Schachter placed in the committee record a study prepared by Patrick E. Gorman, the union's secretary-treasurer and chief executive officer, showing how wage and price controls "have increased profits for industry, and reduced earnings for workers."

Some of the union's members have lost as much as $2,000 in negotiated wage increases because of cuts subsequently ordered by the Cost of Living Council, the government agency that administers the controls program, Schachter said.

The effect, if not the purpose, of the Nixon Administration's so-called economic stabilization program has been "to shift income distribution from lower and middle income workers to rich corporations," Schachter testified. The committee is hearing views on whether to continue the Economic Stabilization Act beyond Apr. 30.

Average hourly earnings for food processing workers last December, after adjustment for increased living costs, were $3.64, compared to $3.72 in December 1972, he noted.

Schachter told the committee legitimate labor-management agreements have been "cut to shreds" by COLC actions. Often, he said, employers quickly agree to wage increases, then go to the COLC to urge reduction of the increases.

The Oil Lobby

AMERICA'S BIG FIVE oil companies are multinational conglomerates that operate all over the globe. They control not only oil, but large segments of other industries—coal, natural gas, uranium—and they have a lot of interests outside the energy field entirely.

They also own a big percentage of the gigantic tankers that carry their products around the world. Their fleets carry foreign flags to avoid U.S. registration, regulation, taxes and wage rates.

They are the ones who are effectively carrying out the Arab boycott. They are the ones who, under Arab orders, broke their contracts to deliver petroleum to the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean during last fall's Middle East crisis.

The reason America is so dependent on foreign oil is because these companies wanted it that way. In the last few years they have added practically nothing to their U.S. refining capacity. Instead, they have concentrated on building refineries and increasing production overseas.

These companies have a stranglehold on the American economy, and the Nixon Administration has done not one thing to find out how hard they are squeezing.

In 1969 America was importing about a fifth of its oil overseas and producing four-fifths at home. By 1973 imports had shot up to a full third of the petroleum products we consume.

During that period, the oil companies concentrated their U.S. refinery production on gasoline, their highest-profit item, and imported fuel oil, diesel oil and similar products from their overseas operations.

All this came about for one reason: To maximize profit. And the policies of the United States government have been adjusted to make this program easier.

OIL LOBBYISTS have succeeded in persuading the government to give the oil companies a free ride in every imaginable way. They get generous depletion allowances and tax write-offs on so-called "intangible drilling costs" not only on their holdings in the United States but on their operations overseas. They get dollar-for-dollar credits against their U.S. taxes for taxes they pay to foreign governments.

And the profits they report do not necessarily bear any relation to reality. By juggling their subsidiaries, passing money to shipping companies, operating under the flags of governments that require no income taxes or financial reports; by giving title to crude oil to "paper" companies, which hold it until the price is right, these companies can adjust their books to show anything they want. They have no end of branches, subsidiaries, joint ventures and so on that allow them every opportunity for manipulation and concealment.

And now Mr. Nixon vetoes an energy bill that would have compelled the oil companies, for the first time in history, to level with the people and the government of this country. . . .

That veto was one more in a long string of vetoes of measures aimed at serving the interests of plain people, as against the interests of the corporations and money manipulators.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany to a seminar on the energy crisis in Washington, D.C.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, March 16, 1974 No. 11

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'I Thought I Took Care of You!'



A Word Edgewise:

Dissent on Campuses Subsides As Student Wisdom Prevails

By John P. Roche

IN RECENT MONTHS there has been a spate of generally lugubrious articles about the sad state of the American campus. Once upon a time, back in the late 1960s (so the theme runs), there was a golden age of dynamic innovation. Students, instead of being pressed into a mold of conformity, were encouraged to dissent and, in particular, to demand a radical "restructuring" of the archaic curriculum, which was full of such "repressive" notions as distribution requirements, majors, a grading system and hierarchical discrimination between students and faculty.

Now, alas—the dirge continues—the dynamic innovations have lost their appeal, students want marks and, in short, the counterrevolution has triumphed.

This is patent nonsense. The fact is that today's undergraduate students, far from being Establishment robots, have realized that dynamic innovation was a fraud perpetrated at their expense.

Initially, in the late '60s, the young were intrigued by the "show-and-tell" seminars, by the constant appeal for "community" and the gigantic blow against discrimination involved in calling professors by their first names. But the young people were not dummies, and those who thought this party could continue indefinitely grossly insulted student intelligence.

Take, for example, the quest for community. Community, as I constantly pointed out to my students, is not something constructed with an Erector set. In fact, successful communities have always been built around a strong authority principle. It is simply impossible to establish a community on the basis of "doing your own thing." (I recall vividly one class in which I quoted Freud to the effect that repression is the price we pay for civilization, and a young woman in the second row jumped up, screamed, "No! No! No!" and rushed from the room in tears.)

For awhile, communes were a big deal, but by and large they flopped because everybody wanted to discuss the meaning of life and nobody washed the dishes.

Or take the often quite pathetic search for "intimacy" (which, like community, cannot be created with an "intimacy kit"). I have always had warm, personal relations with my students, based on the proposition that good fences make good neighbors. Why in Heaven's name should a mentally healthy bunch of 19- and 20-year-olds want to be intimate with 40- and 50-year-old teachers? (The opposite side of the coin has a rational explanation: there are a number of 40- and 50-year-olds in search of the fountain of youth.)

I believe in generational sovereignty—which is another way of saying that I am not under the illusion that I am just "one of the boys." Interestingly enough, once the initial ego boost created by having a "buddy" and not a teacher wears off, it is replaced by contempt.

I have paid my disrespects before to the pass-fail grading system, one of the great revolutionary capers. It didn't take the students long to realize that pass-fail was a faculty rip-off, a lovely rationalization for not carefully reading and grading papers or exams.

But even where the traditional grading system remained in place, some teachers, denouncing it as a technique of forcing students to be competitive, found ways of cheating.

In one course I know of, the professor, who had dynamically innovated all semester by coming to class and inquiring, "What shall we discuss today?", sponsored a volleyball game: the winners got A, the losers A-minus. For this, students pay $3,000-plus for tuition? The year subsequent his courses were deserted.

AS FAR AS "RESTRUCTURING" the university is concerned, the outcome has really been quite amusing. For a quarter of a century I have been trying, largely unsuccessfully, to avoid faculty curriculum and educational policy committees. Full of enthusiasm, eager students turned up on the joint faculty-student committees established in many institutions . . . and were bored to tears. Unlike the faculty, who have continuing obligations, the student members simply stopped attending—a compelling demonstration of their wisdom.

In short, despite the wails of frustrated dynamic innovators, the return to normal on the nation's campuses has been founded on acute perceptions of the nature of the educational process. Students may not spend their spare time attending monster rallies, but they are not inert. They are going to college.

Legislation in Congress:

Safe Drinking Water Runs Low For Lack of Federal Standards

The following is excerpted from an article by President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters appearing in the March 1974 issue of the union's monthly magazine, the UA Journal.

NO NEED IS MORE BASIC for all human beings than a dependable, disease-free supply of drinking water. But millions of Americans are being denied this basic right. They are forced to use water that looks dirty, smells funny, tastes bad—and is sometimes actually dangerous to their health.

Almost every day, evidence is accumulating that the quality of our tap water is seriously deteriorating. If current trends continue, safe drinking water threatens to become almost as scarce and costly a resource as gasoline in the not-so-distant future.

In the last 10 years outbreaks of water-borne diseases have been occurring with increasing frequency. During that period there have been 20 deaths and 46,374 illnesses directly related to contaminated water.

Several years ago the Environmental Protection Agency surveyed the public water supply systems serving about 18.2 million people.

The principal findings of this study showed that:

- 41 percent of the systems were delivering substandard water to the public.
- 25 percent delivered water that exceeded at least one of the 1962 federal drinking water standards' "recommended limits" for contaminants.
- 16 percent delivered water that exceeded the 1962 "mandatory limits" for contaminants.
- 56 percent of the facilities had equipment, design, construction, or maintenance deficiencies.
- 51 percent failed to put water through initial chlorine disinfection or final chlorination treatment.
- 36 percent of 2,500 household tap water samples taken contained one or more contaminants in amounts exceeding federal standards.

Altogether, 2.5 million people studied in the sample were receiving substandard water and 360,000 people were drinking "potentially dangerous" water. When these figures are extended to cover the nation as a whole, the EPA scientists estimated that as many as 23 million Americans might be drinking substandard water and 8 million are using "potentially dangerous water."

Currently the regulation of public drinking water systems is primarily a state responsibility. The federal government does exercise some control over drinking water aboard interstate carriers under the Public Health Service Act. That authority is limited, however, to prohibiting the use of contaminated water aboard carriers. It does not apply directly to the system supplying water to the carrier or to other drinking water systems.

There are 650 communities that serve as supplier for interstate carriers such as planes, trains, and buses. Of these 650, 56 failed to meet bacteriological standards in the most recent EPA survey, and others were deficient in regard to other standards.

Another basic reason is the fact that most of our water purification systems are 50 years out of date. They were designed in simpler times to remove bacteria from surface water systems that were relatively pure to begin with.

Today the range of contaminants has expanded to include toxic, synthetic organic chemicals as well as viruses and dangerous minerals such as mercury, cadmium, and asbestos.

Many of these substances have been found in "finished" water that has been processed by operating water purification plants.

In addition to these long-term situations, we are facing a special, crucial threat to our drinking water, caused in large part by the selfishness of large industrial corporations.

Chlorine—an indispensable chemical for pure drinking water—is in increasingly short supply. This shortage is menacing community water supplies from Philadelphia to Southern California. It may be necessary to establish federal distribution priorities for chlorine to prevent new epidemics.

OTHER PROBLEMS are increasing population pressure, business expansion, economic growth, and industrial advancement that have forced many areas to accelerate waste-water recycling programs because there are no longer enough pure original sources as in the past.

Fortunately, Congress is becoming increasingly concerned about the threat to our drinking water. This concern has expressed itself in the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, which has passed the Senate and is now before the House Commerce Committee.

The bill would continue to make the states primarily responsible for maintaining the quality of drinking water. But the federal government would exercise a new responsibility to set standards and provide financial assistance in order to protect public water supplies from contamination.

Under the proposal, the Environmental Protection Agency would establish minimum federal water standards. These standards would set up maximum limits for contaminants as well as standards for the operation and maintenance of drinking water systems, monitoring, site selection, and construction standards for public water systems to assure safe, dependable drinking water.

A National Drinking Water Council would be established to advise the EPA administrator on scientific and engineering matters, and the EPA would be empowered to make grants for special study and demonstration projects with respect to water supply technology. The agency would also make grants to help states to defray the cost of state programs.

This measure will provide an adequate solution to the problem of providing safe drinking water to all Americans. It should be considered emergency legislation, to be passed at once with adequate funding.

Wider Coverage Sought:

Energy Crunch Layoffs Spur Drive for Improved Jobless Aid

THE SHARP RISE of energy shortage-related production cutbacks and layoffs should spur long-sought action to strengthen the nation's unemployment insurance system, AFL-CIO social insurance specialist James O'Brien declared on the AFL-CIO produced Labor News Conference.

Pointing out that the claims load has been extremely high in recent weeks and threatens to worsen, O'Brien said short-range or stop-gap measures can't achieve the comprehensive reform needed to bring unemployment compensation to realistic levels.

O'Brien said that protection for all temporarily unemployed workers, an adequate benefit structure and longer duration periods are among the major unemployment compensation improvements sought by the AFL-CIO.

He stressed that 11 million workers—public employes, farm workers, domestics and others—are still denied the protection most workers have.

Failure to boost flat dollar limits on benefits as wage levels have, he said, has left the actual protection for many workers unemployed today lagging far behind the 50 percent wage replacement aim of state programs. He added that the current high level unemployment rolls include growing numbers of accountants, technicians, engineers and others higher on the job scale, further increasing the pressure to lift benefit levels.

Renewing the AFL-CIO's call for a federal standard setting benefits at no less than two-thirds of the state's average wage, O'Brien said that would provide the vast majority of workers with a 50 percent wage replacement.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AMERICAN CITIZENS these days are getting a far more intensive course in political science than they could ever receive from a major university.

Questions are being raised about the American political system —its advantages and disadvantages—that indicate serious thought is being given to the way we govern ourselves.

A frequent observation is made that if this country had a parliamentary system of government—the most common form in the free world—an unpopular president such as President Nixon would not be able to hold on to his office.

Under the parliamentary system governments can fall and new ones form without a major crisis, we are told.

The appeal of this derives from the fact that many, if not most, American citizens want to get Nixon out of the White House without the agony of an impeachment which would tie up the government for months, dividing citizens and delaying the business of the nation.

Short of a parliamentary system in this country, there is strong appeal for steps which would make the chief executive of the nation more responsive to the public. One suggestion is that the President and members of his cabinet appear before "the well of the House" to directly answer questions of members of Congress. This, it is claimed, would have brought Watergate to a head quickly, sparing the nation the pain of months of procrastination and division, leading to a resolution of the crisis.

Advocacy of the parliamentary system, however, could not have been made during a less promising period. Parliamentary systems, based on fragile coalitions in country after country, are having their own crises at the very time we are beginning to see some daylight in our own troubles.

Elections have left minority governments in office in both Britain and Israel at the very time when they need strong and effective leadership. The Israeli problems stem from the Yom Kippur War and the British from its dismal economic picture.

The Italian coalition government of Mariano Rumor fell apart when the small Republican party resigned from the government in a clash over economic policy. The new Rumor government is the 36th since World War II, a steady procession of instability.

France has just gone through a cabinet shift which drops the number of ministers from 22 to 16. Le Monde, in an editorial entitled "Optical Illusion," declared: "The only question is whether anybody at all has been fooled by the little comedy that has been played for us in the last 48 hours."

WITH ALL THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS which we face in the United States, it is Watergate and its related scandals, tied to the possible involvement of the President, that brings this country to a constitutional confrontation.

Yet, day by day we see a clearer resolution. The Senate Special Watergate Committee laboriously exposed the mind-boggling Watergate activities, initiating the education of the public. The courts, led by Judge John J. Sirica, brought to light more evidence. The Special Watergate Prosecutor (#1 Archibald Cox and #2 Leon Jaworski) secured federal grand jury indictments of seven former White House and Nixon campaign officials in the Watergate conspiracy.

The House Judiciary Committee, steadily and methodically, is moving ahead on bringing a bill of impeachment before the House.

In the special or by-elections for Congress, voters have been able to make their voices heard. In 1974, to date, four solid Republican seats have come before the voters. In three, Democrats won the seats while in the fourth the margin of the Republican candidate fell from 74 percent in 1972 to 53 percent. In at least three of these contests, Nixon, himself, was the major issue.

On all fronts—executive, judicial, legislative and electoral—the American system is facing up to the problem. It may be working too slowly to satisfy some, but the blueprint laid out by the framers of the Constitution to deal with such crises is proving applicable in the 20th Century.



URGENT NEED to strengthen the nation's unemployment insurance system is magnified by the steep rise of energy-related layoffs and cutbacks, James O'Brien, center, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Donald Finley, left, of United Press International and Donald Barnes of the Air & Water Newsletter. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



TOP OFFICERS of the new Federal Employes West Coast District Metal Trades Council are sworn in by Paul Hutchings of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. at Long Beach, Calif. Russ Hatfield, center with glasses, is the president of the new council.

West Virginia Boosts Job Insurance Benefits

Charleston, W. Va.—Substantial improvements in workmen's and unemployment compensation insurance and in the state's minimum wage law were approved by the West Virginia legislature before it adjourned recently.

President Miles C. Stanley of the State AFL-CIO said the productive session resulted from "a new awareness of responsibility to the people, generated somewhat by Watergate and the energy crisis."

Maximum workmen's compensation benefits will rise to 80 percent of the state average weekly wage for all categories except permanent partial disability under a bill scheduled to take effect on July 1. The present maximum benefit is 60 percent of the current state average weekly wage of $153, or $91.80.

The measure, which awaits the signature of Gov. Arch. A. Moore, Jr., changes the formula on July 1, 1975, to provide a maximum benefit equal to 100 percent of the average weekly wage in the state. Minimum workmen's compensation benefits also were increased from the present $40 to $45 a week, effective July 1.

Another improvement brings all beneficiaries of the Workmen's Disabled Relief Fund who were injured prior to 1971 up to 1973 benefit levels. Those injured after 1971 have automatically received increases under a law passed that year.

Coverage is made compulsory instead of optional for most employers, and a speedup in benefit payments is provided.

Other improvements include removal of the present $7,500 ceiling on benefits, leaving no cap on the amount that may be paid; an increase from $1,200 to $2,000 in physical and vocational rehabilitation benefits, and a change in death benefits so that dependents will receive the same amount they would have received had the employe been permanently and totally disabled.

Another bill raises maximum unemployment compensation benefits from the present 55 percent to two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage. It also changes the method of benefits computation which currently is based on an arbitrary table "so unrealistic that a worker had to earn $211.54 per week to be eligible for the maximum benefit of $84," Stanley said.

Under the new minimum wage law, the lowest-paid worker would receive $1.80 an hour on July 1 and $2 an hour starting July 1, 1975. The current minimum rate is $1.60 an hour.

The legislature also passed several strong consumer protection measures, including one to strengthen warranty provisions. Another calls for phasing out the odious "holder-in-due-course" doctrine under which installment debts passed on to a third party for collection are considered binding even if based on fraudulent sales.

Sanctions Are Lifted From Printing Union

Sanctions required under the AFL-CIO's Internal Disputes Plan have been removed from the International Printing & Graphic Communications Union, Federation President George Meany has informed all affiliates.

The union "has fulfilled in all respects the requirements" of Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution relating to the procedure to be followed in seeking removal of sanctions imposed upon non-complying organizations under the plan.

The IPGCU "is now in compliance with Article XX and entitled to full protection under the Internal Disputes Plan as well as all other rights enjoyed by AFL-CIO affiliates in good standing," Meany wrote.

The union was placed under sanctions on Sept. 25, 1970, for failure to comply with the determination of an impartial umpire. That letter is now rescinded, said Meany, "and sanctions imposed by that letter are removed."

The conditions to be met by the union to come into compliance were given to IPGCU President Sol Fishko in a letter from Meany and accepted by the union's board of directors at a special meeting.

Cigarmakers Beat Jacksonville Raid

Jacksonville, Fla.—Cigarmakers Local 531 handily defeated an attempted raid by the unaffiliated Distributive Workers in a representation election among employes of the Swisher Co., which makes King Edward cigars.

The vote was 445 for the Cigarmakers, 326 for DWU, 8 for no union, with 26 ballots challenged. The Cigarmakers were assisted by staff members of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union and AFL-CIO organizers.

Metal Trades Form Council On West Coast

Long Beach, Calif.—Four local metal trades councils serving the West Coast and Hawaii formed a new district council here representing 24,000 workers.

The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. chartered the new group as the Federal Employes West Coast District Metal Trades Council. It is made up of local Metal Trades councils from Bremerton, Wash.; Long Beach and Mare Island, Calif., and Honolulu.

The council will focus its efforts toward improvements in jobs, job security, safety, wages, collective bargaining and other key concerns of federal blue-collar workers. Most are employed at U.S. naval shipyards.

Elected president of the district council was Russ Hatfield, who also is president of the Long Beach council. Other top officers are Sec.-Treas. Mike Napper of the Bremerton council and Executive Vice Pres. William Sweigart of Mare Island. Vice Presidents are William Holt, Bremerton; Jack Copess, Honolulu; Don Lytle, Long Beach, and George Kinyone, Mare Island.

The new district charter was presented to the group by Paul Hutchings of the federation's Metal Trades Dept.

HUD Scored for Failure To Safeguard Consumer

"The national housing program needs to be consumer-oriented," AFL-CIO Vice President Joseph D. Keenan asserts in an article in the National Housing Conference's housing yearbook. "It needs to be put on a sound operating basis, modernized, and humanized."

"Congress may once again have to be the leader in alerting the Housing & Urban Development Dept. to what should have been its overriding concern all along: that the needs of the housing consumer be protected while our housing goals are being pursued," Keenan observes. He is secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"It may, in fact, be necessary for Congress to legislate HUD's consumer interest."

A vice president of the conference and chairman of the AFL-CIO standing committee on housing, Keenan notes that abuses recently uncovered in non-subsidized, as well as subsidized, housing programs "are indicative of the extent to which HUD's industry orientation has overshadowed its concern for the housing consumer."

Federal Housing Administration officials were found to have appraised run-down homes at highly inflated values, and to have accepted unjustifiably high builders' cost estimates on the word of the builders, rather than evaluating costs against an accurate, up-to-date base, Keenan notes.

He recommends the following to safeguard consumer interests:

- Housecleaning in the Federal Housing Administration must be made a high priority.
- Homeowners should have statutory protection against loss of their home because of a payment lapse due to illness, unemployment or other emergency.
- The whole public housing program for low-income families needs to be strengthened, streamlined and updated.
- Monetary policy should be developed to assure lower interest rates on mortgages.

Keenan also charges that the Nixon Administration's policy of deliberately withholding funds authorized by Congress for urgently needed housing programs to assist low- and moderate-income families is leading to privation and suffering for thousands of people.

Obstacles to Bargaining:

Controls Held Back '73 Pay Settlements

Major contract settlements in 1973 for 5 million workers were negotiated under the economic strains of inflation, eroding living standards and an unbalanced government stabilization program.

The threat of rising unemployment, recession and the energy crunch also stifled collective bargaining last year, an article in the American Federationist points out.

Writing in the March issue of the AFL-CIO magazine, Rick Galleher and Thomas R. Roth describe the adverse impact of wage controls on major collective bargaining agreements.

First-year wage increases in major agreements — those covering more than 1,000 workers — averaged 5.8 percent, a decline of 1.4 percent from contracts negotiated in 1972.

Last year's settlements came as consumer prices were rising 8.8 percent and workers' real earnings were dropping an average of 3 percent by the end of the year.

Economic uncertainty brought about a greater emphasis on shorter-term agreements and cost-of-living clauses, Galleher and Roth observe. Galleher is an economist with the federation's Dept. of Research and Roth is a research assistant in the department.

Cost-of-living clauses have become increasingly important to protect workers from inflation and the inequitable economic stabilization program, the article notes, particularly after the first year of multi-year agreements.

First-year wage and benefit increases totaling 7.1 percent were the same for contracts with COL escalators as contracts without the clauses.

"However, over the life of the contract, wage and fringe benefits changes were higher in contracts with escalator clauses—6.3 percent —than those without such clauses —5.9 percent," the authors point out.

Of the 5 million workers affected by last year's major contract settlements, 2.1 million were covered by some form of inflation protection clauses.

Administration of COL clauses varies widely, Galleher and Roth point out. But the typical clause requires that wages be adjusted at regular intervals, based on changes in the government's consumer price index.

Huge increases in the CPI in the past five years reflect the importance of cost-of-living protection, the article notes. And the 8.8 percent increase in prices last year was more than two and one-half times greater than in each of the two preceding years.

In 1974, wages of 3 million workers will undergo COL adjustments—1.9 million on a quarterly basis, 93,000 semi-annually and nearly 1 million annually.

Significant gains were made in pension provisions last year, including benefit levels, retirement age, survivor benefits and vesting requirements, the article reports.

Among industrial unions, pension improvements brought benefits to a range of $6.50 to above $10 a month per year of service.

The trend toward earlier retirement is typified in some "30 and out" contracts, which enable a worker to retire after 30 years of service at full pension benefits regardless of age.

The time of service for full vesting of pension benefits was also lowered in a number of union contracts, the article reports.

In other areas of fringe benefits, union negotiators made significant gains in medical and dental plans, sick leave, supplementary unemployment benefits, life insurance, holidays and vacations.

"Soaring medical costs have prompted numerous unions to negotiate improved health and welfare benefits," Galleher and Roth report. "Although health care packages vary considerably from contract to contract, many gains in this area took the form of increased surgical schedules, improved major hospitalization coverage, liberalized medical insurance and medical protection through dental, optical and prescription drug plans."

Safety and health provisions were also worked into a number of agreements to supplement government programs for protection of workers on the job.

Newer forms of benefits written into some agreements include pre-paid group legal services and protection of workers against the cost of retooling and retraining in the conversion to metric measurements.

Galleher and Roth cite a trend toward shorter-term agreements last year. Contracts negotiated in 1973 had an average duration of 28 months, replacing agreements that ran an average of 32 months. Shorter contracts were most pronounced in the construction and railroad industries.

A slightly heavier collective bargaining load is scheduled for 1974 as 5.2 million workers will be covered in major contract negotiations, the article observes. Key industries involved include basic steel, aerospace, telephone, coal mining and longshoring. Settlements have already been reached in the aluminum and container this year.

Labor Sues to Bar Safety Act Dilution

(Continued from Page 1)

to take over the bulk of the safety inspection and enforcement.

Meany said the arbitrary refusal of Brennan to hold local hearings at the request of the Illinois AFL-CIO on the state plan "typifies the Labor Dept.'s single-minded desire to allow the states to take over OSHA without providing adequate protection for workers."

The court suit points out that the federal act requires that approved state programs must have standards at least as effective as federal standards, staffed with qualified personnel and funded adequately for administration and enforcement.

None of the 25 state plans approved by the Labor Dept. meets the statutory requirements of the law, the suit contends.

Meany said the state plans approved by the Labor Dept. over the past two years "are merely unsecured promissory notes of future performance."

"Even on paper, these plans are inadequate," he charged. "They fail to provide development and enforcement of standards at least as effective as the federal law. They fail to provide necessary skilled workers to inspect and enforce, nor necessary funds to administer the programs.

"In short, we believe the Labor Dept.'s approval of these state plans is illegal."

Meany warned that unless the regression is stopped, workers will find themselves back in the situation that caused the federal safety act to be passed in the first place—"a fragmentized, weak-kneed and decentralized system, impossible to police, becoming progressively more impotent as big and small business pick it to pieces at the state level."

This deterioration would result in the unabated continuation of job-related deaths, injuries and illness among the nation's workers, he said.

Organized labor will also redouble efforts to have Congress increase OSHA appropriations for fiscal year 1975 to assure that the government will shoulder its safety enforcement responsibilities. Additional funds will be sought for transitional programs to train qualified state inspectors who would operate under OSHA procedures, Meany noted.

The AFL-CIO was successful in a federal suit against the Labor Dept. more than a year ago that barred state enforcement on a temporary basis under a different section of the federal safety law.

The Secretary of Labor, in that instance, attempted to extend the temporary provision of the act an additional six months without statutory authority.

Leather Goods Union Opens Industry Talks

New York — Proposals outlined by the Leather Goods Workers in negotiations with the Northeastern handbag and luggage industry center on the union's long-standing objective of contract uniformity.

Union President Benjamin Feldman expressed the hope in opening talks with industry representatives that the parties could reach agreement long before the expiration of current contracts.

Existing agreements covering more than 30,000 Leather Goods workers in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will terminate Apr. 19.

A 10-point proposal for a new three-year contract submitted to industry negotiators calls for a basic wage increase of $1.50 an hour and improvements in fringe benefits.

Feldman said the union's negotiating committee is prepared to participate in extensive bargaining sessions, if needed, to reach settlement.

AFL-CIO Updates Watergate Report

The AFL-CIO has published an updated and revised edition of the booklet "Watergate: An Unfinished Story of Money and Politics," which was first distributed at the federation's convention last October.

The booklet presents an accurate and documented report of the Watergate scandals based on all information available through the end of 1973.

Copies of the booklet are available at $1 each from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Court Orders Iowa to Obey Wage-Hour Act

A federal appellate court cleared the way for employes of nine Iowa state hospitals to collect money owed them because the state had refused to comply with the federal wage-hour law.

About 2,500 present and former employes will share an estimated $250,000 as a result of the decision.

The state of Iowa had contended that the hospital employes were not actually engaged in interstate commerce and therefore were not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. And in any event, the state claimed, the Dept. of Labor could not sue a sovereign state to collect money allegedly due to state employes.

A 2-1 majority of the appellate court agreed with a federal district court that the state hospital employes were covered, both for the basic minimum wage and for overtime pay, and that the federal government clearly had the right to seek court enforcement of the law.

Previous Supreme Court decisions had reached the same conclusion in very similar cases involving the wage-hour law.

Grateful for Past Support:

Solzhenitsyn Replies To Meany Invitation

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, citing personal pressures and the need to resume his tempo of work, declined the invitation of the AFL-CIO to visit the United States at this time.

"With great gratitude," he said in a letter to Federation President George Meany, "I must refuse for the immediate future your friendly invitation."

The exiled Russian author recently established residence in Zurich, Switzerland, where he is expected to file for political asylum and hopes to be reunited with his family when it is released by the Soviet Union.

Solzhenitsyn was expelled by the Soviets last month following a series of government-prompted attacks that were intensified with the publication of his latest work, The Gulag Archipelago, describing the forced labor camp system during the Stalin era.

The invitation extended by Meany on behalf of the AFL-CIO expressed admiration for Solzhenitsyn's "courageous struggle for intellectual and human freedom against frightful odds."

It noted that the same forces that try to stifle intellectual dissent have been arrayed against free trade unions.

In his letter to Meany, Solzhenitsyn referred to a study of the Russian forced labor camp network first published by the AFL in 1947. Solzhenitsyn noted in particular the AFL map that pinpointed the prison camps across the Soviet Union. (The two-color map is reproduced below in black and white.)

The text of Solzhenitsyn's letter follows:

"Dear Mr. George Meany:

"First of all, let me express my great respect for you. As I saw it and figured it out during my many years in the Soviet Union, you always stood out as one of the most foresighted, reasonable and steadfast public figures in the United States. For this reason, I was even more pleased to find your name under the invitation sent to me by the AFL-CIO to visit the United States for discussions and lectures.

"And this is a sign of the extent of the great disintegration and lack of information in the world: That I, who for so many years was concerned with problems of Soviet slave labor camps, had no idea of the generous support for our sufferers on the part of the American Federation of Labor and the publication by you of the GULAG map. (I tried to do it myself!)

"How glad I am that you share this indisputable view that there is no longer any place in our closely-linked world for any 'internal affairs' as long as they are not small-scale and insignificant. But how much attention, patience and fundamental concern, plus an absence of frivolity, will it require of us to correctly investigate the matter which only yesterday appeared too alien and 'internal?'

"It is this point in particular that makes your invitation so significant. Alas, however, there is a limit to an individual's physical capabilities which I am experiencing now: having been forcibly torn from my native soil I am compelled to spend now much spiritual and physical energy to recuperate and resume my work in a new place at my previous level and tempo. And I in no way have any right to leave my literary activity for journalistic or even political activity.

"If I sometimes speak publicly it is only out of utter necessity and only on the most vital issues of my native land. Her [my country's] unwritten history forces me not to abandon my main literary project.

"That is why, with great gratitude, I must refuse for the immediate future, your friendly invitation.

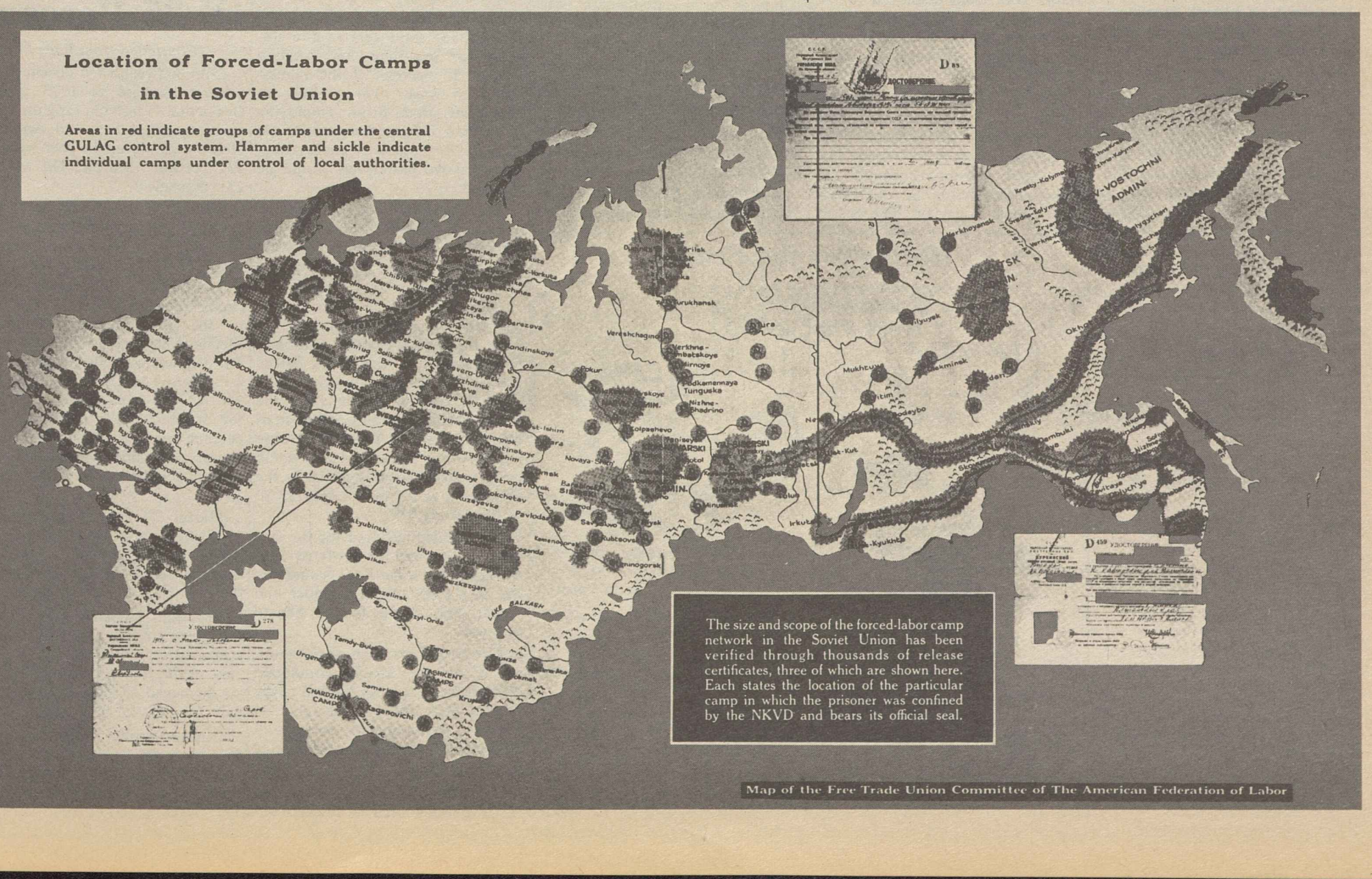
"With best wishes.

"Sincerely yours,

A. Solzhenitsyn"

Location of Forced-Labor Camps in the Soviet Union

Areas in red indicate groups of camps under the central GULAG control system. Hammer and sickle indicate individual camps under control of local authorities.



The size and scope of the forced-labor camp network in the Soviet Union has been verified through thousands of release certificates, three of which are shown here. Each states the location of the particular camp in which the prisoner was confined by the NKVD and bears its official seal.

Map of the Free Trade Union Committee of The American Federation of Labor

Stranglehold on Economy:

Meany Hits Nixon's Failure To Deal With Oil Profiteers

(Continued from Page 1)
union's members are employed in the oil industry.

While disagreeing with those who believe the industry should be nationalized, Grospiron said unless the big oil firms voluntarily make drastic changes "anything is possible—including nationalization."

Meany said the root cause of the doubt and confusion that surround the energy situation today is the secrecy shrouding the oil industry and its operations.

"The only information about oil and gasoline inventories and reserves that is available to the American people and the government of the United States is whatever the oil companies choose to give them," he said. The public still does not know whether there is a real crisis or a contrived one, he noted.

The consumer can be sure of one thing, however, Meany said. "We're right in the midst of an energy swindle."

He pointed out that the oil industry is spending millions of dollars on newspaper ads and television commercials "to tell us what a wonderful job they are doing, and that they are working night and day in the best interests of the people of the United States.

"Now that's a real whopper. But they keep on sending it out," he said. "Of course, their commercials never mention increased prices or their astronomical profits."

While the jury is still out, Meany said, "some pretty persuasive evidence" indicates the oil emergency was at least partly contrived.

"All around the country investigators report that the main problem in their areas is a shortage of oil storage space—not a shortage of oil and gasoline," he noted.

"There are many reports that the underground tanks of those closed service stations are filled to the brim with gasoline while cars lined up by the hundreds to buy a few gallons of gas in the open stations."

President Paul Hall of the Seafarers deplored the fact that less than 5 percent of America's oil imports comes in on U.S.-flag ships. The rest is carried on ships flying so-called "flags of convenience," mostly registered in Panama and Liberia to escape federal regulation.

Aside from the adverse effects on the economy, Hall pointed out, the dependence on foreign shipping makes the nation's defenses vulnerable.

Meany urged those attending the symposium to give their "deepest consideration" to a 13-point program dealing with all phases of the energy emergency. The program, adopted last month by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, calls for:

- Federal chartering of all major oil corporations, with federal standards for disclosure of information about their operations.
- Extended unemployment insurance for long-term jobless workers.
- A fuel allocation program based on a fair and equitable sharing of petroleum products to minimize unemployment and economic disruption.
- Elimination of the depletion allowances and intangible drilling tax breaks provided to oil companies on their foreign operations, special tax loopholes at home, and imposition of a genuine excess profits tax.
- Defeat of proposals to deregulate natural gas at the wellhead.
- Even-handed gasoline rationing if the alternative is taxation or high prices.
- Congressional determination of whether the oil industry is a public utility that should be subject to interstate regulation by the federal government.
- Support of Federal Trade Commission investigations into monopolistic practices of oil and natural gas companies.
- Creation of TVA-type agencies to develop and expand energy sources.
- Easing of environmental standards on a case-by-case basis with authority for relaxation of standards kept to a minimum.
- A 10-year, $20-billion crash program to meet the long-range energy needs of the nation.
- A rebuilding of the U.S.-flag tanker fleet to reduce dependence on foreign vessels and imports.
- Creation of a statutory Council on National Energy Policy.



ENERGY "CRISIS" OR "PROBLEM," the American consumer is right in the midst of an "energy swindle" for sure, AFL-CIO President George Meany told a Washington, D.C., symposium sponsored by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. OCAW President A. F. Grospiron is seated.

Nixon Health Plan Held More Costly for Elderly

The Nixon Administration's health care proposal "is designed to enrich the private health insurance industry," the National Council of Senior Citizens charged at Senate hearings.

Council President Nelson H. Cruikshank said most elderly persons would have to pay more out of their pockets for health care under the Administration plan than they now pay under Medicare. Only a relatively few, with "catastrophic" expenses, would be better off.

Cruikshank noted that the biggest contributor to President Nixon's campaigns has been W. Clement Stone, chairman of one of the big private insurance conglomerates.

In view of this, Cruikshank suggested, the "undue and wasteful reliance on private insurance" in the Administration plan "is not really surprising."

Cruikshank told a health subcommittee of the Senate's Special Committee on Aging that the National Council of Senior Citizens "is 100 precent behind the Kennedy-Griffiths health security bill."

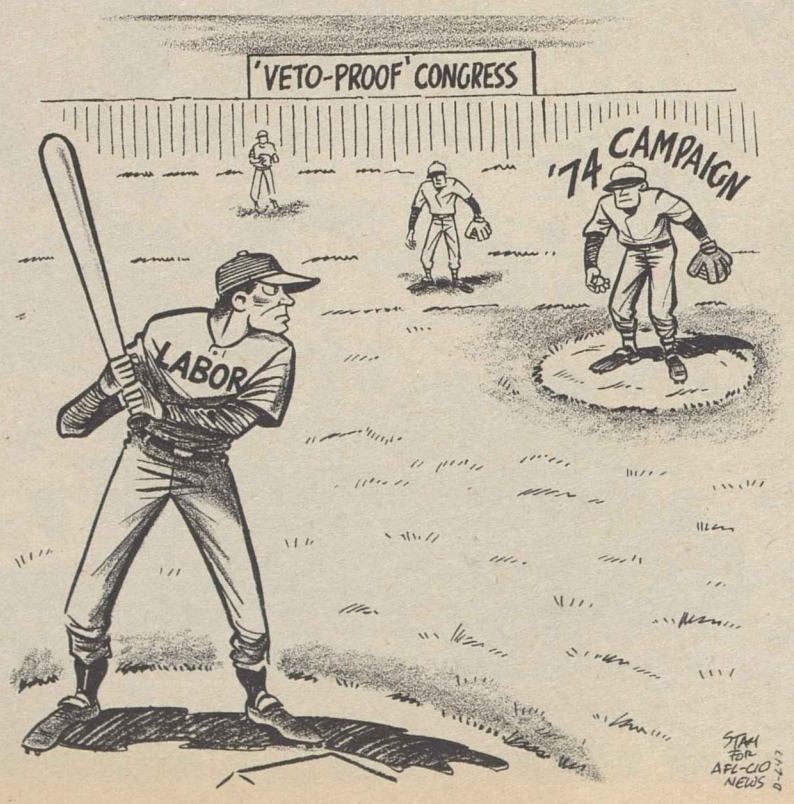
The Kennedy-Griffiths bill, he noted, "would provide benefits covering the entire range of personal health care services including preventive care, early detection of disease, care and treatment and medical rehabilitation."

Unlike the Nixon plan, he said, "there would be no cutoff dates, no co-insurance, no deductibles, no waiting periods. There would be adult dental care, psychiatric care, nursing home care and coverage of drugs, and there would be a pilot project for improving home care for the chronically ill and aged."

Cruikshank noted that a person under the Administration plan would shift from one insurance coverage to another "as the individual goes from employed to unemployed status, moves up or down the income ladder, changes his state of residence, celebrates his 65th birthday."

Instead of "a single universal system for all, old and young, rich and poor," he said, separate plans would be tied to both income and age. And consumers would "be locked into a system in which their chief role is to pay the high costs."

Hitting for the Fence



3-16-74

House Panel Approves Minimum Wage Boost

(Continued from Page 1)
program in the House. A spokesman for the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development was quoted as saying that the Administration hopes the House will pass a more limited version that "will eventually lead to satisfactory final legislation."

In other congressional developments:

A unanimous House Labor Committee approved a minimum wage bill that is similar in many areas to the Senate-passed version.

In terms of coverage, both bills would bring about 7 million public employes, household domestic workers and retail store employes under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Senate bill, however, would assure fire fighters and policemen of overtime pay while the House version would not.

The House committee, as did the Senate, rejected the Administration's effort to impose a subminimum youth rate.

But the House bill would make it easier for employers to hire students for part-time and vacation jobs at 85 percent of the regular minimum wage. The present requirement that firms employing more than four students could not increase their ratio of student employes above past levels would be repealed.

The House bill would raise the minimum wage to $2.30 an hour through an additional step beyond the Senate bill's progression to $2.20 an hour.

Both measures provide a first-step rise in the minimum to $2 an hour for workers whose jobs had been covered by the FLSA before 1966. The Senate bill would take effect a month earlier than the House version, but subsequent steps would start earlier under the House bill. However the second step would bring workers to only $2.10 in the House bill as compared with $2.20 in the Senate bill.

For workers covered for the first time in 1966 and for newly covered workers, the wage floor would begin at $1.90 an hour under the House bill, $1.80 in the Senate version.

The 33-0 bipartisan vote of approval in the House committee spurred plans to bring the bill to the House floor before the end of March. Assuming its passage, a House-Senate conference committee would then have the job of reconciling the two versions.

In another area of interest to labor—particularly to the unions representing airline flight crews—the House voted 361-47 approval of an anti-hijacking bill similar in many respects to a measure passed by the Senate more than a year ago.

While the debate in the House focused on the death penalty issue—mandated for the gravest hijacking crimes in the House version as contrasted with the life sentence provision of the Senate bill—there were other provisions of major importance.

Both the House and Senate bills authorize the President to cut off air service to nations encouraging or harboring hijackers, including those that refuse to extradite or punish hijackers in their custody.

Survey Shows Profits Jump Of 25 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)
Commonwealth Oil posted a 996 percent increase in 1973 profits. Occidental Petroleum rang up a 305 percent annual rise, and Amerada Hess's profits over the year were up 432 percent. Murphy Oil was up 239 percent.

Steel industry profits were led by McLouth, up 258 percent for the year; Republic, up 101 percent, and U.S. Steel, up 108 percent.

The metals industry made a strong showing in 1973, especially in the final quarter. Reynolds Metals' fourth-quarter profits were 987 percent over the level for the same period in 1972. Revere Copper & Brass increased its profits for fourth-quarter 1973 by 738 percent over the year-earlier period. Kaiser Aluminum soared 372 percent during the last three months of 1973.

Martin Marietta Aluminum had 1973 profits that were 583 percent above the 1972 level. American Smelting & Refining's profits for the year were up 142 percent.

The auto industry, hard hit by the energy crisis and rising costs, sustained a profit decline of 26 percent in the fourth quarter of 1973, yet managed to post a 13 percent gain for the year as a whole.

Airlines' profits in fourth-quarter 1973 dropped 73 percent below the year-earlier period. Their 1973 profits dipped 8 percent below the 1972 level.

Two-Digit Inflation Marks Price Surge

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, March 23, 1974 | 7 | No. 12

Real Wages Down 4.5% Over Year

By James M. Shevis

Americans were hit with a 1.3 percent rise in living costs last month—the second largest monthly increase since 1951. At the same time, the average worker's buying power dropped six-tenths of 1 percent to a level 4.5 percent below that of a year ago.

Commenting on the reports, AFL-CIO President George Meany called the statistics "awful" but said "they come as no surprise to the worker and consumer who needed no additional evidence that the Nixon Administration has mismanaged the economy."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said the February increase pushed the government's consumer price index to 141.4 percent of its 1967 average—10 percent higher than a year earlier.

Thus, the nation "is now in the grip of two-digit inflation," Meany noted, "yet workers are denied the right to negotiate wage increases that will keep them abreast of the cost of living."

He repeated labor's call for an end to wage-price controls, charging that President Nixon has abused this authority "so as to create economic chaos for the American people and fantastic profits for corporate America."

The 1.3 percent rise for the month represented an annual rate of increase of 15.6 percent.

Almost half of the February rise was due to higher food prices which climbed at the seasonally adjusted rate of 2.5 percent over the month, 30 percent if calculated on an annual basis. Beef prices rose 7.5 percent, the sharpest monthly jump since a 9.6 percent rise in June 1947.

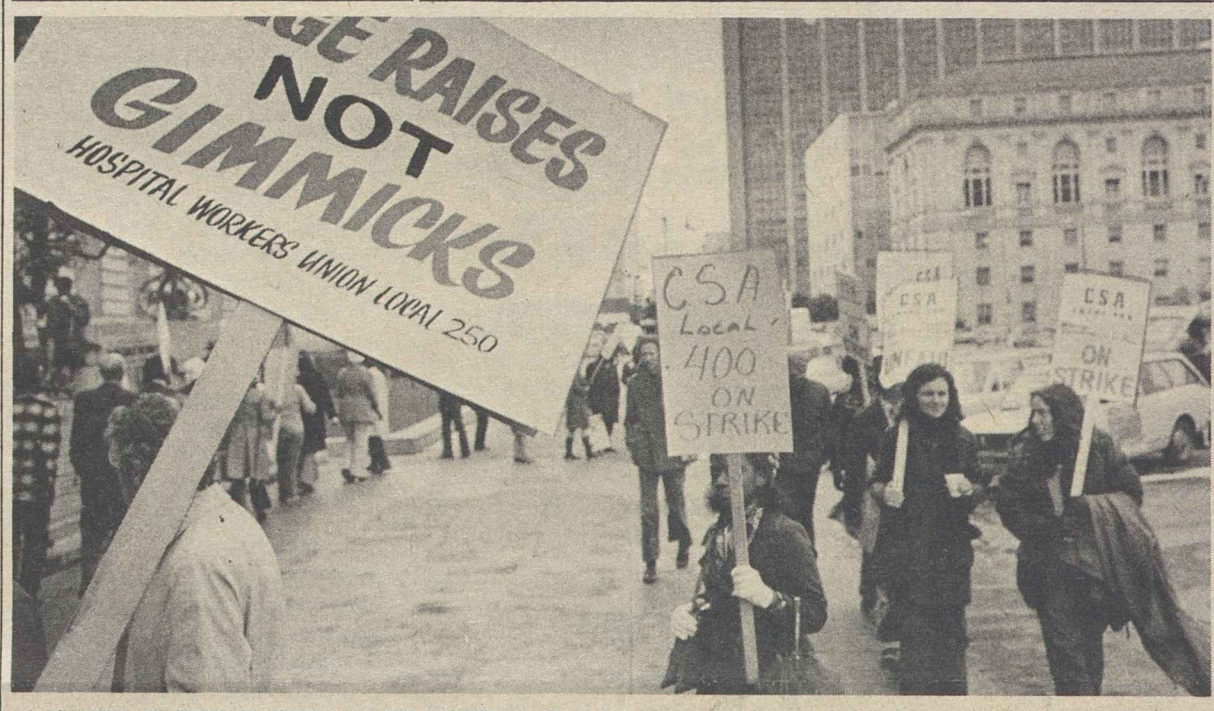
The BLS report also noted about one-fifth of the February increase was due to higher prices for gasoline and other energy items. Gas and motor oil prices soared 5.9 percent from January to February.

A companion report on workers' earnings showed that real spendable earnings — take-home pay expressed in 1967 dollars—averaged $91.72 a week for a worker with three dependents, a 58-cent drop since January. The decline was the fifth monthly drop in a row.

A comparison of gross earnings with real spendable earnings since 1965 reveals the effects of inflation on the purchasing power of average rank-and-file workers. While gross weekly earnings have risen from an average $95.06 in 1965 to $148.71

(Continued on Page 3)

Minimum Pay Bill Voted By Wide Margin in House



SAN FRANCISCO CITY EMPLOYES hauled down their picket signs after winning a settlement to end a nine-day strike by four locals of the Service Employes. The walkout of 8,000 SEIU members was reinforced by thousands of other union members in a demonstration of labor solidarity.

7 Million Added To Coverage

The House passed a big package of improvements to the wage-hour law by a convincing 375-37 margin and a House-Senate conference committee began immediately to reconcile it with a similar bill passed by the Senate early in March.

Both bills would extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to about 7 million additional workers, including public employes and household domestic workers.

The wage floor for most workers would go from the present $1.60 to $2 in the first step and to higher amounts in subsequent years. All workers would eventually be covered by the same minimum wage including farm workers whose minimum wage currently is frozen at a meager $1.30 an hour.

In the House bill, the progression would go to $2.30 an hour —an additional step beyond the Senate bill's $2.20 an hour.

Both versions, with the Senate bill superior in several areas, would extend overtime coverage to a number of groups not now under a 40-hour maximum workweek for straight-time pay.

The Administration neither endorsed nor tried to block the bill that had been sent to the floor by the House Education & Labor

(Continued on Page 8)

Abel Prods Congress on Jobs, Equity

The AFL-CIO renewed its appeal to Congress to pull the nation out of the Nixon Administration's latest recession "and to move America forward again."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, in his role as chairman of the federation's Economic Policy Committee, termed the state of the economy "a mess" with high unemployment coupled with devastating inflation and "no relief in sight."

Abel, who is president of the Steelworkers, submitted to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress the broad-ranging program adopted by the recent

(Continued on Page 8)

Broad Labor Front:

San Francisco Unity Key to Strike Gains

San Francisco—Some 8,000 employes of the city and county of San Francisco ended a nine-day walkout here Mar. 15, but its echoes are likely to resound over these famous hills for months to come.

Reinforced by thousands of other union members in a broad labor front, the strikers won an important wage increase, a dental care plan, and a $400,000 fund for correcting pay inequities. At least as significant was the way in which the gains were won.

The settlement adds $45 a month to the salary scales of about 15,000 employes in the so-called miscellaneous (no-craft) classifications starting July 1. Another $10 a month will be added Jan. 1, 1975.

Raises in the past were applied by percentages. Higher-paid employes as a result collected the biggest chunks of takehome cash. In this case, as a major union demand, the raise takes the form of dollars across-the-board. It means raises of 7 to 9.5 percent for thousands of striking employes, while top city officials who get the same $55 a month raise receive 1 to 2 percent.

No less significantly, the settlement was hammered out in face-to-face negotiations with the city's 11-member Board of Supervisors. Two of its members had tried to prevent direct bargaining on the strike issues. Gov. Ronald Reagan advised the city to refuse to negotiate until the employes returned to work. Negotiations got started only under an emergency proclamation issued by Mayor Joseph L. Alioto.

There was little precedent in the history of the city government's employe relations for anything so closely resembling collective bargaining. City employes in the past had often referred to the wage-fixing procedure as "collective begging."

Still another remarkable aspect of the strike—and source of its impact—was the labor solidarity that developed from the start. City em-

(Continued on Page 2)

Nixon Faces New Pressure To Resign

Pressures for President Nixon's impeachment or resignation continued to grow even as he lashed out at his critics and insisted that he will never give up the presidency voluntarily.

Nixon couldn't blame his latest troubles on his political foes—or on a hostile press or biased television commentators.

A political ally, Sen. James L. Buckley, pleaded with Nixon to resign.

Buckley, a conservative Republican from New York, said Nixon's "credibility and moral authority" have been eroded "beyond repair."

Earlier, the chairman of the House Republican conference, John B. Anderson of Illinois, had warned

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Hearings Point Up Failures Of State Workmen's Compensation

Houston—Gordon Flory was still a young boy when his father was killed in an industrial accident. He hasn't forgotten that the elder Flory's life was worth only $18 a week for 300 weeks under Louisiana's workmen's compensation law.

Because of the heartaches and hardships he experienced over his father's death, Flory has vigorously sought needed changes in the state's archaic workmen's compensation law.

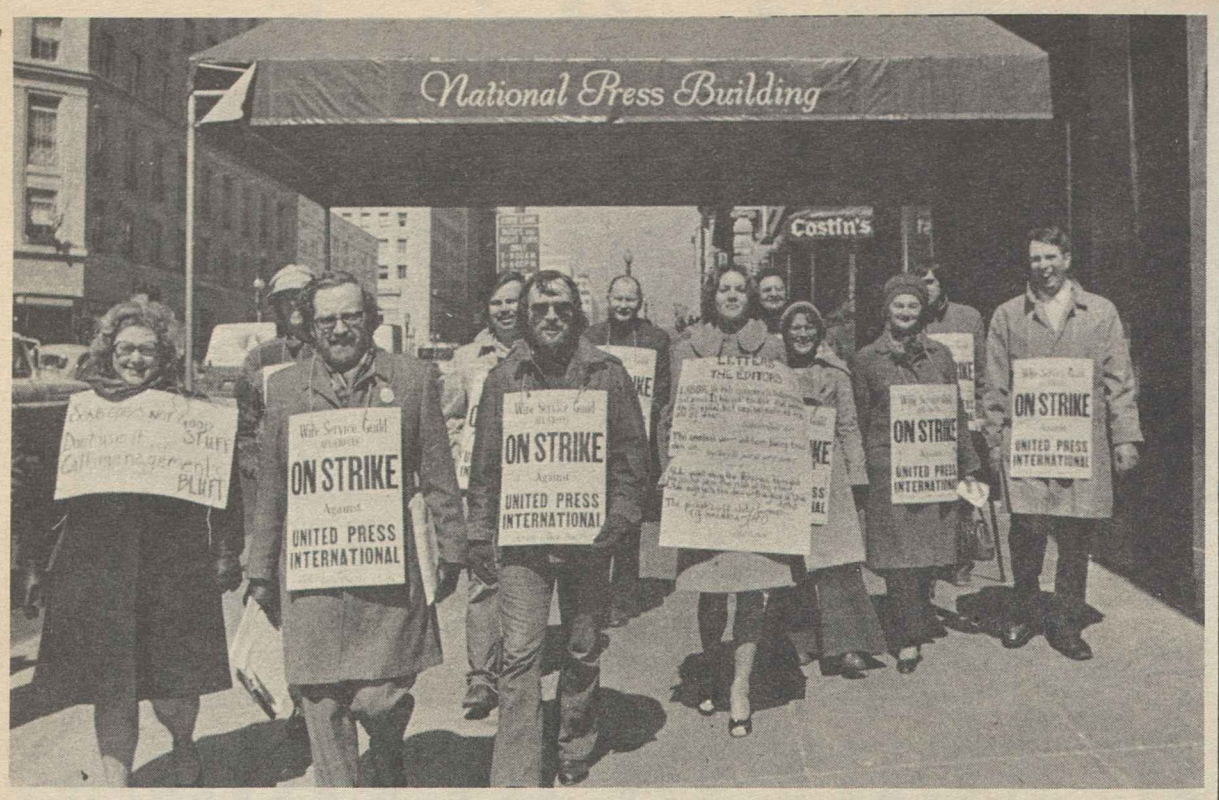
He has attended every session of the Louisiana legislature for the past 24 years, urging improvements in benefits. And the other day, representing the Louisiana State AFL-CIO before a regional hearing of a Senate Labor subcommittee here, Flory called for congressional enactment of minimum federal standards for workmen's compensation.

He was only one of several labor representatives who urged immediate passage of a Senate bill sponsored by Senators Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) to set such standards.

Labor leaders, business and industry spokesmen and state officials from a five-state area of the Southwest testified at the all-day hearing, chaired by Williams. Three days earlier, on Mar. 15, the subcommittee held a similar hearing in Jacksonville, Fla.

Flory told the panel Louisiana and other southern states will never

(Continued on Page 3)



WIRE SERVICE GUILD pickets the National Press Building in Washington where United Press International bureau offices are housed. The union is seeking a new two-year agreement to bring UPI salaries more in line with levels paid other editorial employes in major cities. The nationwide walkout has affected UPI's 110 bureaus across the country.

San Francisco Victory Linked to Labor Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

ployes—hospital workers, civil service employes, social workers, maintenance workers, all members of four local unions of the Service Employes—spread their picket lines to virtually every city facility. The government, except for the protective services, came close to a standstill as the strikers and their supporters left their jobs.

Transport Workers who drive the municipal railway buses respected the SEIU picket lines and the city's bus system ceased operations. Hospitals were stripped down to skeleton emergency crews. Work stopped on several major city construction projects. The ubiquitous pickets halted operations on BART, the city's new but bobtailed subway, and on trans-bay service provided by AC Transit. Symphony concerts, ballet and other performances scheduled for city facilities were cancelled or moved to other halls.

In a concurrent development, the city's union school teachers left their jobs out of respect for the picket lines of maintenance employes and cafeteria workers. Within days, however, Local 61 of the Teachers called a strike of its own in an effort to gain renewed negotiations on disputed issues in its own contract. Efforts were still continuing to resolve that dispute.

When crews at the city's sewage filtration plants left their jobs, a top official ordered the plants shut down. The flow of untreated sewage into the bay and ocean provoked an angry and unquestioning outcry against the strikers. One negotiating session, in fact, was aborted when the supervisors laid down the reopening of the plants as a pre-condition to discussions.

Union spokesmen attempted to point out that heavy rains produced exactly the same result without any widespread public complaint. And the city discovered belatedly that the shutdown was unnecessary—it had plenty of certificated and qualified supervisory personnel to restore and maintain the plants in close-to-capacity operation.

Nevertheless, the sewage plant situation, coupled with the halt of virtually all forms of city transportation, sharply increased auto traffic, exacerbated by the gas shortage, and produced a rising flood of angry newspaper, radio and TV editorials.

The outcry was capped by a $1 billion lawsuit filed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce calling the strike unlawful. Superior Judge Clayton Horn responded with an order directing the city to remove pickets at the city's major facilities.

Mayor Alioto attempted to point out that a city employe had a constitutional right to "stand on a street corner and hold a picket sign as long as he is not disturbing anyone else.

"Now we have a court order which tells us to remove—it doesn't tell us to arrest—pickets. We intend to carry out that court order. We are not defying any court order."

When the courts concluded that the process of removal was moving too slowly, a stronger order called for immediate action. SEIU Vice President Timothy J. Twomey and SEIU Local 400 Secretary Gerry Hipps offered themselves for the first arrests. They promised that their places would be filled by other strikers as fast as they were removed.

The prospect of a Chamber-inspired court-police confrontation with the strikers was a growing possibility as negotiators went back into still another all-night session. Labor Council Sec. John F. Crowley, Building Trades Council Sec. Dan del Carlo, Transport Workers' President John Squire and a rank-and-file committee headed the union side. They emerged just before dawn with a final proposal. It was ratified later in the day—by a 3 to 1 margin by the strikers, by a vote of 8 to 3 by the Board of Supervisors.

The Chamber has given no sign of withdrawing its lawsuit. Dissident supervisors, as well as "downtown" business interests are talking of forcing the board action to a referendum on the June 4 ballot. SEIU unions are already emphasizing the urgent need for electing more—and better—friends to the board.

More forcefully than anything in the recent past, the nine-day dispute focused sharp attention on the public employes' right to strike—and on the state of the law that seemed to relegate them to a less-than-equal situation than employes in the private sector.

News Guild Strikes UPI For 1st Time

New York—Negotiations continued between the Wire Service Guild and United Press International in an effort to resolve differences over a new contract after UPI editorial and clerical employes struck Mar. 18.

The nationwide walkout of 950 news service workers is the first by the Guild in its long relationship with the service. All of the 110 UPI bureaus across the country were affected.

Major issues in the dispute involve salaries, policies on the use of computerized equipment and union security. The Wire Service Guild is a local of the Newspaper Guild.

The Guild is seeking a 10 percent wage increase for each year of a two-year contract. The top UPI minimum for experienced reporters and photographers currently is $300 a week, with little or no pattern of merit increases above that scale.

In many major cities, UPI staffers are earning as much as $100 less a week than news personnel on daily newspapers. Under the Guild proposal, the UPI scale would be raised to $330 this year and to $363 in 1975.

The final company offer that led to the walkout was a 5.6 percent increase for each of the two years—well below the current rise in consumer prices.

A new contract settlement reached by the local in January with the Associated Press provides increases of $35 over two years and a cost-of-living escalator in the second year. The AP settlement also provides a fifth week of vacation after 30 years service, but UPI management said it would agree to this additional week only if the value is substracted from the wage package.

The Guild committee had been negotiating with UPI management since Feb. 14 in an effort to reach an agreement before the old contract expired Mar. 15.

Since the start of the walkout Mar. 18, management and non-union employes have attempted to maintain UPI services. The Guild reported that a number of news executives were refusing to cross the picket lines at bureau offices.



AFT-NEA State Unity:

Florida Teachers Back Merger Plan

The 33-member board of directors of the Florida Education Association has voted to join the American Federation of Teachers in forming a new statewide teachers' organization—the United Teachers of Florida.

The executive council of the Florida Federation of Teachers, meeting simultaneously, passed the proposal unanimously. Both groups met in Orlando.

FFT President Vincent Exley and FEA President John Spriggs said the creation of the statewide teacher organization would be "in the interest of teacher unity" and in "building teacher power."

The AFT has favored mergers between teachers' groups but the NEA passed a resolution at its convention last July banning any new mergers of local or state organizations with AFL-CIO affiliated groups.

AFT and NEA organizations previously had consummated mergers in New York State, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Flint, Mich., and elsewhere.

AFT President David Selden hailed the Florida development as a "major step on the road to teacher unity for all teachers in America," and commended the Florida participants for their "progressive attitude."

Under provisions of the agreement creating it, the United Teachers of Florida would:

- Work toward one local affiliate for each employing board or jurisdiction.
- Be structured so that local leaders will be allowed to run for re-election.
- Operate on the principle of one member-one vote.
- Establish a statewide political action arm.

There are about 75,000 teachers in Florida. Of these, 53,000 belong to the FEA, 4,000 to the FFT.

In approving merger with the AFT state organization, FEA's officers voted to recommend the merger to the FEA state convention in Miami next month. If the action is approved there, the proposal would go to a membership referendum.

Before the board's action on Mar. 17, NEA Executive Sec. Terry Herndon notified FEA Executive Director Richard Batchelder and FEA President Spriggs that the proposed merger was "totally inconsistent" with NEA policy.

Batchelder and Spriggs appeared at a Mar. 18 hearing of the NEA executive committee in Washington, D.C., where they were questioned extensively about the merger agreement.

The NEA also conducted a hearing the same day on whether to disaffiliate the newly formed United Teachers of Dade in Miami. According to UTD Executive Director Pat Tornillo, NEA Counsel Robert Shannon urged the executive committee to disaffiliate the group immediately. However, Tornillo said, the committee withheld its decision, saying it would announce it within 45 days.

The UTD was formed last winter through merger of AFT Local 1875 and the Dade County Classroom Teachers Association in Miami. The AFT unit had a membership of 250, compared to CTA's 7,460. Membership has grown since the merger to 8,700.

Two other merged organizations have recently been established in Florida—Duval Teachers United in Jacksonville and United Faculty of Florida. The Duval County organization has about 4,000 members. About 1,500 belong to the faculty group, which represents teachers in Florida's higher educational system.

Merger talks are set to begin soon in a number of other counties, including Lee (Fort Myers), Brevard (Cape Canaveral) and Suwannee.

Tornillo observed that the merger trend in Florida "has got to be a clear message to the NEA: we want them to sit down and work out a merger along the lines that had been discussed."

"It's to teachers' advantage to affiliate with the AFL-CIO," Tornillo said. "The potential is there to gain badly needed improvements in wages, and working conditions.

"Teachers are no different than any other workers. The attempt has always been made to mark them as professionals. That's bunk. They have the same interests."

Teachers in 2 Cities Strike on Pay Issues

Teachers in Kansas City and San Francisco, striking for higher wages to keep pace with rising living costs, rejected inadequate offers from school officials, and continued their picketing.

In Kansas City, Local 691 of the American Federation of Teachers walked out on Mar. 18 after reaching an impasse with school officials over 44 contract items. The key area of disagreement, however, was salaries.

Local President Norman Hudson said union negotiators rejected a 5.5 percent increase proposed by the school district. The local is seeking a 16 percent pay raise.

The Kansas City strikers ignored a no-strike injunction issued by Jackson County Circuit Court Judge Robert A. Meyers. A hearing on the temporary injunction is set for Mar. 25. An estimated 2,200 of the city's 2,900 teachers are out on strike.

In San Francisco, members of AFT Local 61 turned down a 6.5 percent package recommended by Mayor Joseph Alioto. The increase would have covered fringe benefits and educational improvements as well as pay, with the wage element working out to only about 3 percent, the local's negotiators calculated. The union seeks a 15 percent wage increase, a reduction in classroom size, better reading programs and upgraded status for substitute teachers and teacher aides.

The San Francisco walkout began on Mar. 8, two days after the teachers left their jobs in support of striking maintenance and cafeteria workers represented by the Service Employes. The AFT local represents about half the city's 5,000 teachers.

Senate Panel Told:

U.S. Standards Vital For Job Injury Pay

(Continued on Page 3)

enact equitable legislation for workers injured on the job as long as standards are left to the states.

Sec.-Treas. Sherman Fricks of the Texas State AFL-CIO opened the hearing by remarking that while Texas was first and best in so many areas, "we sorrowfully have to confess to ranking 37th among the states with regard to workmen's compensation benefits."

Even after significant reforms in the last session of the state legislature, Fricks noted, Texas still has a minimum weekly benefit of only $16 and a maximum weekly benefit of only $70. The average weekly wage in Texas is about $159.

President J. Bill Becker of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO testified that business and industry opposed reforms on the ground that improvements in workmen's compensation benefits would adversely affect the business climate in Arkansas. He noted that the business community has run full-page newspaper advertisements with headlines charging that improving workmen's compensation benefits would kill job opportunities in the state.

Sec.-Treas. Neil Gonzalez of the New Mexico State AFL-CIO pointed out to the panel that there is no workmen's compensation commission in his state and, as a result, workers must go before a district judge in any claim for job-related disability payments.

Workers are not paid until the judge settles all disputes, Gonzalez noted, and it is not uncommon for an injured worker to wait up to five years for a decision. Workmen's compensation cases are only part of a judge's workload.

Administrators of workmen's compensation laws in three states —Texas, New Mexico and Louisiana—each testified in general support of the Williams-Javits bill.

Business representatives generally opposed the measure. The thrust of their argument was that workmen's compensation is a "state's rights" issue, and that state legislatures have instituted significant improvements since the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws recommended federalization of the program in 1972.

"The fact of the matter is the states have had over 60 years to modernize their programs," commented James O'Brien of the AFL-CIO Dept of Social Security. O'Brien attended the hearings in Jacksonville and Houston as an observer.

"For the most part, the states ignore workmen's compensation," O'Brien said. "We'll only get a decent, adequate workmen's compensation program when Congress asserts some authority and responsibility for the health and well-being of workers."

A group of workers from Steelworkers Local 4370 in Point Comfort, Tex., headed by President Terry Bonds, told the committee of their experience with one employer who thwarted workmen's compensation benefit payments by appealing every case that was filed and denying that the inujries were job-related. As a result, they said, claims have been tied up for years, thus denying workers much needed income during crisis periods.

At Jacksonville, the committee heard testimony from a group of Asbestos Workers, some of whom had contracted asbestosis — a severe, frequently fatal scarring of the lungs caused by asbestos particles. The need for occupational disease coverage in workmen's compensation programs is urgent, they stressed.

President Charlie Harris of the Florida State AFL-CIO and Executive Sec. Y. A. Landreth of the South Carolina State AFL-CIO urged quick passage of the Williams-Javits bill. Landreth said it was the only means by which South Carolina workers can hope to get adequate protection.

The Williams-Javits bill, in addition to setting federal standards for the level and duration of state workmen's compensation benefits, would require universal coverage of all workers. It would extend protection to include all injuries and diseases arising from employment. It also would eliminate fixed dollar rates for benefits and adjust benefit levels to protect injured workers against inflation.

Workers' Buying Power Takes Downward Trend

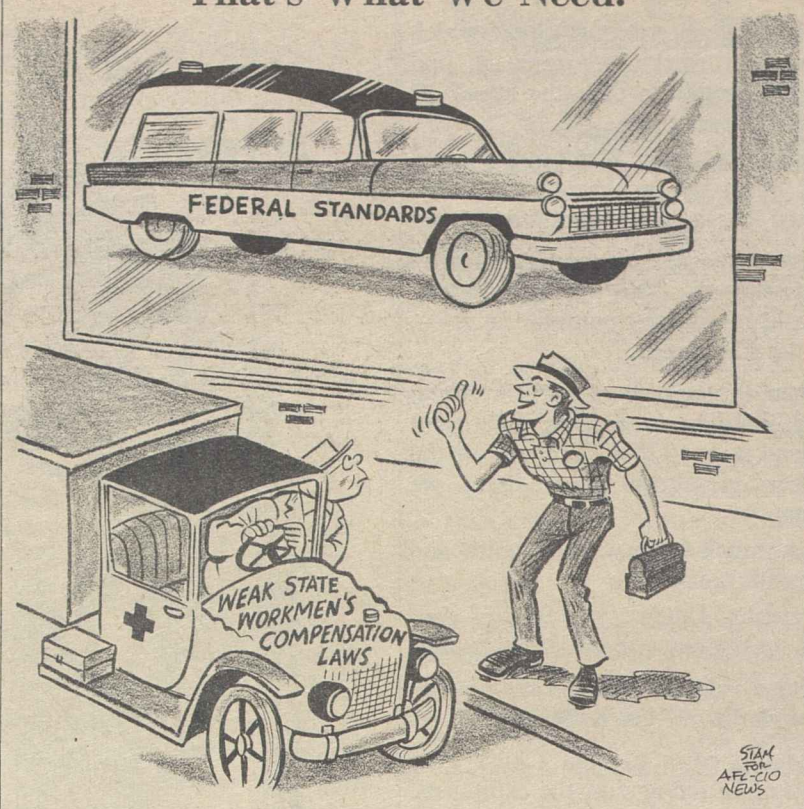
Real spendable earnings—gross pay adjusted for inflation and federal income and social security taxes—have dropped steadily since the economy recovered from the 1969-70 recession. As of February 1974, the buying power of the average worker with three dependents was only 40 cents a week higher than the average for 1965.

The following tabulation of seasonally adjusted earnings of private, nonfarm workers since 1965 tells the story.

	Gross Average Weekly Earnings	*Gross Average Weekly Earnings 1967 Dollars*	*Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings— Worker with Three Dependents*
1965	$ 95.06	$100.59	$91.32
1966	98.82	101.67	91.21
1967	101.84	101.84	90.86
1968	107.73	103.39	91.44
1969	114.61	104.38	91.07
1970	119.46	102.72	89.95
1971	126.91	104.62	92.43
1972	135.78	108.36	96.40
July 1973	145.45	109.77	96.16
Dec. 1973	148.74	107.45	93.88
Jan. 1974	147.53*	105.47*	92.24*
Feb. 1974	148.71*	104.97*	91.72*

*—Preliminary figure.

'That's What We Need!'



'Two-Digit' Inflation Marks Price Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

last month, real spendable average weekly earnings have gone up from $91.32 to $91.72 over the same period, an increase of only 40 cents. **(Table this page.)**

BLS said the 4.5 percent over-the-year decline in real spendable earnings was the largest percentage drop over a year since it began keeping such records in 1964.

The February price rise was 1.3 percent both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted. In January, the CPI rose 1 percent and in December, five-tenths of 1 percent. Nonfood commodities went up by 1 percent, compared to 1.3 percent in January. Services rose seven-tenths of 1 percent, the same as in January.

The increase in the all-commodities index was the highest since last August when it rose 1.9 percent, the steepest monthly ascent in 26 years.

Grocery store prices—the major portion of the food index—rose 3 percent from January to February, "substantially more than is usual" for the month, BLS noted. The higher price of beef accounted for more than a third of the rise in the food-at-home index.

Fresh vegetable prices rose sharply in February instead of declining as they usually do, BLS said. They went up at an annual rate of 52.8 percent over the month. Prices also soared for almost every other type of food, including processed fruits and vegetables, cereal and bakery products, dairy products and sugar and sugar-based products.

Average prices of regular and premium gasoline rose 5.5 percent over the month. The nationwide average price for regular gas was up 5.7 percent to 49.1 cents per gallon while the average price for premium rose 5.2 percent to 52.7 cents per gallon.

In the four-month period from October, BLS noted, regular gasoline prices have increased 22 percent and premium prices have gone up 19.8 percent.

The fuel oil and coal index advanced 3.8 percent over the month, the smallest increase in five months. The level still was 58.8 percent above February 1973, however.

Apparel prices rose more than they usually do in February, following a seasonal decline in January, BLS reported. Prices also increased for a wide range of other nonfood commodities, such as textile housefurnishings, housekeeping supplies, toilet goods, newspapers and household durables.

Household services—particularly charges for gas, electricity, water and sewage services and rent — continued to spiral upwards. Medical care costs increased more than in recent months.

Abraham Weiss Named To Labor Dept. Post

Abraham (Al) Weiss, research director and chief economist of the Teamsters since 1954, has been nominated by President Nixon for Assistant Secretary of Labor for Policy, Evaluation and Research.

'Don't Buy' Drive Aids Rowe Furniture Strike

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—The Upholsterers are stepping up their boycott of Rowe Furniture Corp. products in an effort to win a first union contract after repeated unsuccessful attempts to negotiate with the company and eight months on the picket line.

Rowe, one of the largest furniture makers in the country, has continued to rebuff the efforts of Upholsterers Local 25 to resolve the dispute. Instead, the union said, the company has been recruiting strikebreakers in an obvious attempt to destroy the union.

The Poplar Bluff plant now has an anti-strike workforce of about 250 and is operating at 60 percent capacity, according to the union.

The boycott has the support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which called on all union members to refuse to buy Rowe products—a moderately priced line of living room furniture sold largely in the East and Midwest.

Rowe, which is headquartered in Salem, Va., opened the Poplar Bluff plant in 1970. The Upholsterers began an organizing drive in 1971 when the plant employed 74 workers.

During the campaign, six union supporters were discharged. The representation election ended in a 34-to-34 tie, but the National Labor Relations Board later ruled in favor of the union and also ordered the reinstatement of five of the six fired workers.

Following a number of unfair practice charges filed by the union, the company finally agreed to negotiate with the union in February 1973. But the management negotiators only went through the motions of bargaining, said Upholsterers Vice President Paul W. Heaton, who also is business manager for Local 25.

The final company offer was for a 5-cents-an-hour increase for skilled upholsterers, who were earning $3.05 an hour—almost $2 less than the rate for skilled workers at other upholstering plants under contract with the St. Louis-based local. Lesser skilled workers at Rowe are paid between $2.25 and $2.50 an hour.

Management also refused to agree to any form of arbitration machinery or union security, Heaton noted. It insisted that plant officials continue to retain final authority in the handling of grievances.

The Rowe strikers have little community support except for the area labor movement. Local government officials have sided with management on most issues, Heaton said.

Poplar Bluff voters also approved a $3 million bond issue that would finance the construction of an addition to the existing plant. The expansion would make Rowe the biggest employer in the city of 17,000 and one of the largest in the industry.

The union has been able to pay nominal strike benefits of $20 a week to the Rowe employes. But when the strikers sought temporary work with other employers to supplement their benefits, most were turned down because of their association with the union, Heaton reported.

Air Controllers Seek Pay for Higher Work

The Federal Aviation Administration has been accused of compounding an already critical shortage of air traffic controllers by taking them off their jobs and working them as supervisors—without giving them supervisors' pay.

President John F. Leyden of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization urged Congress to halt "this unjust abuse" by passing a bill introduced by Rep. Thaddeus Dulski (D-N.Y.). It would require simply that a controller receive supervisory pay when he does supervisory work.

In 1972, Congress passed a bill to end what PATCO described as a "long list of injustices" toward controllers and provide them with early retirement benefits, a system of appeals rights and retraining in other positions.

While the legislation was looked upon as progress, Leyden told a House Post Office & Civil Service subcommittee, passage of Dulski's bill is urgently needed. He pointed out that in addition to being deprived of supervisors' pay in supervisors' posts, controllers must assume the additional duties or "face severe disciplinary action."

In earlier testimony, FAA denied that the practice of working controllers as supervisors was widespread. But PATCO presented a detailed survey of 180 air control facilities to show that the practice was "an everyday affair," with many controllers working in the higher grade 50 percent of the time. Controller Carl Vaughn, in testimony, described one air control facility which has been without a graded supervisor for 12 years.

Wry Bread

IT SHOULD SHOCK NO ONE that an Administration which froze wages, concentrated taxes on working Americans and boosted unemployment should now be ready to take the bread off the tables in millions of American kitchens.

The Nixon Administration's argument is that it is buying peace with American food. Its proudest boast is that through "detente" it is making friends out of Communist Russia and Communist China.

Therefore, in 1973, this nation exported an unprecedented $17.7 billion worth of agricultural products. This was an increase of 88 percent in one year. Agricultural exports continue to rise. In the last half of 1973 they were up 92 percent.

Last year we exported more than three-quarters of U.S. wheat production. That's a lot of bread; 320 million bushels of wheat went to Russia; 97 million bushels of wheat went to Red China. Now the nation is warned that, as with other agricultural export items, we face shortages. And price increases.

Americans who have sacrificed so much for peace in wealth and lives should be ready to buy peace with bread.

But is there peace? There is detente. Detente is a way of conducting international relations with no reference to ethical purposes.

Under detente, we can do business with the Soviet Union even though freedom still languishes in chains in that nation.

Under detente, we can merchandise colas to Red China even though its children are taught chants of hatred against the capitalists.

There is no peace in Vietnam even though we are out of there. The Middle East simmers, thanks to the Russians.

The Administration has shown as much ethical sense in its international detente with Communist countries as in its conduct of domestic affairs.

WE ARE THE GREATEST capitalistic nation. Why should we do business with the Communist countries? The answer is that profit-making—no matter how or with whom—has replaced ethics. In the executive suites of the giant corporations and multinational conglomerates, there is anticipated excitement over opening up the two giant countries to profit-making.

American know-how, Communist cheap labor, increased exports will boost profits in the short and long run. In return, the Communists will learn our know-how, train their people, cover their own failures, thrive on our grains, perhaps even sell some of it back to us at a higher price than they paid, or exchange some with Arab nations in return for oil they may not want to sell to the U.S.

It will all be done with bread and beef and wheat and other agricultural products, paid for by millions of American workers and their families.

A major irony of our time is that the formulator of detente with the Communist nations made his first mark in American political life by fighting Communists. But the consistency of purpose on the part of the Communist dictatorships must mean that the Nixon Administration has found some "higher" purpose for a change of heart.

In the absence of peace it can only be to boost business and profits. The American worker is to pay the price while public policy requires us to care for and feed those dedicated to the destruction of our way of life.

—An editorial in Justice, publication of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

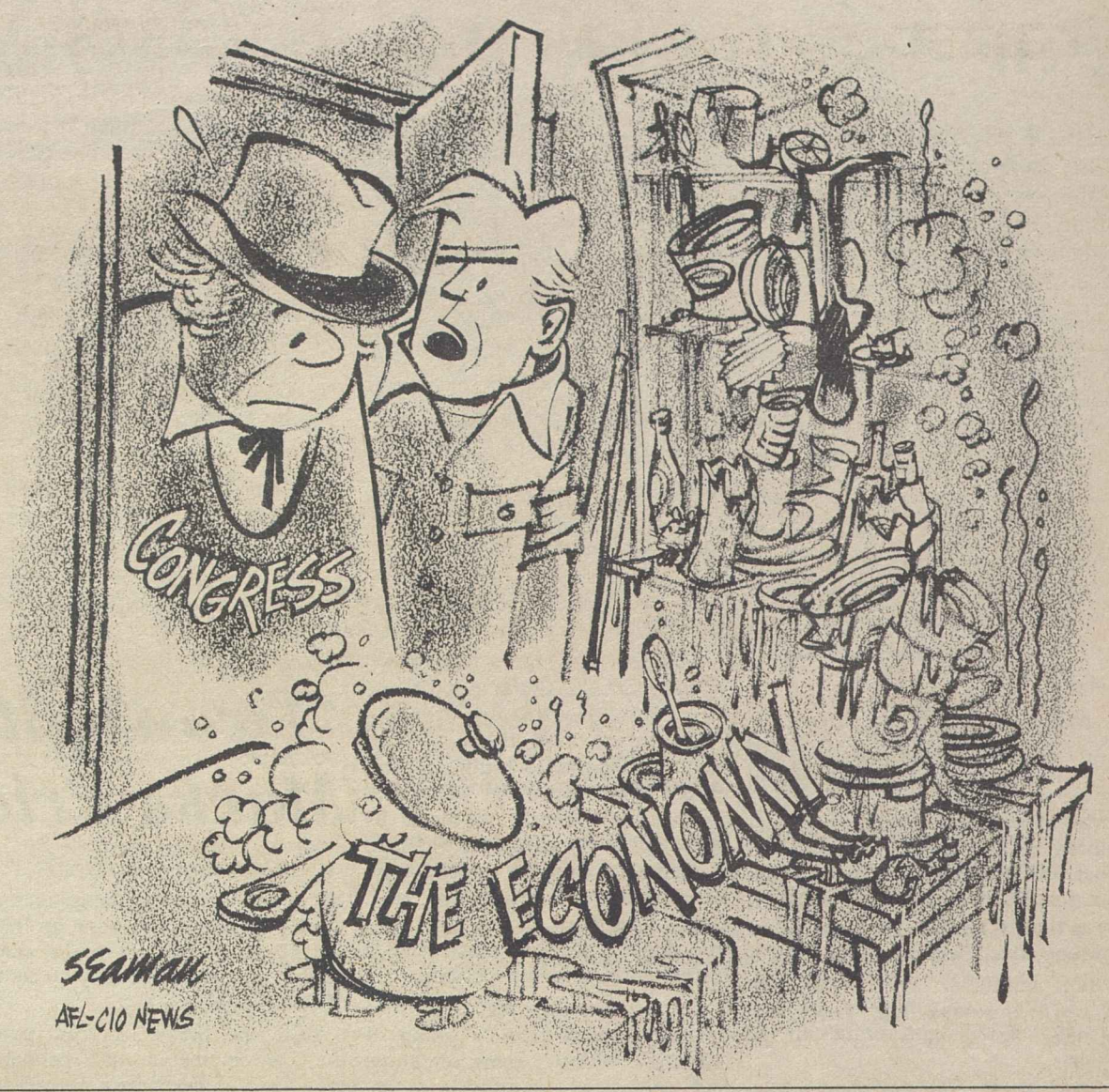
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, March 23, 1974 No. 12

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'That's How He Left It!'



A Word Edgewise:

Conspiracy Rap Muddles Case Against 'Watergate Seven'

By John P. Roche

I DOUBT IF Cambridge, Mass., and other centers of libertarian thought are about to be flooded with bumper stickers reading: "Free the Watergate 7." Yet the fact is that the central charge against the seven men indicted by the Watergate grand jury is that they conspired to cover up the burglary of the Democratic headquarters. (In addition, four of them face specific criminal charges such as perjury.) Lord knows, there is a delicious irony about seeing former Attorney Gen. John Mitchell, and Robert Mardian, former head of the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice, in the dock, impaled by the weapon they so vigorously employed against the "Chicago 7," the Harrisburg group and other alleged subversives.

Like most human beings, I enjoy the paradox —the great "law-and-order" pontiffs hoist by their own petard. But this pleasure is a luxury item for civil libertarians, at least those whom I consider to be genuine civil libertarians: men and women who do not vary their constitutional views depending upon whose ox is gored. The stark fact is that if conspiracy was a bum rap for the brothers Berrigan, Abbie Hoffman, Dr. Spock, et al., it is a bum rap for Messrs. Mitchell, Mardian, Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Colson, Strachan and Parkinson.

With apologies to those who recall my earlier columns on the Chicago and Harrisburg trials, let me recapitulate the case against conspiracy indictments. A conspirator is not accused of having committed a direct crime (such as perjury, obstruction of justice or incitement to violence). He is not even indicted for being an accessory to a crime: for misprison of a felony. (Misprison, an archaic term, has suddenly popped up in discussions of impeachment. It means, in this context, having foreknowledge of a crime and not reporting it to authorities.) Conspiracy is the lazy prosecutor's favorite legal ploy. In layman's language, it means that the government can't prove a specific offense but is convinced the accused was involved somehow in the operation.

Thus, instead of having to demonstrate beyond a reasonable doubt that seven men or women individually committed one full offense, the prosecution wraps them up in a package and goes after seven convictions, each for one-seventh of an offense.

The best definition I have seen was laid down by the U.S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit: "A conspiracy may be a continuing one; actors may drop out, others drop in; the details of the operation may change from time to time; the members need not know each other or the part played by others; a member need not know all the details of the plan or the operations; he must however know the purpose (and agree) to become a party to a plan to effectuate that purpose." In addition, the rules of evidence in conspiracy cases are more lenient than in other categories, particularly with respect to hearsay.

This is about as wide a fishnet as one could invent. Suppose, for example, I went to lunch with Attorney Gen. Mitchell in the fall of 1972 and found him preoccupied. "What's the matter, General?" I asked. "I'm trying to figure out how we can handle that damn Watergate mess," he replied. Not realizing that I might be an "actor dropping in," I closed the discussion, "Good luck —it's a real stinker."

ADMITTEDLY, I have exaggerated a bit for effect, but the question remains: Did I join the "conspiracy" by learning that Mitchell wanted to "handle" the Watergate mess? And, by saying, "Good luck," become "a party to a plan to effectuate that purpose?" In the Harrisburg prosecution, one of those indicted had merely been present at what sounded like a slightly stoned festival, where other participants allegedly planned to kidnap Henry Kissinger and commit other esoteric offenses against the government of the United States.

The "Watergate 7," in short, are entitled to at least as much justice as the various characters Mitchell and Mardian spent their time pursuing.

If one has allegedly committed perjury, he should be tried for perjury. If another has allegedly obstructed justice, he should be tried for that offense. If a third allegedly knew of the burglary in advance, he should be tried as an accessory before the fact of burglary. These are concrete criminal offenses. But send that conspiracy rap off to the museum of common law monstrosities. That is where the law of conspiracy rightly belongs.

Civil Rights in U.S., USSR:

Struggle for Justice, Freedom Transcends National Borders

By Bayard Rustin

THERE IS A SPECIAL relationship between the Soviet dissident movement, currently facing the powerful forces of Soviet repression which brutally expelled Nobel Prize author Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, and the struggle for civil rights in the United States.

There is a strong bond between American working people who desire social justice and the Soviet freedom movement. This was made dramatically evident by the rush of many U.S. businessmen to move their plants and American jobs to the USSR where the commissars have promised them no labor troubles, as strikes were outlawed in the Soviet Union.

We can recall that during the American Civil War, English longshoremen refused to load boats whose cargoes went to aid slaveocracy while today American longshoremen have declared that they will not load ships whose cargoes will strengthen Soviet despotism.

Both the recent U.S. and USSR civil rights movements were born out of frustration at the denial of basic human rights and both employed similar tactics of non-violent protest. When 250,000 people led by A. Philip Randolph and Dr. Martin Luther King marched on Washington for jobs and freedom a little over ten years ago, they were cheered on by an international audience—a global coalition of conscience which helped transform the attitude of the American government from passive observer to that of advocate and supporter of racial equality.

Let me make it clear that I am by no means equating the injustices against which black Americans and working people of all races and creeds have protested, and the overwhelming and systematic repression of dissent in Russia. The point rather is that we enjoyed constitutional safeguards of the right to dissent and organize that are denied in the USSR. Legally protected forms of protest here including strikes by trade unions are in Russia considered criminal acts, while mild acts of civil disobedience are looked on as treasonous.

Thus, while it was important that Dr. King have the support of world opinion, that world opinion and the support of the free trade union movement is absolutely essential for the Soviet dissidents. If we turn our backs in indifference, their cause will die.

The coalition to support the dissidents is already being mobilized in the United States. The day after Solzhenitsyn's arrest, members of the Coalition for Intellectual Freedom demonstrated before the Soviet Embassy in New York City. The participants included intellectuals and representatives of liberal, labor and social democratic groups.

These people were all individually concerned about Solzhenitsyn's fate (at that time unknown) and with the broader question of freedom within the Soviet Union. But they were also symbols of the broad coalition, representing as they did the liberal and intellectual arenas, the labor movement, and the struggle for racial equality.

It is significant that American labor is playing a major role in this movement to support the human rights struggle in the Soviet Union. For as AFL-CIO President George Meany has pointed out, wherever men and women are denied the right to organize unions and other democratic organizations, to protest, to strike, or to express their views freely, then the freedom of American workers is endangered.

IT SHOULD BE ADDED that the right to dissent is not the only issue at stake. Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist who recently received the Norman Thomas Freedom Award from the Social Democrats, U.S.A., outlined a broad program of protest in a message to the Social Democrats.

Sakharov's program includes inspection by an agency such as the International Red Cross of Russian prisons and mental institutions, amnesty for political prisoners, ending discrimination against national minorities, freedom of emigration, and support for "honest writers who have been harassed."

Further, Sakharov, in speaking out for the "democratization of Soviet society" is aiding the fight of Soviet working people for the right to organize freely and to strike. And in his courageous protest against the Soviet Union's military involvement in the Middle East, Sakharov is truly upholding the cause of peace and freedom.

I believe that it is of the utmost importance that those who have supported civil rights and social justice in America now heed the voices of dissent in Russia. The American civil rights and labor movements do not tread the narrow path; they speak of expanding the rights and liberties of all mankind. And they cannot achieve total victory, no matter how much progress is won in the United States, if the voices of freedom in Russia are silenced.

Tax Break Gimmick:

U.S. Companies Reap Profits In Shift to Low-Wage Countries

SUBSTANDARD WAGES and weak labor laws sought by many U.S.-based companies in shifting production overseas is a "space age version of the old runaway shop," International Affairs Rep. Ben Sharman of the Machinists declared on Labor News Conference.

The claim that such moves are made to help people in the developing countries just doesn't stand up when those companies accept long-term tax exemptions from nations that desperately need revenue to improve education, transportation, health and other public services, Sharman said.

Any alleged commitment to a developing country fades when the multinational corporation sees it can do even more to maximize profits elsewhere, he stressed.

"They follow the buck," Sharman declared, without any real loyalty to the country they move into. He cited Japan as a typical case, noting that many multinationals relocated there in recent years, but are now moving to other areas of Asia and Latin America, as Japan's labor movement has gained strength and improved wages and working conditions.

Sharman said that the country-to-country shifts could, in the long run, hurt the multinationals themselves, since they leave behind a reservoir of technological skills which the abandoned country can then use. As a result, he said, they may find themselves competing with their own creation or offspring.

Sharman said that the present gasoline shortage and energy crisis in the United States have made Americans much more aware of tax breaks and other advantages multinationals in the oil industry are reaping. He said the public can now relate these practices to multinational corporations not connected with the oil industry. He predicted that, as a result, there will be mounting pressure to reshape the tax laws relating to international trade.

Questioning Sharman were Robert Barr of Fairchild Publications and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Full Measure of Quality!



Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

TAXES AS AN INSTRUMENT of economic policy are assuming more and more importance. This has become especially so insofar as tax policy involves the giant oil corporations which have profited enormously through special tax loopholes. Only now are the American people beginning to catch a glimpse of the oil profits growing out of those loopholes that have long marked the industry.

These tax benefits also were granted with the presumed justification that the money would be used to stimulate research and development so that the day would never come, as it has now come, when the American people would find themselves short of oil and gasoline, their lifeline to a sound and growing economy. It hasn't worked out that way.

Congress is now looking into both aspects of these tax advantages to the oil corporations. How much courage it will show in tackling the basic problem remains to be seen, but at least the current congressional investigations are giving the American people a chance to see the practical, not theoretical, results of oil tax policy over the past half-century.

Here are the tax gimmicks that are now under scrutiny.

The oil depletion allowance: Organized labor has told Congress that there is no justification whatever to permit continuance of this allowance and accompanying drilling write-offs on foreign-produced oil.

The House Ways & Means Committee tentatively voted to lower or phase out the domestic oil depletion allowance although it weakened that by exempting oil subject to government price controls. It has been estimated that this tax break alone has profited the oil corporations by as much as $2 billion a year—money which has gone into new investments abroad at the sacrifice of the research and development at home now so desperately needed.

ONE OF THE MOST OUTRAGEOUS tax breaks that the oil corporations now get is their right to credit the royalties they pay foreign governments dollar-for-dollar against their U.S. income taxes. Originally these royalties were considered only deductible costs, which is where they should have remained. As a result of making them tax credits, the oil corporations now pay far more in taxes to foreign countries than they do to the United States.

"The foreign tax credit has encouraged oil corporations, as well as other multinational firms, to invest abroad heavily at the expense of domestic operations and American jobs," the AFL-CIO told Congress. "This abuse which calls upon U.S. taxpayers to subsidize the overseas operations of U.S. corporations must be ended."

Again oil corporations, like other multinationals, have the right to defer their tax obligations to the United States until such profits are brought home, which, as labor has pointed out, may be never.

On top of all these tax benefits, the oil corporations have long enjoyed the closest kind of cooperation with governmental power in Washington, especially with the Army and Navy which have rarely fought their pricing policies. Yet, when the pinch came, it was the oil industry that played into the hands of the Arab states and denied oil to our own fleet in the Mediterranean.

Nor have the oil companies shown much gratitude for the tax favors they have received. Even today, the vast tonnage of oil tankers that are owned by the largest of the oil corporations fly foreign flags.

One of the "justifications" for this flouting of their elemental duty to the United States is that these ships are under the "effective control" of the United States. Yet, the Liberian government, whose flag flies over many of these tankers, forbade such ships to engage in military shipping to Israel, despite American policy to support that country.

It is not often that so complicated a subject as taxes and the rationale that has been used to legislate them are so vividly exposed to public scrutiny in relatively simple terms. Labor's complaints that tax justice has been grossly abused have come clearly into view.



SPACE AGE VERSION of the runaway shop is seen in the flight of U.S.-based companies overseas in search of low wages and weak labor laws, Machinists International Affairs Rep. Ben Sharman, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Robert Barr, left, of the Fairchild Publications and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Energy Shortage Behind Jump In Car, Camper Repossessions

By Sidney Margolius

APRIL IS ALWAYS a big borrowing month—for spring clothes, cars, home equipment, and other needs.

But this April may well be the most dangerous borrowing month of all for many families. An increasing number of families recently have become delinquent in installment payments, the American Bankers Association reports.



While the increase is due partly to the normal winter rise in delinquencies, still the rate is the highest in the past ten years, David H. Jones, the association's acting director of economic research, points out.

What is especially revealing is that the greatest increases in delinquencies were for recreational vehicles, such as campers, and for cars. Repossessions of such vehicles were higher than usual this winter.

Jones believes the energy crisis is probably the single most important factor affecting the jump in repossession of vehicles. Apparently some owners of the recently popular campers and other recreational vehicles and of big cars found that, because of the gas shortage, market values had dropped in some cases to perhaps half of what they still owed on their purchases. Some of these debtors simply let the vehicles be repossessed.

Significantly, the delinquency rate on personal loans has remained stable in comparison to the higher delinquency rate on vehicle debts.

An increase in the delinquency rate on mobile homes also has been reported. This trend, if it continues, may be even more worrisome than the delinquencies on campers and large cars. In a time of expensive housing and reduced construction, mobile homes have become an important alternative for two relatively low-income age groups—young families and retired couples.

The delinquency rate on household appliances also has increased.

Keep in mind that letting goods be repossessed does not necessarily solve the debt problem. You may still be liable for a deficiency judgment, including repossession costs, since such goods usually bring only low prices on resale. A private sale, even if relatively more difficult to achieve, may bring more money than the finance company or dealer may credit to your debt if they resell the goods.

If you can't avoid a repossession, write to the finance company and tell them you expect them to try to get the highest possible resale price.

The other side of the coin, literally, is that there may be bargains in repossessed goods now. If you are looking for a mobile home, or a used appliance or even a moderate-size camper, you might start by contacting local banks and finance companies, and reputable dealers.

Home heating costs: While the heating season is coming to an end, the financial impact has been severe. Authorities estimate that a six-room house in the moderately cold parts of the country needs about 1,500 gallons of oil.

At recent prices of 33 cents a gallon in some areas such a house now costs about $500 to heat. Add another 250 gallons for hot water and the cost rises $83 more. Thus, continued attention to conserving hot water and heat are necessary to restrain this big, new living-expense item.

April sales: April is a good month to shop for clothes. Among important sales this month are women's dresses; lingerie and housecoats; men's and boys' suits and coats, and infants' wear.

Meat is temporarily a little cheaper this month but will start going up again with warm weather. The real food values this April are broilers and turkeys (cheaper than a year ago) and eggs, now in their flush season.

Recent increases in bread prices have added to already high family food costs. Note that the spread between stores' own brands and advertised brands of bread has increased so that the difference now often is 7 to 10 cents, Supermarket News reports.

Copyright 1974 by Sidney Margolius

From Soup to Nonsense:

The Good Old Days Weren't Quite as Good as They Seem

By Jane Goodsell

THESE ARE TRYING TIMES all right, no doubt about it. Beleaguered as we are by woes and problems — skyrocketing prices, gas lines, fuel shortages, pollution, high taxes, political corruption, crime, violence, scary headlines—it often seems as though people have never had it worse.



It is tempting to look back on the past as The Good Old Days when life moved at a slower and more gracious pace, when people had better values and hamburger cost 35 cents a pound.

But this is a pretty misty-eyed view of the past which leaves out, as nostalgia is apt to do, a lot of rough edges and sticky wickets.

In truth, we do have some things to thank our lucky stars for, and even if it takes some head-scratching to think of them, it might be therapeutic to dwell for a moment or two on the advantages of living here and now.

Ponder, for example, on a few of the blights and afflictions that aren't around any more hardly, and good riddance. Diptheria epidemics. Child labor. Boned corsets. Near beer. Formal teas. Mastoid infections. Starched collars. Long engagements. Buckle galoshes. The stork. Wash boilers. Segregated buses. Chain letters. Pocket flasks. Legal firecrackers. Castor oil purges. House fumigations.

Okay. Now, still looking determinedly on the cheery side, let's list a few of the boons and blessings for which we can be grateful to be living in the last quarter of the 20th Century: Panty hose. Open heart surgery. Contour sheets. Paperback books. The pill. Wash'n wear fabrics. Automatic gearshifts. Coffee breaks. Ice cubes. Paper towels. High-speed dentistry drills. Mental health clinics. Contact lenses. Ten-speed bikes. Garlic salt. Kidney transplants. Sex education.

Not to mention snow tires, electric dishwashers, civil rights laws, plastic wrap, canned soup and gummed tape.

So you see, things could be worse. Lord knows, we have headaches aplenty to put up with. But just imagine having to put up with them without aspirin.



GAVEL PRESENTATION formalizes the election of Howard Coughlin, center, as chairman of the executive committee of the American Arbitration Association. Coughlin, president of the Office & Professional Employes, is the first union official to hold the post. He is flanked by AAA President Robert Coulson, left, and AAA Board Chairman E. Nobles Lowe.

Privacy Violated:

Insurance Service Hit for Secret Files

ONE OF THE MORE obvious invasions of individual privacy disclosed in past congressional hearings is the Medical Information Bureau.

MIB is a Connecticut-based company set up to pool information for insurance carriers. The computer organization collects both medical and non-medical information on all individuals who fill out claims or application forms with any of the member companies.

The Insurance Department of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has now acted to stop the distribution to more than 900 insurance companies of confidential medical and non-medical information concerning Pennsylvania citizens.

The information supplied by the companies to MIB is taken from forms being filled out by individuals having no knowledge that the personal data will be made available to nearly every insurance company in Pennsylvania and to more than 900 companies throughout the United States and Canada.

"This is a serious infringement of personal liberty," Insurance Commissioner Herbert S. Denenberg said in ordering Pennsylvania companies to stop their actions.

MIB has what it calls an "official code of impairments." This is nothing more than a list of more than 250 different negative things that they think may be wrong with a person.

The list of impairments maintained by the MIB in each individual's file runs 20 pages and includes information such as attempted suicide; sexual deviation (no definition of the term is included in MIB descriptive material); social maladjustment (again, no definition of the term appears); varicose veins; pregnancy; aviation (again no description); participation in hazardous sports such as polo, steeplechasing, scuba diving, rock climbing, etc.; and personal finances (once again with no further definition).

Once the information is recorded, it is never reviewed for accuracy.

The people who collect, store and disseminate the information cannot and do not check for even the most obvious errors and misjudgment.

An individual never sees his or her file. One or two mistakes can creep into a file completely by accident or error, never be caught, and be disastrous to the unsuspecting individual, Denenberg said.

"The Insurance Dept. intends to prevent this unauthorized distribution of information. Hopefully, our action will set a pattern for the strict regulation of computer bank information centers springing up across the nation," Denenberg said.

A consumer filling out an application or making a claim has no idea who may eventually have access to the information.

"The information a person or his doctor gives to an insurance agent, as well as the agent's own personal evaluations, may be sent to the computer.

"All of this information is collected, made part of a written record and can be distributed anywhere to anyone without the knowledge or approval of the consumers and with little or no regard to whether the information is correct," Denenberg said.

In a letter to each of the more than 280 participating Pennsylvania companies, Denenberg said the existing methods of collecting and distributing confidential material is misleading and deceptive.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Real Earnings Down:

Canadian 'Boom' Leaves Wages Out

Ottawa—The Canadian Labor Congress stressed the need to restore lost purchasing power and reduce unemployment in its annual presentation to the Canadian government.

The CLC delegation was headed by President Donald MacDonald and included Sec.-Treas. William Dodge and Executive Vice Presidents Joe Morris and Jean Beaudry.

Seated across from them were Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and members of his Cabinet. Every seat in the committee room and standing room space was filled by several hundred union members from various sections of the country who came to demonstrate their support for the CLC program.

Canada is supposedly experiencing an economic boom, but as in the United States the chief beneficiaries appear to be business and industry.

Profits rose at a record-breaking pace last year, the CLC noted in its presentation to the government. But the average worker's real earnings—in terms of buying power—were $5.50 a week less at the close of 1973 than a year earlier.

"Is it any wonder that the labor movement of this country is deeply frustrated with this turn of events?" the CLC asked. "Is it any wonder that workers and their families should be mystified when hearing about this great economic boom when they do not participate in it?"

Proposals advanced by Canadian unions "to counteract the declining standard of living" include:

- Protection against rising costs for low-income groups by tieing all social security programs both to the consumer price index and rising national productivity.
- An immediate increase in the basic social security pension to $150 a month. It is currently $100 with a cost-of-living review every three months.
- A rise in the minimum wage for industries in the federal jurisdiction from the present $2 an hour to $2.50, with annual revisions tied to the consumer price index and productivity.

The CLC delegation told the government officials that union members intend to bargain as hard as they can to achieve settlements that will take into account the rising cost of living.

MacDonald told Trudeau that the CLC agreed with him that wage-price controls would be "discriminatory against blue-collar workers" and that "they have proved unworkable where they were tried, notably in the United States and in the United Kingdom."

The trade union presentation urged improvements in Canada's manpower program, with stronger efforts to match up unemployed workers and job vacancies. The national unemployment rate of 5.6 percent—as high as 9 percent in some areas — is "unacceptably high," the CLC said.

It urged the government "to adopt a more positive stance" in defense of the nation's unemployment insurance program against the "obviously politically motivated" attacks on it.

Despite its shortcomings, the CLC said, the unemployment insurance program "remains one of the best in the world" and without it jobless workers and their families would be thrust on welfare.

In other areas, the CLC:

- Praised the government's proposed housing legislation but criticized the failure to come to grips with high mortgage rates and the "fantastic and ever-increasing price of land arising from unbridled speculation."
- Advanced a series of energy proposals including pipeline building and massive publicly funded exploration of Canada's oil reserves, along with taxes on excess oil profits and research into alternate sources of energy.
- Renewed labor's endorsement of the principle of public broadcasting but took sharp exception to what it termed "a tirade of one-sided reporting of labor affairs" in news programs of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

Senate Heads Off Cut In Extended Jobless Aid

The Senate voted unanimous approval of a stop-gap bill that would continue a federal-state program of extended unemployment compensation in states with high jobless rates.

To speed congressional action before Mar. 31, when the present program will end, the Senate added the extension bill to an unrelated but high priority measure passed by the House.

If the House concurs, as is expected, the extended jobless benefits program will be continued for another three months.

Under the bill, states with an insured jobless rate of 4 percent—the equivalent of nearly 6 percent unemployment in terms of the labor force—would be eligible for federal matching funds if they granted an additional 13 weeks of eligibility to workers who are still unemployed after having used up their regular state benefits—26 weeks in most cases.

Twenty-one states either have already reached the 4 percent insured unemployment level or told the Dept. of Labor they anticipate reaching that mark during the next three months.

If the temporary law were not passed, a state could qualify for extended benefits only if its unemployment rate is 20 percent higher than the same period for the past two years, as well as over 4 percent. Michigan has qualified under this permanent law, the result of the heavy layoffs in the auto industry.

The emergency energy bill that President Nixon vetoed had another form of extended benefits — a labor-endorsed provision granting up to a year of additional eligibility to workers who lose their jobs for a reason related to fuel shortages.

Still a third approach was advocated by the Administration—up to 13 weeks of federal benefits in communities or labor markets that had either at least 4.5 percent insured unemployment or 4 percent if it is 20 percent above the previous year.



RUBBER WORKERS ON STRIKE against the R & G Sloane Co. for more than a year are spurred on in their struggle to win a fair contract by URW President Peter Bommarito, wearing light jacket. Bommarito and other union officials joined the strikers and their families on the picket lines at the Sloane plant in Sun Valley, Calif.

IAM Attacks Pay Rollback On Airlines

The Machinists have appealed a Cost of Living Council order rolling back pay raises negotiated with two regional airlines, North Central and Frontier, by 10 and 20 cents an hour, respectively. The COLC has not set a hearing date.

In announcing the rollback, the COLC indicated it would like to impose a $7-an-hour ceiling on airline mechanics' rates this year. The action came just as the union neared a showdown in its current round of bargaining with six major airlines.

Affected by the COLC action are 600 IAM members employed by North Central and an identical number at Frontier. All were to have received 30-cent hourly raises this year.

Instead, the COLC ordered these rollbacks:

- North Central — Mechanics' pay, scheduled to rise to $7.10 last Jan. 1, would be held to $7.
- Frontier — Mechanics' pay, due to go to $7.20 on Apr. 1, would be cut back also to $7.

Raises for other classifications on both airlines would be rolled back proportionately.

IAM Vice President John Peterpaul noted the COLC issued its order just a little more than six weeks before the Nixon Administration's wage-price controls authority is scheduled to run out on Apr. 30.

"In view of the fact the COLC is removing industries from wage controls so fast that now only 35 percent of the workforce is covered, this is a gross discrimination against airline employes," Peterpaul said.

"The rollbacks were obviously ordered to influence our current negotiations with the major airlines."

The union has exhausted federal mediation machinery in its attempt to reach a settlement with United Air Lines. Some 16,000 IAM members employed by United recently voted overwhelmingly to strike if necessary when a 30-day cooling-off period runs out early next month.

Strikers Remain Solid In Plastic Pipe Dispute

Sun Valley, Calif.—Striking Rubber Workers have been walking picket lines for more than a year in an effort to win fair contract settlement at the R&G Sloane Co. here.

Until now, little progress has resulted from efforts to resolve the dispute. The union said the company has intentionally prolonged the strike by recruiting streakbreakers and reducing its earlier offers to the point that the average plant wage would be cut as much as 60 cents an hour.

A boycott of the firm's products launched by the Rubber Workers has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Sloane is a major manufacturer of plastic pipe fittings widely used in commercial and residential construction. The company also makes components for toilets used in mobile homes and campers.

The Sloane plastic pipe fittings are sold with the trademark GSR —a jumbled combination of the company's initials.

A majority of the more than 500 strikers represented by URW Local 621 are Latinos who have held their ground against attempts by the company to woo them back to their jobs without a contract or union representation.

The walkout began Mar. 11, 1973, after the company refused to take part in meaningful negotiations, the URW said. Federal mediators also have failed to motivate the Sloane management to begin good-faith bargaining.

The URW is seeking a three-year agreement with wage increases, cost-of-living adjustments, health and welfare benefits and an additional holiday.

The union is also opposing the company's "continuous operation system" in which employes are required to work three 12-hour shifts and one 6-hour shift a week without time-and-one-half compensation after eight hours on the job. Under this proposal, workers lose up to $42 a week in wages.

The Rubber Workers charged that Sloane has been building its workforce during the strike by hiring aliens and paying other non-strikers bounties to recruit strikebreakers.

Much of the strikebreaker recruiting is conducted at nearby colleges and high schools, but the students are not told of the strike in progress, the URW said. Not until they arrive at the plant gates do they become aware of the picket lines.

Some of the strikers are veterans of more than 20 years service with Sloane. They point out that they helped build the company, which in the beginning had only a handful of workers and now employs more than 700.

CONVENTION

The Utah State AFL-CIO will hold its 1974 convention Aug. 7-9 at Salt Lake City.

Labor Scores Bid to Restrict Food Stamps

The AFL-CIO has asked the Dept. of Agriculture to abandon a series of "extremely objectionable" changes in rules for food stamp eligibility.

One of the changes the department is considering would bar food stamps to needy families of strikers if a court had ruled that the strike was "unlawful."

Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, wrote the department that its proposed rule would single out an "unlawful" strike as a more heinous crime than murder, rape or robbery.

He noted that the Agriculture Dept. was not seeking to disqualify the households of persons guilty of those other crimes. And in any event, Perlis said, if a judge's determination that a strike is "illegal" should be overturned on appeal, there would be no way to retroactively feed the hungry families of the strikers.

Other proposed rules changes criticized by Perlis would penalize unemployed persons who refuse to take jobs paying only a fraction of their normal wages and would reduce the 15-day notice of "adverse action" to food stamp recipients to 10 days.

By 375-37 Vote:

Minimum Wage Bill Approved by House

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee with a bipartisan 33-0 endorsement.

Just six months ago, President Nixon vetoed a minimum wage bill similar to the House version and almost identical with the Senate-passed bill.

Nixon had complained that Congress refused his request to establish a subminimum wage floor for youth and had extended coverage to domestic workers and other groups the Administration didn't want brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Only a token effort was made to get the Senate to substitute the Administration proposals, and the substitute was beaten by a 65-30 vote. The Senate then approved the labor-supported committee bill by a decisive 69-22 margin.

Even less of an effort was made in the House to shape the bill to the Administration's prescription. The House bill did make it easier for employers to hire students at 85 percent of the minimum wage for part-time or vacation jobs, but only with a Labor Dept. certification that adults won't be displaced.

A letter sent to all House members before the vote by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller presented the basic case for "long overdue increases for America's lowest paid workers."

Biemiller noted that "skyrocketing inflation has increased the cost of living by over 43 percent since Congress last amended the minimum wage law."

The $1.60 an hour provided in the minimum wage schedule adopted in 1966 has dwindled to $1.13 in terms of buying power, Biemiller pointed out.

While the House bill "does not do all that the AFL-CIO would like to see done to update and strengthen the Fair Labor Standards Act," he said, "its approval by the House will constitute substantial progress."

In another development, the Senate Labor Committee approved a bipartistan bill that would bring employes of private nonprofit hospitals under the National Labor Relations Act for the first time.

The compromise bill, shaped in consultation with unions that represent hospital workers, would require unions to participate in mediation efforts before going out on strike. It would also require a longer advance notice of contract termination than the law requires in other industries. Sen. Robert Taft, Jr. (R-Ohio), was joined by six Democrats and two other Republicans on the committee in sponsoring the measure.

George Hardy, president of the Service Employes, said the legislation would "allow hundreds of thousands of working Americans the chance to fight their way out of the economic back seat."



NO ROADBLOCKS thrown up by the White House will deter the House Judiciary Committee from completing its impeachment investigation of President Nixon, Rep. Barbara Jordan (D-Tex.) told the Communications Workers legislative-political conference. The more than 600 CWA representatives attending the week-long conference also heard addresses from several other key senators and congressmen on the energy crisis, the economy, campaign financing and other pressing issues.

Insurance Cutoff Urged For Runaway Firms

American companies that move production and jobs overseas to take advantage of low wages in "developing" nations shouldn't have their investments insured by a government corporation, the AFL-CIO testified.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee to reject a Senate-passed bill that would extend the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for another two years.

He cited a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last month that the companies protected by OPIC insurance "profiteer at the expense of badly underpaid workers in other lands, have caused the loss of U.S. jobs, the undercutting of American living standards and the flooding of U.S. markets" with imported goods.

Biemiller noted that claims filed with OPIC at one point last year were reported as $100 million in excess of reserves—an amount the American taxpayers would have had to make up.

The corporation insures against losses from political risks such as expropriation and war damage. It also lends money for private projects abroad.

Biemiller told the House subcommittee, chaired by Rep. John C. Culver (D-Iowa), that OPIC insurance has protected the investments of companies located in "tax haven" nations. Thus, "the U.S. taxpayer can be called upon to foot the bill for prospective losses even of major U.S. tax avoiders."



LABOR'S OPPOSITION to a government-backed insurance program for U.S. firms that shift production and jobs to low-wage nations was expressed by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller. With him is Rep. John C. Culver (D-Iowa), right, chairman of a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee holding hearings on the Overseas Private Investment Corp.

3-23-74

Abel Prods Congress On Economic 'Mess'

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

It called for tax reform through the closing of loopholes, with billions of dollars in added revenues making possible both a needed expansion of public facilities and services along with a reduction of the tax burden on middle- and low-income Americans.

It stressed the need for a higher minimum wage covering more jobs and for expansion of housing programs.

"Increases in the buying power of workers' wages and salaries are essential," the AFL-CIO statement declared, and "the Administration's so-called stabilization program has been unfair, unjust and inequitable from its inception."

On the energy crisis, Abel stressed labor's insistence that no group be permitted to profit from fuel shortages "while the overwhelming majority of Americans suffers inconvenience, hardship, job losses and reduced living standards."

He called for a genuine excess profits tax, and extended unemployment insurance payments "so that workers displaced by the energy crunch will not be left without any income in an economy of high unemployment."

On trade, the AFL-CIO statement called on Congress "to stop the export of American jobs and undermining of the nation's industrial base . . . and to curb the rising tide of imports that displace American production."

As another major step to curb inflation, the AFL-CIO urged export controls on farm products and raw materials in short supply "until inflationary shortages are ended and pressures on the prices of such products subside."

The congressional hearings are keyed to a review of the President's annual economic report, and the AFL-CIO statement presented a much grimmer picture of the national economy than did Nixon and his advisers.

The AFL-CIO conclusion was that the economy "is in the worst shape since the Great Depression of the 1930s."

Abel told the Joint Economic Committee, as AFL-CIO President George Meany had testified before a different panel, that the Economic Stabilization Act should be allowed to expire as scheduled on Apr. 30, 1974, and "should not be renewed in any guise."

It is clear, Abel said, that "the Nixon Administration will never institute a program of even-handed controls, based on the principle of fairness, justice and equal sacrifice."

And that, he stressed, is the only type of control over the economy that the labor movement would be willing to accept.

Tulley, Hatfield Take GBBA Posts

Philadelphia—James E. Hatfield, area director for the Glass Bottle Blowers since 1971, was appointed secretary-treasurer of the union to succeed Harry A. Tulley.

Tulley automatically became president of the GBBA under the union's constitution following the death of Newton W. Black on Mar. 8. Tulley was appointed a full-time staff representative in 1959. He also served as an executive board member, area director and vice president before his election as secretary-treasurer in 1971.

Hatfield has been a member of the GBBA since 1953. He was named a union representative in 1966 and elected to the executive board in 1967.

Nixon Faces New Pressure To Resign

(Continued from Page 1)

the President bluntly that he would make impeachment inevitable if he persisted in denying the House Judiciary Committee the documents and tapes it is seeking.

Federal Judge John J. Sirica has approved turning over to the Judiciary Committee for its impeachment inquiry the secret report and supporting documents that the Watergate grand jury compiled. The grand jury asked that the information be given to the House committee.

Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski has resorted to a subpoena to obtain White House documents that Nixon has refused to give him. His predecessor, Archibald Cox, was fired by Nixon for going to court to obtain White House tapes.

While the impeachment proceeding continues, a joint congressional committee has nearly completed its investigation of President Nixon's tax returns.

The senior House member of the joint committee, Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), has made no secret of his belief that the report will be devastating to the President.

In an effort to turn the tide, the President has broken out of a long isolation to criss-cross the country in search of friendly audiences whose applause will echo through the nation's television screens.

Again and again, he has insisted that he would weaken the presidency for future occupants of the White House if he bowed to demands for his resignation or if he turned over access to White House files and tapes.

He affirms that he is "innocent" of the impeachable offenses listed in the Constitution—"treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors."

But it remained for the chief White House attorney, James D. St. Clair, to come up with the most ingenious defense of a charge made against the President—that he concealed knowledge of a crime by not reporting that "hush money" was paid to buy the silence of the Watergate defendants when he was told of it.

In an interview with the New York Times, St. Clair said that the President couldn't be guilty of failing to report a crime since he, himself, was "the chief law enforcement officer of the country."

Wage Law Speeds Through Congress

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, March 30, 1974 | 7 | No. 13

Meany Bids Senate Scrap 'Obsolete' Nixon Trade Bill

Coverage Expanded:

Wage Floor Boost Sent to President

By David L. Perlman

Congress voted final approval to a labor-backed minimum wage bill by majorities big enough to override any presidential veto—71-19 in the Senate and 345-50 in the House.

The bill expands coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to more than 7 million additional workers, including an estimated 1.3 million household domestic employes who rank among the lowest-paid occupational groups in the nation.

It will entitle an additional 2 million workers, who have been excluded from overtime requirements of the law, to time and one-half rates.

And it will raise the federal minimum wage in a series of steps to $2.30 an hour for all covered workers. The minimum is now $1.60 an hour for non-farm workers and $1.30 for farm workers.

If the President signs the bill, the expanded coverage and the first step of the minimum wage hike will take effect on May 1.

Even though President Nixon vetoed a similar bill last September, congressional Republicans expect him to sign the new legislation. The White House press office said, however, that he has not made a final decision.

President Nixon had strongly opposed several provisions of the bill, including coverage of household workers and a modified overtime

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Firms Tally 27% Profit Hike

Corporate America filled its coffers with a record $70.5 billion in profits in 1973, a whopping 27 percent increase over the previous high of $55.4 billion recorded in 1972, the Commerce Dept. reported.

That was after taxes were taken out. Pretax earnings surged to $126.4 billion over the year, a 29 percent rise from the $98 billion registered in 1972.

The preliminary estimates of 1973 profits accompanied the department's report on last year's fourth-quarter profits, which were up 19.4 percent from the final three months of the previous year.

After-tax earnings during the

(Continued on Page 8)



LOSS OF AMERICAN JOBS and industry would continue under the Administration's trade bill, AFL-CIO President George Meany warns at Senate hearings. He urged the Finance Committee to give the House-passed trade bill "a quick burial" because it is worse than no bill at all.

Hits Export Of Jobs, Technology

AFL-CIO President George Meany told the Senate Finance Committee that recent foreign trade developments, including the Arab oil boycott, have made the Administration's so-called Trade Reform Act "totally obsolete" and "worse than no trade bill at all."

He urged the committee to "give the House-passed bill a quick burial" and turn its time and attention to the writing of new trade legislation "that will assure American taxpayers, consumers, workers and businessmen a fair and up-to-date set of laws so that the U.S. can conduct mutually fair and beneficial trade with other nations."

It is "incredible," Meany told the committee, to find Administration spokesmen still advancing "the same barren arguments" they gave when the bill was first offered last May.

Recent events in the Middle East, Europe, Japan, Latin America and the Soviet Union all underline the fact that every other nation has built-in protection for its national self-interest that is lacking in the United States alone, he noted. And yet, he charged, the Administration is seeking only a wider license to pursue "a non-policy" that "puts the nation and its people last."

America's first need, Meany said, is for "a healthy and expanding economy, providing diverse jobs for Americans with a wide range

(Continued on Page 7)

Rejects Extension Bill:

Senate Panel Votes To Let Controls Die

Congress appeared determined to let the Economic Stabilization Act expire on Apr. 30, thus putting an end to the series of freezes and phases President Nixon has invoked over the past two and one-half years.

An 11-4 vote by the full Senate Banking Committee scuttled a subcommittee bill that would have continued the controls machinery during a six-month to one-year phaseout.

The Nixon Administration bill, which would continue some controls and limit wage reopener provisions in union contracts, couldn't even find a single supporter. The Senate committee voted 15-0 to table it.

The lack of enthusiasm for continued economic controls was equally pronounced in the House, where Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) had already described the prospects of continued controls as "dim, if not dead."

AFL-CIO President George Meany had testified against any extension of controls at Senate hearings early in March, noting that the nation's economy is "in much worse shape" than when Nixon began his tinkering.

The only "effective" portion of the program, Meany said, was the holddown on wages while prices soared.

Petroleum prices remain under control because of separate legislation Congress enacted.

In other congressional developments:

(Continued on Page 3)

BLS Assailed on Move To Shuffle Price Index

AFL-CIO President George Meany has protested a proposal by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to scrap its present consumer price index, and replace it with an expanded index covering additional occupational categories.

The CPI now measures monthly average changes in prices of a typical market basket of goods and services usually bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers. The BLS proposal would incorporate purchases of high-income executives and professionals as well as unemployed and retired persons.

"This CPI change would undermine the present intent and uses of the CPI," Meany said in a letter to Labor Sec. Peter Brennan. "It could have serious adverse effects on union negotiating and on cost-of-living escalators."

Meany added it would also "probably understate inflation in a time of rapidly rising prices."

The AFL-CIO has no objection to the creation of a new, separate consumer price index covering additional occupational categories, Meany said.

However, he urged Brennan to insure that the present index, "firmly grounded in the needs of low- and middle-income workers," is continued in its present form.

Cigar Makers Close Era in Labor History

By John R. Oravec

The Cigar Makers concluded a memorable chapter in American labor history as 21 delegates met in Washington to approve merger of the union into the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

The unanimous action of delegates representing 2,500 Cigar Makers in the United States and Canada capped the 110-year existence of the union. Now, the 18 active Cigar Makers locals will function as a council of the 200,000-member RWDSU.

But Alvin E. Heaps, RWDSU secretary-treasurer, told the special convention of the Cigar Makers that "this union will never be forgotten."

He assured delegates that "we will preserve the integrity, history and proud traditions of the Cigar Makers."

These traditions date back to the formation of local cigar makers' unions in Cincinnati in 1845, in Baltimore in 1851 and in Toronto

(Continued on Page 8)



MEDIATION EFFORTS of Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska) to resolve a contract dispute and avert a walkout against Alaska Airlines are praised by union flight attendants. From left are Lynn O'Dell, unit chairman of the Air Line Pilots' Steward & Stewardess Division; Julie Caley, negotiating committee chairman, and Wendy Craver, committee member.

Meany Slates Removal Of Colorado Trusteeship

The Colorado Labor Council will be removed from trusteeship effective May 16, 1974, AFL-CIO President George Meany announced.

Meany also issued a call for a special convention of the Colorado council to be held May 4, 1974, in Denver to elect officers.

His announcement came in a letter to Jay Dee Patrick, trustee of the Colorado Labor Council. The council was formally placed in trusteeship six months ago for violating Rule 4 of the Rules Governing AFL-CIO Central Bodies by failing to conform its policies to the policies of the AFL-CIO.

The AFL-CIO's Tenth Convention last Oct. 19 denied the appeal of the Colorado council from an earlier ruling by Meany ordering trusteeship. Meany's ruling had been affirmed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

In announcing the removal of trusteeship and the call for the special convention, Meany also released letters from him to Herrick S. Roth, former president of the Colorado Labor Council, and an earlier letter from Roth to Patrick.

Meany said in his letter to Roth: "Neither I, the trustee, nor any other official of the AFL-CIO has any interest in denying you the opportunity to be a candidate for the presidency of the Colorado Labor Council or in promoting such a candidacy. When the trusteeship is lifted and officers are to be elected to serve the reorganized Colorado council, every person who is a member in good standing of a local union affiliated with the Colorado Labor Council will be eligible for nomination and election."

Meany totally rejected suggestions in Roth's letter to Patrick "that anyone has sought or even desires a commitment from you not to be a candidate. The choice of whether to be a nominee, of course, rests with each individual, and the choice as to whether or not a particular nominee is elected rests with the delegates who will vote at the convention."

Roth's letter, in which he stated his intention to seek the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate, indicated he would not be a candidate for the presidency of the Colorado Labor Council if the council were permitted to hold a convention and be relieved of trusteeship.

Meany congratulated Patrick for "the excellent manner in which you have discharged your duties and to thank you for your dedicated efforts." He designated Patrick as the monitor of the Colorado council for a period of six months to assist the new officers.

The convention will begin at 10 a.m. May 4, in the Albany Hotel, Denver. Patrick will serve as chairman, and local unions will be represented in proportion to the number of members on which they pay per capita tax to the council.

The call specifically states: "No person previously holding office in the Colorado Labor Council will be disqualified" provided he or she is a member in good standing of a local union affiliated with the council. The convention will elect a president, secretary-treasurer and 15 vice presidents to form an executive board. The board will have the responsibility of preparing a provisional constitution for the council. Officers will serve until 1975.

Bill Sent to Nixon:

Congress Hikes Pay Floor, Adds 7 Million to Coverage

(Continued from Page 1)

provision for fire fighters and police officers.

And he had strongly urged Congress to establish a subminimum rate for teenagers—a move the AFL-CIO had warned would result in replacement of adult workers.

Congress turned down this double-standard. Its only concession to the Administration and the business lobby was a somewhat simplified procedure for establishments to get permission to hire a limited number of students at below-minimum rates for after-school or vacation jobs.

Here's how the new minimum wage schedule would apply to various groups of workers:

Group I: This includes most persons covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act—the 37 million Americans who work in jobs that were covered by the wage-hour law before 1966, when the law was last improved. It also includes one group that was added to coverage in 1966—blue-collar employes of the federal government and employes of self-financing federal activities such as military post exchanges.

For all persons in this first group, the minimum wage would rise to $2 on the effective date of the law—presumably May 1.

On Jan. 1, 1975—only eight months later—the wage floor would rise to $2.10. And one year later, on Jan. 1, 1976, it would go to $2.30.

Most of these workers, of course, already make more than the federal minimum wage and would not be directly affected by the rise. But a House committee report estimated that nearly 1.5 million persons in this group are under the $2 level and thus would get a pay raise on May 1. The number would rise in future years as the minimum wage continued to increase.

Group II—This includes about 11 million workers whose jobs were brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act for the first time in 1966—many of them in retail trade, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, nursing homes, laundries and construction. It also includes those who will be covered for the first time this year.

The schedule here is a rise in the wage floor to $1.90 on May 1 and to $2 on Jan.1, 1975. The rate would then rise to $2.20 on Jan. 1, 1976, and to $2.30 on Jan. 1, 1977.

The House committee report estimated that the $1.90 step would result in immediate increases for about 2.5 million workers in this group now earning less than that amount.

Farm Workers — The present $1.30 pay floor would rise to $1.60 on May 1 and to $1.80 on Jan. 1, 1975. It would then rise in annual step-ups to $2, $2.20 and on Jan. 1, 1978, to the $2.30 level.

In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, where minimum wages vary according to industry wage board designations, covered employes are guaranteed yearly increases until they achieve parity with the mainland minimum wage. The increases will be 12 cents a year for persons at minimums less than $1.40 an hour, and 15 cents a year for pay scales above that rate. Some groups at or near the $1.60 level, including government, hotel and restaurant workers, will be brought up to the mainland schedule immediately.

The coverage of household domestics — mostly maids and cleaning women — ranks as a major step towards the universal coverage that the labor movement has advocated for the Fair Labor Standards Act.

It covers domestic employes who either earn at least $50 a quarter from the same employer (the test used for social security coverage) or who work a total of eight hours a week for more than one employer. Workers who live-in are are covered for the minimum wage, but not the overtime provision. Totally exempt are baby sitters and persons who are hired as companions to the elderly or infirm.

While most of the public employes added to coverage earn more than the new minimum wage, many of them will be entitled to premium pay after 40 hours a week for the first time under the new law.

The most difficult issue to resolve in a House-Senate conference committee proved to be an overtime formula for fire fighters, who in many communities work extremely long hours of duty during which they live and eat in fire houses.

The conference agreement, which the Fire Fighters endorsed as a significant step forward, provides for a gradual reduction of the allowable tour of duty at straight-time rates to 54 hours in a seven-day period or a comparable figure over a 28-day period.

This figure can be lowered still further, however, without new action by Congress.

In 1976, the Labor Dept. is directed to take a survey of the average duty hours of fire fighters and policemen in the previous year.

If the average is below 54 hours a week, the provision of the wage-hour law will be adjusted accordingly, effective in 1978.

The new legislation continues further the expansion of both minimum wage and overtime coverage to retail trade and service employes. It would add more than 700,000 such workers to 14.2 million already covered.

A major improvement is the inclusion of smaller stores of chain store operations. The volume of business test is gradually eliminated entirely for establishments that are part of a chain operation.

Many of the existing overtime exemptions are phased out in the new law. This applies to maids and custodial employes in hotels and motels, to many employes of seasonal industries that had an exemption during the busy season, to transit employes and to food service establishment workers.

Nursing home employes will have improved overtime coverage, coming under the same 80-hours in two weeks provision that now applies to hospital workers.

All overtime exemptions in the agricultural processing and seafood canning and processing industries will be gradually phased out.

Small logging crews of up to eight workers—now totally exempt from the FLSA—will be brought under the minimum wage but not the overtime provisions of the law.

The cotton ginning and sugar processing overtime exemption will be curtailed, but not completely eliminated.

To hire students for part-time jobs at 85 percent of the minimum wage, larger employers must still obtain advance certification by the Labor Dept. that no adults will be displaced. Student employment can be no greater than in corresponding periods in the past or not more than one-tenth of the total hours put in by all employes.

Establishments hiring up to four students, however, will no longer have to obtain advance approval. But they still must certify to the Labor Dept. that no full-time worker will be displaced and the employer can be penalized for false statements.

New Studies Cite Economic Sag, Refute Nixon's Rosy Predictions

Two separate reports on the economy—one accusing the Administration of coloring its true state and the other noting further slippage in consumer confidence—underscored an earlier AFL-CIO warning that "the second Nixon recession has begun."

The Joint Economic Committee of Congress warned in its annual report that the nation's economy is in "a seriously troubled state," and said the Administration's forecast for an end to the current downturn following the second quarter "appears too optimistic."

Recent economic indicators "leave little doubt that the economy has already entered its sixth recession since the end of World War II," the report declared.

The committee also said the unemployment rate, which stood at a seasonally adjusted 5.2 percent in February, would approach the 6 percent mark by midyear. It noted:

"Unless additional anti-recession measures are taken quickly, unemployment could exceed 6 percent throughout the second half of the year." The Administration has said joblessness would average a little above 5.5 percent for the year, and will not go over 6 percent.

In addition, the committee said, rising food prices, energy problems and "mounting wage pressures . . . suggest an inflation rate of 8 percent or more" this year. Last year's inflation rate was 5.4 percent as measured by the gross national product price index. The Administration forecasts a rate of about 7 percent in 1974.

The report generally reflected the views of the Democratic congressmen and senators who make up the committee's majority, although several of them submitted supplementary views differing with one or more of the majority recommendations. A separate minority report was presented by the Republican members of the committee.

Meanwhile, the Conference Board in New York reported its consumer confidence index—a study of 10,000 households which measures consumers' confidence in the economy—fell from a level of 61.5 for the November-December 1973 period to 56 for the first two months of this year. It was the lowest the index has reached since the board began making such studies in 1967.

Only 18 percent of the survey respondents said they believed current business conditions are "good." The figure was 25 percent for the November-December period. The number of those who thought jobs were plentiful was also down, from 18 to 13 percent.

At its winter meeting last month, the AFL-CIO Executive Council took note of the economic "chaos" resulting from Administration policies, and called for programs to halt the new Nixon recession.

High on the council's list of anti-recession steps were the following—also called for by the Joint Economic Committee majority:

- A large-scale public-service jobs program, coupled with liberalized unemployment benefits. In addition, the council recommended a special unemployment insurance payment for the long-term jobless.
- Tax justice through loophole-plugging of the nation's tax laws which could raise billions of dollars of additional revenue to expand public facilities and services and reduce the heavy tax burden on middle- and low-income taxpayers.

The committee majority also recommended a $10 billion tax cut, aimed primarily at lower-income taxpayers to stimulate the economy and help offset the effects of inflation on consumers.

The report outlined several ways to bring about the tax reduction, including lowering the social security payroll-tax rate and raising the current $750 personal exemption from federal income taxes.

Despite Reduced Exposure:

Vinyl Chloride Limit Retains Health Risk

A reduction in the allowable level of exposure to vinyl chloride falls far short of the limit considered safe for workers in the plastics industry by organized labor and occupational health medical experts.

The Labor Dept. lowered the exposure level with the issuance of an emergency temporary standard because of the recent increase in the recorded number of cases of angiosarcoma—a fatal liver cancer—traced to worker exposure to vinyl chloride.

The new Occupational Safety & Health Administration standard, which will become effective shortly after its publication in the Federal Register in about a week, reduces the permissible exposure from the current 500 parts per million parts of air down to 50 parts per million.

This is the level that industry groups and employers advocated at federal hearings last month on the cancer-causing chemical. The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and its medical consultants insisted that exposure should be cut to the lowest measurable level—now at less than 1 part per million.

The federal job safety and health law requires that a permanent standard be adopted within six months after the effective date of the temporary measure, or within 45 days under an expedited procedure.

Assistant Labor Sec. John Stender, director of OSHA, said a permanent standard could be in effect as soon as June. The proposed permanent standard would be based on recommendations published by the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health. (NIOSH).

Earlier this month, NIOSH Director Dr. Marcus Key said that government scientists were unable to find any safe level of worker exposure to vinyl chloride.

Key recommended that workers exposed to a measurable level of the cancer-causing agent should wear air respirators. He also called for periodic medical examinations of workers, an air monitoring system in vinyl chloride plants and special protective clothing for workers.

Vinyl chloride, normally a gas and at times a liquid, is converted to a sugar-like substance called polyvinyl chloride that is used in the manufacture of a wide variety of industrial and consumer products. An estimated 6,500 workers in 37 U.S. plants are exposed to the chemical during the production of vinyl chloride or its polymerization.

While the reduction to 50 parts per million is viewed by AFL-CIO occupational health specialists as a step in the right direction, the level is still considered inadequate for the full protection of workers.

The serious impact of the vinyl chloride hazard was not fully realized until recently when several deaths and other liver cancer cases among workers were directly linked to the chemical. One reason for this is the long latency period between exposure and detection. Another reason is that many medical doctors were unaware of the link between vinyl chloride and angiosarcoma.

Several cases of the liver cancer were found among workers at a polyvinyl plant in Kentucky recently. Additional cases have since been discovered at other plants around the country.

Louis Beliczky, industrial hygiene director of the Rubber Workers, said that full precautions must be taken when dealing with a carcinogen like vinyl chloride. A reduction from 500 parts to 50 per million is not safe enough, he stressed.

OSHA said the new temporary standard was based on studies conducted by an Italian researcher who produced cancer in laboratory animals exposed to 250 parts per million. The safety agency said no ill effects were found in animals exposed at 50 parts per million.

But Beliczky suggested that OSHA misinterpreted the study of Prof. Cesare Maltoni of the University of Bologna. Beliczky noted that Maltoni's experiments with the animals at 50 parts per million exposure were inconclusive.

Maltoni testified at the Labor Dept. hearings last month that his test with animals at low exposure levels were still in progress. Because only 60 animals were exposed at 50 parts per million, Maltoni said a second investigation would be necessary.

Sheldon Samuels, IUD safety director, noted that the vinyl chloride industry could easily operate at levels below 50 parts per million exposure. He said several U.S. plants are already working at levels as low as 10 parts per million.

Anthony Mazzocchi of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers charged that the 50-parts-per-million exposure limit is a compromise to please industry. He said he doubted even this level would be adhered to because of what he called weak OSHA enforcement policies.

An international conference on the vinyl chloride hazard will be held in New York in May by the Society for Occupational & Environmental Health to study the worldwide impact of the carcinogen.

State-County Pushes Law On Bargaining

Federal legislation to guarantee collective bargaining rights for the 14 million local, state and federal employes was urged by speakers at a symposium sponsored by the American Arbitration Association and the Coalition of American Public Employes.

Jerry Wurf, president of the State, County & Municipal Employes, said his union still favors separate legislation to regulate labor-management relations in the public sector because of the special problems in that area.

But he said inclusion of public employes under the National Labor Relations Act would be an acceptable alternative if Congress decided on that approach and acted speedily.

Federal collective bargaining legislation was also endorsed by representatives of other public organiations in the coalition group.

To suggestions by some conference participants that states be given an opportunity to adopt collective bargaining laws before the federal government stepped in, Wurf said "there's nothing like the threat of encroachment by the United States Congress to stir the cobwebs off a legislature."



TWO UNIONS spoke with a single big voice to Congress as nearly 1,000 delegates to the joint legislative conference of the Auto Workers and the Machinists met in Washington, discussed the issues and carried labor's program to meetings with congressmen and senators. Machinists President Floyd E. Smith is at the podium. This was the second year the IAM and UAW have held a joint conference.

Machinists, UAW Press Impeachment

A unique joint meeting of the executive council of the Machinists and the executive board of the Auto Workers adopted a unanimous call for the impeachment of President Nixon by the House and his trial by the Senate.

The officers of the two organizations met during a three-day legislative conference during which 970 delegates from the IAM and the UAW took part in workshop sessions, listened to speakers, and called on congressmen and senators.

Officials of both unions urged the delegates to lobby against any extension of the Economic Stabilization Act, which will expire on Apr. 30 unless Congress renews it.

Workshops held during the conference dealt with such issues as national health insurance, the energy crisis, plant closings, public financing of federal elections, no-fault auto insurance, national workmens' compensation standards and foreign trade and multinationals.

Both UAW President Leonard Woodcock and IAM President Floyd E. Smith stressed the impact of legislation on the jobs and paychecks of union members.

Smith told the conference that 40 years of improvement in living standards for Americans is being reversed under the Nixon Administration.

"Despite the best efforts we can make at the bargaining table," he said, "millions of American families are being forced to cut back on the necessities of everyday life. While the wages of union members have been limited by employer-dominated wage boards and cost-of-living councils, the prices paid by union members . . . have gone up and up and up."

The impeachment resolution said there has been "too much apparent evidence of too many misdeeds to permit any settlement of the Watergate case short of a full trial."

It urged union members, "whatever their political persuasions," to support the move by the House Judiciary Committee to draft articles of impeachment against President Nixon.

"Only through impeachment by the House of Representatives can the President receive a trial by the U.S. Senate with the full protection of the legal rights of a president," the resolution declared.

Another resolution voiced support for the Newspaper Guild strike against United Press International.

Senate Panel Refuses To Continue Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

● A bill extending until next July a temporary program of additional unemployment compensation in states with high jobless rates was sent to the President, who is expected to sign it. It authorizes federal matching funds so that states where the insured unemployment rate is at least 4 percent can provide up to 13 weeks additional benefits for workers who can't find a job.

● The Senate Judiciary Committee voted 8-7 approval of a no-fault auto insurance bill that previously had been approved by the Senate Commerce Committee. The vote in the Judiciary Committee, which shares jurisdiction over the issue, assures that the labor-endorsed legislation will be taken up by the Senate this year.

● A campaign reform bill that includes public funding for federal election campaigns easily survived a key test vote. But the 61-33 rejection of an amendment to delete the public funding section was short of the two-thirds majority that would be needed to abort an expected filibuster. Sen. James B. Allen (D-Ala.) is leading the attack on the bill.

The Senate bill would provide full federal financing for presidential and congressional general elections to candidates who agreed not to use any private financing. Federal subsidies would be available for primary campaigns, but only to candidates who demonstrated their seriousness by raising substantial sums from private sources.

● The House passed a school aid authorization bill whose substantive provisions were largely obscured by sharp debate over amendments strictly limiting the busing of children to achieve racial desegregation, and forbidding the use of federal funds for busing. School districts now under court orders to achieve desegregation through busing programs would be allowed to have their cases reopened to conform with the new standards.

The Senate in the past has rejected similar House amendments.

While the overall bill would authorize $18.3 million in education aid over a three-year period, the actual spending level depends on year-by-year appropriations. Over the history of the federal school aid program, the actual amounts have been substantially less than authorized.

● The Senate Post Office Committee approved a bill that, if enacted could help a number of deficit-threatened labor publications continue publication.

It would stretch out the timetable for achieving the very stiff second-class postage increases the U.S. Postal Service has scheduled for newspapers and magazines of non-profit organizations.

The bill would reduce by one-half the amount of the postage increase scheduled to take effect on July 6 for non-profit periodicals, and also the future scheduled increases. The effect would be to add another six years to the original 10-year phasing period for the second-class non-profit rate increase. The first two steps of the rise have already gone into effect.

● With rare unanimity on a complex issue, the Senate voted 80-0 approval of a bill intended to give Congress closer control over the federal budget, including establishment of national priorities.

It would significantly change the present appropriations process and also would limit the President's power to impound funds voted by Congress. A Congressional Office of the Budget would provide a legislative counterpart to the President's budget office. And budget committees of both the House and Senate would oversee both spending and revenue.

A conference committee will try to reconcile the bill with a similar measure the House pased last year.

Pamphlet Updated On Social Benefits

A new and completely updated edition of "Security in Time of Need," a comprehensive AFL-CIO publication on the scope of social insurance and welfare programs, is now available from the federation.

The 24-page pamphlet deals with the programs covering retirement, disability, unemployment, sickness and poverty and sets out labor's views on the steps that should be taken for those who depend on the social insurance system.

"Security in Time of Need," containing many charts and illustrations, is available as Publication No. 145 from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division. Single copies are free; for orders of up to 100 the price is 30 cents each; for larger orders the price is $25 per 100.

The Price of Delay

THREE YEARS AGO, in the opening months of the 92nd Congress, the AFL-CIO launched a campaign to improve and expand the Fair Labor Standards Act, popularly known as the wage-hour law. The goal was to modernize the law so that the working poor would not slip back into poverty as living costs increased and to expand coverage to help bring millions of exploited workers under the protection of the act.

Labor's efforts were frustrated throughout 1971 and 1972 by the conservative coalition in Congress strongly reinforced by the Nixon Administration.

But the trade union movement has been making this fight for generations. Its first success came in 1938 when Congress adopted FLSA. It led the fight to amend the act in 1949, 1955, 1961 and in 1966. The coalition of conservative Republicans and Dixiecrat-oriented southern Democrats kept up a running attack over those years, succeeding at times in trimming back and weakening the amendments so basically needed to give the law a continually current and expanded application.

In 1973, with the beginning of the 93rd Congress, the AFL-CIO renewed its campaign with vigor and intensity. This time there was success in Congress with legislation passing both houses to expand coverage on a nearly universal basis and increase the minimum to $2.20. But this time President Nixon stepped in with a veto, claiming the legislation designed to provide a minimal standard of living for poor and low-wage Americans would give "an enormous boost to inflation."

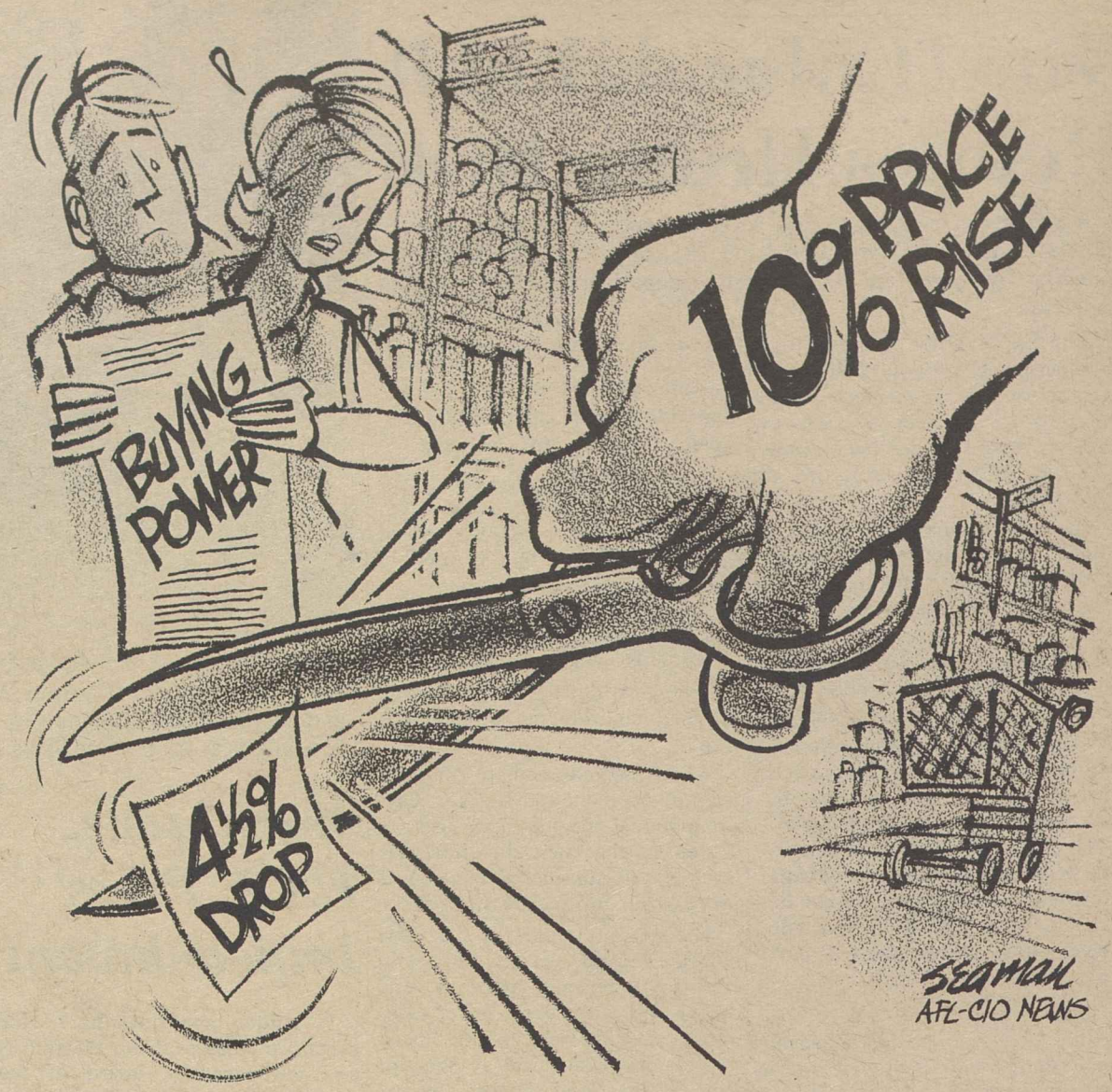
Federation President George Meany characterized the veto as a "callous, cruel blow to the worst paid workers in America," and rallied labor to the fight to win support in Congress to override the President's action. But Nixon and the coalition were able to summon the one-third plus one in the House to uphold the veto, and the fight continued.

Early this year, in the opening months of the second session of the 93rd Congress, essentially the same minimum wage bill was passed by both the House and Senate and a conference report working out minor differences in the legislation is assured of overwhelming support in both chambers and the bill will go to the President for his signature. The measure before the President would increase the minimum for most workers to $2 on May 1, 1974; $2.20 on Jan. 1, 1975; $2.30 on Jan. 1, 1976.

A measure of the three-year delay resulting from the strong opposition of the conservative coalition, backed by the President, is that in the six years since the $1.60 went into effect sharply rising prices and general inflation requires $2.21 an hour today top roduce the same buying power of the $1.60 six years ago.

This is the price of the congressional-White House opposition in 1971-72 and the presidential veto in 1973.

This is what the campaign for a veto-proof Congress in the 1974 elections is all about.



AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan, Lee W. Minton, I. W. Abel, Max Greenberg, Matthew Guinan, Peter Fosco, Frederick O'Neal, Jerry Wurf, James T. Housewright, Martin J. Ward, Joseph P. Tonelli, A. Philip Randolph, Joseph A. Beirne, Hunter P. Wharton, John H. Lyons, C. L. Dennis, Thomas W. Gleason, Floyd E. Smith, S. Frank Raftery, George Hardy, William Sidell, Albert Shanker, Richard F. Walsh, Paul Hall, Paul Jennings, A. F. Grospiron, Peter Bommarito, John F. Griner, Louis Stulberg, Alexander J. Rohan, Al H. Chesser, Murray H. Finley, Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry

Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec, David L. Perlman, James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, March 30, 1974 No. 13

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

A Word Edgewise:

SEATO Deserves Quiet Burial As Fake, Letterhead Alliance

By John P. Roche

THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN Treaty Organization (SEATO), established by that indefatigable pact-monger, Sec. of State John Foster Dulles, at Manila in September 1954, is currently under critical scrutiny by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. As one who opposed the Manila Treaty in the first place (on the ground that it was a fake, a letterhead alliance), I will be delighted to see the organization given a decent burial. (The corpse has been in the international morgue now for almost 20 years.)

I am, however, bemused on the ground on which eliminating SEATO is justified. Dulles proclaimed it an "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine," and the critics seem to take this assertion at face value, blaming SEATO for our intervention in Vietnam and launching a parade of horribles in which we find ourselves enmeshed in the defense of Thailand and the Philippines.

There was a wacky quality about SEATO from the outset. The charter members were the United States, Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan and the Philippines. Notably excluded were the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan and Korea. (Moreover, Australia and New Zealand were separately linked to the United States by another treaty: ANZUS.)

When the Indian government began to howl, the United States provided an "understanding" that the alliance was only directed against Communist aggression; it could not be invoked by Pakistan against India.

Dulles was nonetheless overjoyed: he had a passion for treaties. In February 1955, he told the Foreign Policy Association that "the total of these treaties is a mutual security system which, starting from the Aleutian Islands in the north, runs in a great arc to the South Pacific. This constitutes a defensive bulwark for freedom in that part of the world."

One would like to think he did not believe it—he was a man of considerable intelligence—but the evidence indicates a singular capacity for autohypnosis.

Vietnam got into the SEATO act by a back door: a protocol extended the provisions of the alliance to Cambodia, Laos and South Vietnam. (Cambodia pulled out, and the 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos theoretically removed that "nation.") When in the 1960s the crunch came in Vietnam, SEATO was used as a justification for American intervention, but in fact the only states that contributed armed forces were Thailand, Australia and New Zealand. The largest Asian contingent came from Korea which was a non-member. The British, Pakistanis and French pretended SEATO did not exist, and the Philippines sent a contingent of non-combatants.

Yet those who blame SEATO for our Vietnam intervention, and who see it as a source of future "adventures," have never read the small print. Dulles, extremely sensitive to Senate opinion (Senators Mike Mansfield and Alexander Smith of New Jersey accompanied him to Manila and signed the treaty), insisted on the inclusion in the pact of a statement that each nation would act to meet a threat "in accordance with its constitutional processes."

In other words, a Chinese attack on, say, Pakistan would not automatically trigger an American response. If the United States reacted, it would be according to its constitutional process, i.e., a declaration of hostilities by Congress.

Or, and here we come to the dicey issue, a delegation by Congress to the President to exercise the war power at his discretion. In January 1954, for example, Congress passed the so-called "Formosa Resolution" authorizing President Eisenhower to use American forces "if necessary to assure the security of Formosa and the Pescadores."

SEN. WAYNE MORSE DENOUNCED this as a "predated authorization" to go to war. He was absolutely correct—which brings us to the Southeast Asia (Tonkin Gulf) Resolution in August 1964. Section 2 of this document states explicitly that "in accordance with its obligations under (SEATO), the United States is, therefore, prepared, **as the President determines,** to take all necessary steps, including the use of armed force, to assist (Vietnam)."

The SEATO guarantee to Vietnam would thus have been meaningless had the United States not acted according to its "constitutional processes." To revert to the theme, SEATO was a horse dead at the post and should be quietly buried. But the burial would not necessarily keep us from intervening in, say, the Philippines. That decision would rest, as always, in the wisdom of Congress.

Flying the Corporate Flag:

Energy Crisis Exposes Impact Of Multinationals on Economy

The following is excerpted from testimony by AFL-CIO President George Meany before the Senate Finance Committee on trade legislation.

THE ENERGY CRISIS has demonstrated that over-dependency on foreign sources of any material can be costly and perhaps fatal. It has also demonstrated that nations, when faced with a choice, are quick to act in their own self-interest. And it has graphically demonstrated that multinational corporations hold corporate allegiance above national allegiance.

The energy crisis has also revealed the price America has paid for not curbing the activities of the multinational corporations. The United States might not be facing so severe an energy problem if it had not been made so profitable for the major oil companies to locate new refinery capacity abroad in recent years instead of in the United States.

The AFL-CIO has long been concerned over the devastating impact of the activities of U.S. multinational corporations on the economic health of the United States.

In industry after industry, we have watched plant after plant close and jobs disappear—only to see the same plants and the same jobs appear overseas as the multinationals moved production facilities to Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, Brazil, Spain, France, England, Germany, Mexico, Portugal, Tanzania and a host of other countries.

Not only have we watched the jobs and production go abroad, but we have watched goods come back from the overseas plants of multinationals as imports, competing with domestically produced goods and making further inroads into U.S. employment. Faced with such pressure, the domestic producer either sells out or, more likely, joins the crowd and relocates abroad.

These massive operations are taking a heavy toll among American families and American communities from coast to coast.

The shutdown of manufacturing operations here and their relocation abroad, where low-cost operations are more profitable, depress the whole American economy by the loss of domestic jobs, payrolls, domestic corporate revenues, local purchasing power, local taxes—and has a "ripple out" effect on the local service economy from the loss of an industrial base. Hard-hit communities face empty factories, slackened business, unemployed workers and heavy revenue losses.

The multinationals operate as supranational entities. Each makes decisions solely on its own interests. These are decisions which have major consequences for the America of today and of the future.

Robert Stevenson, when he was in charge of Ford Motor Co.'s international operations, expressed what they have in mind: "It is our goal to be in every single country there is; Iron Curtain countries, Russia, China. We at Ford look at the world map without any boundaries. We don't consider ourselves basically an American company. We are a multinational company. And when we approach a government that doesn't like the U.S., we always say 'who do you like? Britain? Germany? We carry a lot of flags. We export from every country.' "

Nor do the multinationals let national interest stand in the way when corporate interest is at stake. Just how the multinationals feel with respect to their role in relation to American interests was stated quites imply in a recent CBS television show in which Wililam Martin, then president of Phillips Petroleum, was being interviewed.

He was asked whether the corporation should be expected to serve the national interests of the United States by accepting less profit here than it could obtain abroad. "I don't think we should be expected to," Martin replied. And when asked whether a U.S. international corporation should be expected to hold the national interests of the United States above the interests of the other countries where that corporation does business, he replied: "I think not. If we were expected to do that, we couldn't operate in those foreign countries. I think it's just that simple."

THE ARAB OIL EMBARGO put the multinational oil corporation in a position where, as Leonard Silk pointed out recently in the New York Times: "They must obediently respond to the commands of such governments as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, over which they have much less influence than over the government of the United States, even if this means helping the Arab countries to levy economic warfare against the United States."

What helps to make it so profitable for the multinational to locate and produce abroad is the U.S. tax code. Through loopholes available to these corporations, the U.S. taxpayer subsidizes their foreign operations.

The result is that American workers not only lose their jobs, the economy loses part of its industrial base and the federal government loses revenues and the American taxpayer picks up the tab for it all.

John Nolan, formerly this Administration's Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Tax Policy, told the President's Commission on International Trade and Investment: "There is a clear-cut bias in our existing tax structure favoring the manufacture of goods abroad through foreign subsidiaries as opposed to exporting, in order to benefit from the deferral of U.S. taxes . . . The distortion in our tax system simply makes no sense at a time when the U.S. has substantial balance of payments deficits."

As long as America's tax policy makes it more profitable to invest abroad than at home, the foreign export market will be increasingly supplied from foreign-based plants instead of from domestic-based industry, and the domestic industrial base on which the economy depends will continue to erode.

Flying the Corporate Flag:

Nixon's Health Insurance Plan Bars Quality Care For Many

FINANCIAL BARRIERS built into President Nixon's national health insurance plan would block many Americans from high quality health care as a matter of right, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman warned.

An average worker's family could be forced to pay out as much as 20 percent of its total income in order to qualify for doctor care under the Nixon plan, Seidman declared, which means they are not going to get the care they need.

Although the Nixon plan "sets up special programs for the elderly and for the poor," Seidman pointed out that individuals and families with as little as $1,500 a year to live on would have to make out-of-pocket payments to get medical and hospital care.

The Nixon plan adds up to a "tremendous bonanza for the insurance companies" and the doctors, Seidman said in urging Congress to reject the proposal. He appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, produced by the AFL-CIO.

Seidman said that of several national health care measures now before Congress, the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill is the only one that has the basic elements essential to any program that will effectively meet the nation's health care crisis: High quality health care as the right of every American, tight cost controls and fundamental reorganization of the delivery of health care in this country.

Because the Administration's health care plan relies on the private health insurance industry, Seidman said any effective control over costs is ruled out. "We have seen very clearly that the private health insurance industry is not at all interested in cost controls," he stressed.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AT A TIME WHEN CONSUMERS rate low priority in national policy one bit of hopefully good news is beginning to emerge —a federal Consumer Protection Agency is a real possibility.

The CPA bill had been given up for dead some months ago. Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), the chairman of the House Government Operations Committee considering the bill, and Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.), the author of the legislation, were at odds. Opposition to the bill from the Nixon Administration and the business interests was in the open. Organized labor and consumer groups were pushing for a strong CPA measure but the odds seemed against it.

Then Holifield and Rosenthal worked out a compromise that both believed the White House, business and consumer groups could accept along with the Republican minority on the committee.

It seemed to work that way. On the surface it appeared that the measure could almost pass by unanimous consent. There were no more sharp public attacks from the White House or business groups.

After the subcommittee unanimously supported the bill, Roy Ash, director of the Office of Management & Budget, sent Holifield "strongly recommended" amendments which would dilute the power and effectiveness of the proposed agency.

Holifield and Rep. Frank Horton (R-N.Y.), the ranking Republican on the committee, were, by all accounts, "furious." They called Ash up to the "Hill" and "lectured" him for two hours. However, nothing was changed. Holifield and Horton then issued a joint blast, saying:

"We believed the White House was sincerely trying to work with us on the legislation. We view this as backing away from our previous joint efforts on this legislation and as a knuckling under by the White House to business interests."

They pointed out that "this apparent White House change of heart in response to business pressure was announced at the last minute and without any prior consultation with the bill's principal backers."

When the bill hits the House floor both Holifield and Horton are confident that many Republicans will vote for it but not as many as would have if the White House had supported it.

The Consumer Federation of America and other groups and consumer leaders report that the Nixon-Ash strategy is being tutored and supported by the Chamber of Commerce, grocery manufacturers and other corporations and trade groups.

THIS TIME THEIR EFFORTS are not expected to be enough to block the bill which would establish the agency with authority to intervene on behalf of consumers in a wide range of administrative proceedings. CPA would have information-gathering powers, be able to try its own cases as well as intervene before other federal agencies.

While the compromise may not give the CPA all the teeth which consumer groups desired, it goes far enough to command their support and the opposition of big business.

More important is the fact that CPA would be an official voice of the consumer. Critical decisions about food and drug standards, meat and poultry inspection, price controls, auto, tire, bus, rail and aviation safety would be monitored by CPA which could intervene on behalf of consumers.

The CPA bill sailed through the House Government Operations Committee by a vote of 33 to 2. The Senate is expediting an even stronger bill.



QUALITY HEALTH CARE would be blocked for many Americans by the financial barriers built into President Nixon's health insurance plan, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Jerome Brazda, left, of the Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The program is aired Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.



THREE NEW CONGRESSMEN elected in recent special elections are introduced at the Communications Workers legislative-political conference in Washington by CWA Sec.-Treas. Glenn E. Watts. From left are Democratic Representatives Thomas Lukens (Ohio), Richard VanderVeen (Michigan) and John Murtha (Pennsylvania). All were elected in districts long held by Republicans.

High Court Asked to Grant Claims On Disability Aid in Pregnancies

California's exclusion from disability benefits of female workers made jobless because of pregnancy-related illness or injury constitutes sex discrimination, the AFL-CIO declared in a brief filed with the U.S. Supreme Court.

"A woman who is not physically able to work because of pregnancy-related conditions requires this type of compensation as much as any other employe who cannot work for physical or mental reasons," the federation brief noted.

The AFL-CIO charged that California's exclusion of so-called normal pregnancy, childbirth and recovery "is totally irrational" and violates the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

The brief was filed in support of a California woman who lost a month's work in 1972 when she had an ectopic pregnancy. She sued the state for disability payments she claimed but did not receive, and a three-judge U.S. district court panel ruled in her favor.

The state, in appealing the lower-court decision to the Supreme Court, said it has since amended its unemployment insurance code to allow payment of benefits upon a doctor's certification that the claimant is disabled because of an abnormal and involuntary pregnancy.

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers filed a separate brief also asking the high court to affirm the lower court decision. In the lower court case, a local of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes in San Francisco and five other AFL-CIO affiliated organizations intervened.

The AFL-CIO brief, noting the far-reaching implications of the state's appeal, observed the pregnancy problem is not limited to California.

"It is one of several states that have enacted disability legislation that discriminates against women," the federation noted. The AFL-CIO has more than 4.5 million female members, of whom approximately 300,000 are employed in California.

California has taken the position that pregnancy is voluntary, does not fall under the medical classification of a "disease," and that the cost of coverage of routine pregnancy-related conditions would be prohibitive.

In rebuttal, the AFL-CIO declared that the normal or voluntary character of a delivery affords no rational basis for benefits exclusion.

California's argument that pregnancy is voluntarily brought on and, therefore, not covered by disability payments is based on the thesis that "due to the availability of contraceptives and abortion any woman who has a child plans to have a child, and hence any disability which she suffers is one she voluntarily incurs," the federation observed.

It pointed out, however, that "males receive disability benefits for a variety of voluntarily incurred disabilities." It cited elective cosmetic surgery, which is covered under the California law, as a prime example. Also covered, it noted, are disabilities resulting from self-inflicted injuries, fights, alcoholism, drug abuse, lung cancer, emphysema and hunting accidents.

The AFL-CIO brief challenged California's estimate that the cost of covering pregnancy would come to an additional $120.2 million, based on the assumption that the average duration of disability for pregnancy would be 13 weeks.

"This is in striking contrast with the testimony of medical experts fixing two to three weeks as the average period of disability for the 85 to 95 percent of women who can work until they go into labor, and fixing the period for return to work on an average of two to three weeks after childbirth," the brief concluded.

Women Unionists Form Coalition, Shape Goals

Chicago—The Coalition of Labor Union Women was established at weekend conference here by more than 3,000 women members of 58 different unions.

The new coalition set as a major goal bringing an estimated 30 million unorganized working women into unions and expanding the influence of women within the labor movement.

The conference adopted a legislative program which includes ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and state legislation to extend to both sexes the protection of laws originally aimed at preventing exploitation of women workers.

Other goals included child care facilities, a "liveable" minimum wage, improved maternity and pension benefits and stronger job safety and health standards and enforcement.

Olga Madar, a vice president of the Auto Workers, was elected to head the new coalition.

Addie Wyatt, women's affairs director of the Meat Cutters, was elected vice president. Linda Tarr-Whelan, deputy director of program development for the State, County & Municipal Employes, was elected secretary. The treasurer is Gloria Johnson, education and women's activities director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Regional vice presidents chosen were Joyce Miller of New York, social services director of the Clothing Workers; Elinor Glenn of Los Angeles, international executive board member of the Service Employes; Clara Day of Chicago, community services director for a Teamsters local; and Dana Dunham of Atlanta, a member of Local 3263 of the Communications Workers.

ITU Vice President Joseph Bailey Dies

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Services were held here for Vice President Joseph P. Bailey of the International Typographical Union, who died Mar. 26 of a stroke.

Bailey had just completed his 13th consecutive two-year term as vice president. He was 70 years old, and had planned to retire on July 15.

He began his career in Springfield, Mo., in 1919 as an apprentice mailer, joining Mailers Local M-7 in Kansas City four years later.

At MEBA Convention:

Ship Engineers Ask Tanker Quota Law

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A strong call for passage of a House bill to require that a fair share of America's oil imports be shipped in American-flag tankers was voiced here at the biennial convention of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

The convention said the legislation—which has publicly stated support from 225 members of the House—"is perhaps the most significant to the future well-being of the American merchant marine." It would require that by 1977 30 percent of the nation's oil imports must be carried in U.S.-flag tankers.

President Jesse M. Calhoun of the 99-year-old union of licensed ship engineers told the convention that to permit continued hauling of oil imports in foreign tanker fleets—most of them controlled by big U.S. oil companies—would be "foolhardy." He predicted that the House bill and a companion measure in the Senate will be passed by mid-summer.

Recent developments during the oil crisis "suggest that we cannot necessarily rely on the ships of our European allies, who have refused to refuel U.S. aircraft and have refused to sell oil to American military units overseas—to avoid offending the Arabs," the MEBA resolution said. "Now more than ever a secure supply of energy for American industry and homes requires a U.S.-flag fleet."

Following through on a major campaign by the union in recent months, the MEBA convention called for strong anti-trust action against the major oil companies. It cited the findings of a recent study published by the union and spelled out a 10-point program that would require the oil companies to divest themselves of holdings in other energy companies, end the state of secrecy on corporate finances and break up the thousands of inter-locks among oil companies, banks, pipelines and other joint ventures.

"It is essential that the United States develop a coordinated master plan that will deal with all facets of the nation's energy requirements and which will set the goals which must be achieved if the U.S. is ever to be capable of self-sufficiency," the resolution said.

With the union due to celebrate its 100th anniversary next year, MEBA scheduled a special centennial convention in February 1975. A committee is working on various aspects of the centennial observance.

In other actions MEBA called for passage of legislation to outlaw the mutual aid pact by airline companies directed against strikes.

MEBA also urged that the U.S. Maritime Administration or some other federal agency be given authority over maritime license examinations. It said the Coast Guard does not have the trained personnel or expertise to supervise operating and safety standards on the new, complex ships of the U.S. merchant marine.

Sex Bias Case Nets $700,000 Raises at GE

Fort Wayne, Ind. — General Electric Co. agreed to increase wages more than $700,000 a year for 1,650 employes represented by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in settling sex discrimination charges against the company.

The increases come on top of another discrimination settlement at the Fort Wayne plant last June when GE agreed to increase wages $250,000 for 350 other workers.

IUE Local 901 accepted the settlement without prejudice to outstanding discrimination charges filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission which include claims for additional and retroactive increases.

The IUE and 81 GE women workers filed suit in 1972, charging that because of the plant's separate male-female classifications, women were paid less than men for comparable work.

Under the latest agreement, wage increases range from 5.5 to 32 cents an hour. Besides the women involved, the settlement will benefit some male workers who had been placed in the all-female classification in recent years.

Mediation Panel Enters New York Transit Talks

New York—A three-man mediation panel appointed by Mayor Abraham Beame stepped into the contract dispute between the Transport Workers and the Transit Authority here with the approach of the expiration of the current pact at midnight, Mar. 31.

At a mass meeting on Mar. 24, TWU Local 100 members authorized their leaders to take whatever action is necessary to reach a satisfactory settlement.

The wage issue is at the center of the dispute. TWU President Matthew Guinan notes that living costs in New York have gone up 16.4 percent in the 26 months since the union negotiated its current contract. Besides compensating for the erosion of wages, the union seeks "real" wage increases over a two-year period, Guinan said.

The union also is seeking a cost-of-living escalator clause in the new contract to protect workers against future living cost rises. The Transit Authority has not put "'one penny" on the table so far, Guinan reported.

The union presented its proposals on economic issues to the Transit Authority with assistance from Leon H. Keyserling, a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers during the Truman Administration.

Keyserling, a consulting economist for the union, presented data indicating the pay of New York transportation workers lagged behind that of similar workers in other major cities.

The TWU represents some 35,000 bus and subway operators and maintenance employes. Another 2,000 bus operators in Queens and Staten Island are represented by the Amalgamated Transit Union. The latter have unanimously authorized a strike unless a settlement is reached.

Hits Export of Jobs, Technology:

Meany Bids Senate Scrap 'Obsolete' Nixon Trade Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

of skills, an economy which will afford its people a decent and rising standard of living and provide a strong industrial base from which the United States can carry out the mutually beneficial trade we seek with the rest of the world."

But the United States is "clearly in a recession," he said, compounded by a "rampant inflation which in part has been brought on by this Administration's misapplication of present foreign trade and investment policies."

Meany pointed out that recent slender trade surpluses were brought about by heavy exports of farm products and critical raw materials, causing severe domestic shortages. As a result, he said, America's soaring inflation rate is now among the highest in the world.

And since imports of manufactured goods continue to flood the U.S. market, wiping out jobs by the hundreds of thousands and sweeping away segments of whole industries, Meany said, the trade surplus is not only inflationary but "a dangerous delusion."

America's industrial exports today are not so much finished products but entire industrial systems by which products are made, Meany declared—jobs, capital and sophisticated technology, "the job-generators of the future." While there is a small flow of technology from abroad, he conceded, reported licensing and patent-transfer fees show at least a 10-to-1 disadvantage to the United States, "an overwhelming flow" of technology away from America.

The resulting deterioration in the U.S. position in world trade has brought a direct loss of more than a million jobs, "and that's probably conservative," Meany said.

Highlighting detailed AFL-CIO legislative recommendations submitted to the committee by Meany were proposals to:

- Regulate U.S. imports and exports as a means of establishing an orderly flow of international trade.
- Modernize trade provisions and other U.S. laws to regulate the operations of multinational corporations.
- Eliminate U.S. tax advantages and other subsidies for corporations investing abroad.
- Write clear provisions into new legislation to regulate exports of capital and new technology.

The rush of American companies to maximize profits by moving abroad "depresses the whole American economy by the loss of domestic jobs, payrolls, domestic corporate revenues, local purchasing power, local taxes," Meany said.

"It has a 'ripple-out' effect on the local service economy from the loss of an industrial base. Hard-hit communities face empty factories, slackened business, unemployed workers and heavy revenue losses."

As U.S. companies move abroad, Meany charged, they abandon all pretense of loyalty to the United States or concern for the interests of its people, boasting that they put the interests of the company above all national interests.

But he pointed out that they are often compelled to help promote the interests of the governments of the countries in which they operate, even when they are inimical to the United States, as when U.S. oil companies assisted the Arabs in conducting economic warfare against the United States.

But even in these circumstances, Meany said, these corporations draw astronomical benefits and encouragement from misguided U.S. policies.

"What helps to make it so profitable for the multinationals to locate and produce abroad is the United States tax code," he declared. "Through loopholes available to these corporations, the U.S. taxpayer subsidizes their foreign operations."

As other evidence of the Administration's disregard of America's interests, Meany assailed its pursuits of "detente" with the Soviet Union in the face of Russia's behavior in the Middle East.

"It appears more and more that detente is, as we charged, a one-way street. . . . The Soviet Union is interested in one thing only: It does not want America's products; it wants America's technology. Once the Soviet Union has that technology, the seeming advantage of the U.S. businessman quickly can be closed off."

The Administration seems "all too eager" to assist in the transfer of U.S. technology to the Soviet Union, Meany declared. He assailed the resumption of a loan program to Russia by the Export-Import Bank that had been halted as an illegal bypassing of congressional authority.

The program was justified by Mr. Nixon's newest attorney general because "no matter what the statute said or what was the clear intent of the Congress, the President could get away with it because he had been getting away with it. In other words, since the Congress hadn't challenged him in the past, it couldn't challenge him now."

As a result, Meany noted, the Eximbank has resumed extending loans to the Soviet Union—"loans made on terms and at interest rates that no American homeowner, worker or businessman can get. And that, we submit, is terrible."

Meany voiced support of pending legislation to forbid all U.S. government-supported investment in Russian energy development programs during America's own energy crisis.

"We would go further," he said. "We believe the Congress should plug the loophole the attorney general has just sustained."

"We believe the Administration is clearly attempting to circumvent the will of Congress," Meany concluded. "The Administration seems willing to do anything possible to give the Soviet Union most-favored-nation status. The House, by a vote of 319 to 80, also voted against the unrestricted extension of credit to the Soviet Union, and in the Senate there are 78 co-sponsors of the amendment by Sen. Jackson which would apply this same restriction to any trade bill it passes.

"The AFL-CIO unreservedly supports this concept. We think it is about time the Administration put the interest of the American people ahead of the interests of the Soviet Union.



NEW TOP OFFICERS of the Glass Bottle Blowers are President Harry A. Tulley, left, and Sec.-Treas. James E. Hatfield. Tulley, secretary-treasurer since 1971, succeeded the late Newton W. Black as president. Hatfield formerly was a GBBA representative and member of the executive board.

N.Y. Teachers Re-Elect Unity Slate of Officers

Montreal—More than 2,000 teacher delegates—most from the former warring camps of New York State affiliates of the American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association—met in convention here and swept back into office the unity team of leaders who last year brought them together into one, merged, AFL-CIO affiliated state teachers' union, the New York State United Teachers.

President Thomas Hobart and Executive Vice President Albert Shanker, who had negotiated the merger as heads of the New York State Teachers Association (NEA) and the United Federation of Teachers (AFT) ran uncontested on a single ballot.

Assembly delegates voting for the two leaders represented 178,693 of the state union's 207,000 members.

The United Teachers representative assembly also gave a vote of confidence to the entire Unity Caucus slate led by Hobart and Shanker. The Unity Caucus slate is committed to a national merger of the AFT and the NEA that would include AFL-CIO affiliation.

Also re-elected were First Vice President Dan Sanders, Second Vice President Antonia Cortese, Sec.-Treas. Edward Rodgers, and 18 at-large directors.

The assembly voted on a wide spectrum of resolutions dealing with teacher concerns in New York State, including a resolution calling for the impeachment of President Nixon.

Other resolutions direct the United Teachers to press for inclusion of the story of labor in the state's social studies curriculum, condemn ethnic employment quotas, call for improvement in educational programs for the disadvantaged, and seek changes in the Taylor Law that governs collective bargaining in the state for teachers and other public employes.

Gov. Malcolm Wilson addressed the convention and proposed a task force to study the Taylor Law for the purpose of establishing what he called "finality" in the collective bargaining process for public employes. He also said he favored legislation that would reduce the probationary period for teacher tenure from its present five years to the three-year period that had prevailed prior to 1972.

AFT President David Selden addressed the convention's opening session and reaffirmed the AFT's commitment to merger talks with the National Education Association. The NEA recently broke off merger discussions, a move that United Teachers President Hobart called "extremely disappointing."

Insurance Data Firm Agrees to Open Files

A Greenwich, Conn., computer organization that collects, stores and distributes confidential information for more than 900 insurance companies has agreed to tell consumers how the data is being used.

The breakthrough agreement was announced on Mar. 22 by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) whose Senate Consumer Credit subcommittee held hearings last fall into the operations of the firm, Medical Information Bureau.

MIB voted to establish its new disclosure policy on a voluntary basis beginning Apr. 1, Proxmire said. It will make the policy mandatory next Jan. 1.

Under the new policy—a direct result of the Senate hearings—member companies will be required to tell a consumer before he buys an insurance policy that medical or other information about him may be forwarded to MIB, and in turn to other carriers.

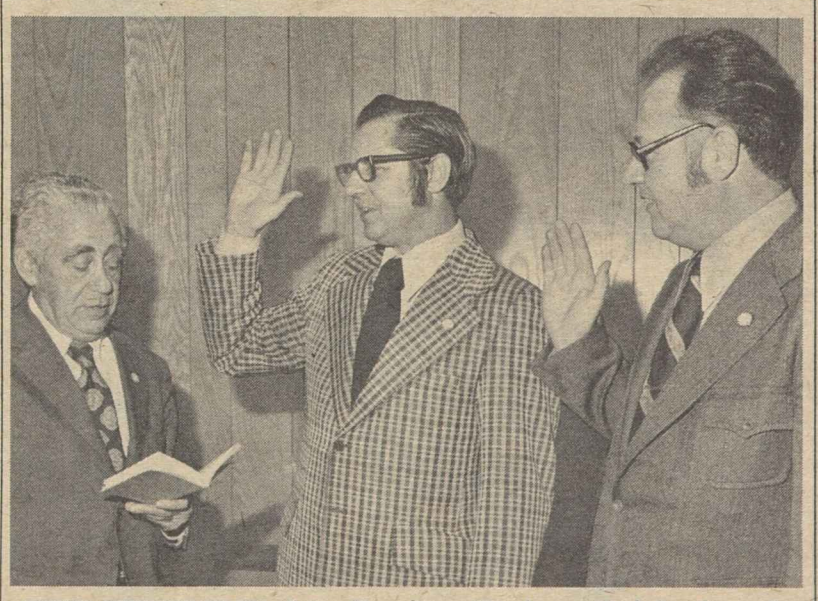
The bureau agreed also to give a consumer the right to find out what information is in his MIB file, and to correct any inaccuracies as provided by the Fair Credit Reporting Act.

While the bureau's new disclosure practices approach reforms called for by Proxmire last fall, the Wisconsin senator said he will still seek a law requiring such disclosures by bureau members as well as the insurance firms that are not served by MIB.

The Proxmire hearings revealed MIB has what it calls an "official code of impairments." Often enough, these so-called impairments have nothing to do with a prospective policyholder's health status. They include personal finances, "inadequate personality," participation in hazardous sports such as polo or scuba diving, and "sexual deviation."

Such personal data come from forms filled out by individuals applying for insurance coverage who have no idea it will be made available to MIB and its members.

Pennsylvania Insurance Commissioner Herbert Denenberg, calling MIB's operations an infringement of personal liberty, has ordered firms in his state to halt the distribution of confidential data.



NEW PRESIDENT of the Furniture Workers, Carl Scarbrough, and Sec.-Treas. Lowell Daily, right, are sworn in by President-Emeritus Morris Pizer. Scarbrough, formerly secretary-treasurer, succeeded the late Fred Fulford.

UFW Elects Scarbrough as New President

New York — Carl Scarbrough, secretary-treasurer of the Furniture Workers since 1970, was elected president by the union's executive board to succeed the late Fred Fulford.

The board also elected Lowell Daily as the union's secretary-treasurer. Daily has been a district director in the Michigan area for the past 12 years.

Scarbrough, 38, had served as southern regional director of the UFW before he took over the secretary-treasurer's post four years ago.

He became active in the UFW in Tennessee at an early age. Scarbrough was only 26 years old when he was elected president of UFW Local 282 in Memphis. During his tenure, the local grew from a membership of 300 to nearly 2,000.

Daily, 46, was appointed a full-time organizer for the union at age 28.

UFW President-Emeritus Morris Pizer, who swore in the new officers, said the young leadership team would prove beneficial to the union's activities in organizing and in "bigger and better contracts." He commended the executive board on its selection of Scarbrough and Daily.

Merger Approved:

Cigar Makers Close Labor History Era

(Continued from Page 1)

in 1856. A convention of representatives from local unions of several U.S. cities met in New York during the Civil War and on June 21, 1864, formed the Cigar Makers National Union of the United States.

Andrew J. Zeitler, a delegate from Albany, N.Y., was elected the first president. But a short time later, Zeitler became a Union Army soldier and was killed in action.

With the addition of cigar makers from Canada, the union's name was changed in 1867 to the Cigar Makers International Union of America.

One of the early members of the union was Samuel Gompers, who went on to become the first president of the American Federation of Labor when it was formed in 1886. As a member of Cigar Makers Local 15 and later as president of Local 144, Gompers held card Number 1 in the union.

The Cigar Makers were pioneers in organized labor's battle for a shorter working day. At the union's 1866 convention in Baltimore, delegates adopted a resolution calling for an eight-hour day.

By May 1, 1886, the workday was reduced to eight hours at all factories covered by Cigar Makers' agreements.

In 1874, the Cigar Makers came up with another first—the union label, which was used as a symbol to indicate that their cigars were made under decent working conditions and to combat the sale of cigars made in sweatshops at poor wages.

Membership in the international grew to nearly 70,000 in the early 1920s even as machine-made cigars began to cut down on the workforce of the industry.

The merger grew out of the cooperative relationship developed between the two unions earlier this year when the RWDSU came to the assistance of the Cigar Makers in rebuffing a raid by the unaffiliated Distributive Workers in Jacksonville, Fla.

Director Alan Kistler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services observed that the merger meets a need for unity to better serve union members. He noted that while traditions are important, the labor movement assigns a higher priority to people and how best they can be served.

Heaps said the immediate target of the RWDSU staff will be to improve the welfare benefits of the incoming Cigar Makers in negotiating with their employers for a retirement program.

Under the RWDSU pension plan, Heaps said that Cigar Makers would qualify for pensions of $60 a month after 27 weeks on the basis of employers paying 5 cents an hour per worker to the union's retirement fund. Subsequent contract agreements will increase the pension benefits for the Cigar Makers in future years, he added.

He also stressed the need to step up organizing activities in the cigar industry, particularly focusing on "runaway" firms now operating in Puerto Rico.

Delegates approved by acclamation an increase in monthly dues from the current $3 to $6 to conform with the dues structure of the RWDSU.

Mario Azpeitia, president of the Cigar Makers for the past 25 years, is retiring and will serve as a special consultant to the RWDSU staff.

The merger agreement will be formalized by the RWDSU executive board in April and the union's convention in June.



MERGER AGREEMENT of the Cigar Makers with the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union is acknowledged with the congratulations of AFL-CIO Organization & Field Services Director Alan Kistler to CMIU President Mario Azpeitia, left, and RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, right.

Profits Jump 27 Percent to $70.5 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

October-December period ran at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $72 billion, up seven-tenths of 1 percent from the $71.5 billion pace of the third quarter of the year.

Before taxes, corporate profits in the last quarter of 1973 actually fell $900 million, or about 8 percent from the previous three months, to an adjusted annual rate of $128.1 billion.

"Manufacturing profits declined about $1 billion," the Commerce Dept. reported. "Profits also declined in the transportation, communication and public utilities group, and in wholesale trade."

However, income from foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations increased "substantially," and profits of financial institutions continued to rise, the Commerce Dept. said.

Corporate taxes in the last quarter of 1973 were estimated at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $56 billion compared with $57.6 billion in the third quarter of the year.

3-30-74

'Well, I See You Got Yours!'



25 Unions Press for Wage Equity In Nonferrous Metals Bargaining

Tucson, Ariz.—The Steelworkers and 24 other unions with members employed in the nation's nonferrous metals industry announced they will seek a common wage scale that reflects "equal pay for equal work" in contract talks with the industry this spring.

"We call for the installation of a common job classification system in the nonferrous industry, which uses the same wage and salary rates for the same job classes," the unions said in detailing their bargaining proposals at a three-day meeting of the National Nonferrous Industry Conference here.

The conference is made up of representatives from each of the 25 unions involved in the negotiations. Collectively, the unions represent some 50,000 employes of the Big Four copper firms — American Smelting & Refining, Anaconda, Kennecott and Phelps Dodge—and other copper companies with contracts expiring this year.

The Steelworkers, the largest of the 25 unions, represents about 37,000 of these 50,000 employes. In addition, the union coalition represents thousands of other workers covered by pacts at other nonferrous metals companies in the United States and Canada. Most of the contracts expire on June 30.

Steelworkers Vice President John S. Johns, chairman of the Tucson conference, told delegates the coordinated effort of unions involved in prior negotiations with the aluminum and container industries achieved unprecedented gains. He predicted the same type of unity would work toward a similar end in the nonferrous industry.

A policy statement issued by the conference noted that, along with a common wage structure, the unions would seek to continue to upgrade craft and skilled production rates to the levels that prevail in the basic steel aluminum and container industries.

"And we must eliminate the geographical differentials which exist among plants of some companies, and between companies," the statement added.

As for an increase in wages, the conference called for "major changes" this year—changes dictated by "continued rampant inflation" in the economies of the United States, Canada and the rest of the world.

"We must have a very substantial wage and salary increase, both general and in the rate step intervals, which will reflect increases in productivity in the industry, the sharp rise in the cost of living which was not fully compensated for during the current agreements, and the far too-compressed wage structure in the industry," the policy statement declared.

The statement said the unions will seek "a significantly front-loaded wage package" along the lines of that negotiated earlier this year in the aluminum and container industries.

Other bargaining proposals of the conference call for improvement in current cost-of-living clauses to obtain full protection against rising prices, a substantial increase in basic pension levels, annual cost-of-living adjustments for retirees, master agreements for each union and common termination dates for all contracts of the multi-plant companies in the industry.

On the need for pension improvements, the conference policy statement noted that, "if the situation has been morally reprehensible in other industries, it is doubly so in the nonferrous industry."

"The nonferrous industry for the past 25 years has lagged behind other major industries," the statement pointed out. "Industries with far lower rates of profit have treated their retirees far more generously."

Other priority goals set by the conference include:

- Job and income security against layoffs, short weeks and permanent loss of job due to permanent disability, retirement and death.
- Extended vacations similar to those enjoyed by employes in the steel, aluminum and container industries, as well as in other manufacturing industries. Extended, sabbatical leaves once each five years make possible "a renewal of health and strength that is not possible to achieve in a relatively short annual vacation," the statement said.
- Liberalization of the current regular vacation program.
- A shorter workweek without reduction in pay.
- A full union shop where permitted by law and an agency shop in other states.
- Protection against earnings loss when plants or departments are forced to shut down because of mandatory governmental air or water pollution standards or energy shortages.
- Major insurance improvements, including a comprehensive dental care program and an increase in life insurance coverage to 200 percent of annual earnings.

The conference established a steering committee with authority to extend existing agreements, recommend the holding of union and membership strike authorizations, recommend the approval of a pattern settlement and to approve or reject subsequent settlements.

AFL-CIO affiliates involved in the 1974 coordinated bargaining, in addition to the USWA, are the Machinists, Carpenters, Sheet Metal Workers, United Transportation Union, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Plumbers, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Painters, Office & Professional Employes, Laborers, Molders, Operating Engineers, Chemical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Maintenance of Way Employes, Bricklayers, Railway Carmen, Iron Workers, and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Unaffiliated unions involved are the Locomotive Engineers, Auto Workers, Teamsters, United Electrical Workers and the International Guards Union of America.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, April 6, 1974 | 7 | No. 14

Building Trades Spurred To 'Crucial Election' Role



NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. opens in Washington with nearly 4,000 delegates on hand, representing affiliated unions and councils. BCTD President Frank Bonadio briefs the delegates on labor's goals in Congress.

Wholesale Prices In New Surge

By James M. Shevis

The government's wholesale price index rose another 1.3 percent in March primarily because of "substantial" price increases for fuels, metals and other industrial commodities, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. It was the fifth steep monthly rise in a row in the index.

Prices of farm products and processed foods and feeds fell following three straight months of increases. However, the decline was not enough to offset the large price rises among a broad range of industrials.

The latest jump in wholesale prices pushed the WPI to 154.5 percent of its 1967 base, 19.1 percent higher than a year earlier. Wholesale price increases usually are passed on to consumers at the retail level in a matter of weeks.

Twelve of the 15 major commodity groups measured by the index moved up from February to March. Only the two related to agriculture products were lower, and one—hides, skins, leather and related products—was unchanged.

The industrial commodities index, which most economists view as a key measure of inflation, rose 2.9 percent over the month, the second highest monthly increase for this component since 1946.

Metals and fuels accounted for more than half of the rise in industrial prices but, as BLS acknowledged in its report, "increases among other industrial commodities were widespread." The industrial commodities index rose 1.3 percent in February. The March increase has been exceeded only once—last November when it climbed 3.2 percent over the previous month.

The metals group made the largest contribution to the jump in industrial prices, about 28 percent. Fuels accounted for another 25 percent.

Prices also were "higher on average" for apparel, manmade fiber, cotton and miscellaneous textile products, and for textile housefurnishings, BLS said. Wool products were lower.

The farm products index dropped 4.2 percent, almost entirely because of lower prices for livestock, grains, raw cotton, eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables and live poultry. A decline of 1 percent for processed foods and feeds prin-

(Continued on Page 8)

N.Y. Transit Pact Includes C-O-L Clause

New York — The Transport Workers, determined to secure some protection against inflation for its members, negotiated a new contract for 37,000 New York subway and bus workers providing a 14 percent wage increase over two years plus a cost-of-living escalator clause—a first for New York City public employes.

The settlement came only hours before the old 27-month agreement between TWU Local 100 and the Transit Authority expired at midnight on Apr. 1. Workers had authorized the union's leadership to

(Continued on Page 3)

Congress Urged to Push Emergency Jobless Aid

Every worker left jobless by cutbacks related to fuel shortages should be entitled to emergency unemployment insurance, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

The federation's testimony was presented to the Senate Finance Committee by AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman and to the House Commerce Committee by Legislative Rep. Clinton Fair.

Its emphasis was on the need for swift assistance to workers who lose their jobs, regardless of whether they normally would be eligible for state unemployment insurance payments.

Bills sponsored by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) and Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) would employ procedures similar to those used to help workers who are left jobless by national disasters, the AFL-CIO noted. They also would provide payments if needed until July 1, 1975, even if a worker used up his state unemployment benefits.

The federation's testimony, presented on behalf of Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, stressed that energy-related shortages aren't limited to the direct effect of fuel shortages.

"Employment is being affected not only by shortages—real or contrived—but also by the impact of staggering price increases on consumer buying patterns," the AFL-CIO noted.

It cited government reports of between 125,000 and 200,000 jobs lost as a direct result of energy

(Continued on Page 6)

'Errors' Laid to Aides:

Tax Findings Deal New Blow to Nixon

By David L. Perlman

Two scrupulously nonpartisan investigations confirmed that President Nixon owes nearly half a million dollars in back taxes and interest, but the White House insisted that any "errors" that crept into his tax returns were the fault of others.

The President, already facing the strong possibility of impeachment, agreed to pay the money that the Internal Revenue Service said he owes the government.

The bill of $432,000 in taxes due since 1969, plus interest, was close to the conclusion of the staff of the House-Senate Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation—the panel that Nixon had asked "to resolve these issues to the full satisfaction of the American people." The committee staff said Nixon owed $444,000 in back taxes, plus $32,000 interest.

While Nixon examined and signed each of the disputed tax returns, an official White House statement sought to absolve him of all responsibility.

Any "errors" in the tax returns, the White House said, "were made by those to whom he delegated the responsibility for preparing his return and were made without his knowledge and without his approval."

In tone, it was the same response the White House has made in each of the Watergate and related scandals that has broken on the Nixon Administration, with the blame falling on "overzealous" associates of the President.

In all major areas, the findings of IRS and the professional staff of the congressional committee bear out the analysis that had been made last January by the AFL-CIO.

At that time, AFL-CIO President George Meany noted that Nixon's 1970 tax payment of $792.81 was the same as would have been paid then by a worker with three dependents who earned $8,250. The President's 1971 payment of $878.03 put him in the same class as a family with a $9,250 income.

Meany warned then that "the fact that the President combed the tax laws for loopholes sets an example

(Continued on Page 8)

Domestic 'Chaos' Hit By Meany

AFL-CIO President George Meany blistered the Nixon Administration for plunging the nation into economic "chaos" and urged the trade union movement to "more effective political action," starting with this year's congressional campaign.

The American people as a whole—not just labor—have lost confidence in Nixon, Meany said in a speech to the national legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

He asked "more support for COPE" in the "crucial elections" this year and in 1976 so that the labor movement can play a major role "in giving America back to its people."

Nearly 4,000 delegates from local and state building trades unions and councils came from all areas of the nation to meet with their congressmen and senators in support of labor's legislative goals.

Frank Bonadio, president of the department, asked the delegates to take the message to Capitol Hill that "we are absolutely against the continuation of wage controls" in the construction industry or in the economy as a whole.

The unanimous recommendation of the presidents of the department's affiliated unions, he said, is to let the Economic Stabilization Act expire as scheduled on Apr. 30.

Meany told the conference that the AFL-CIO's position is that "we want the controls ended and we want them ended now."

He ripped into the five-year record of President Nixon—his 1969 promise to curb inflation without increasing unemployment and the

(Continued on Page 7)

New Consumer Unit Approved by House

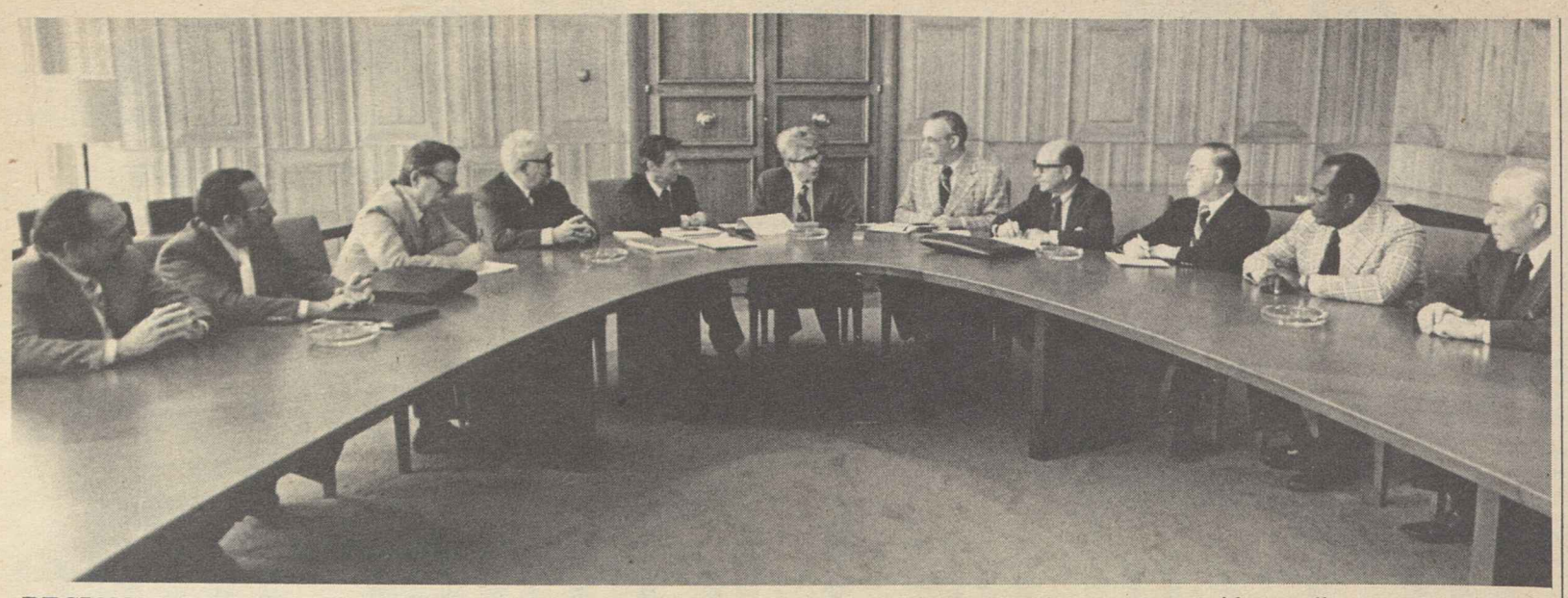
The House voted to set up a new federal agency to represent consumer interests—a goal long sought by the AFL-CIO. On a key 223-176 vote, it rejected a substitute bill backed by business groups and most House Republicans. The substitute would have weakened the powers of the new Consumer Protection Agency.

The bill sent to the Senate would give the agency the right to intervene on behalf of consumer interests in any action before a federal agency, including regulatory agencies.

It could even take another government agency to court to challenge either an action or inaction. The consumer agency would also be authorized to evaluate complaints from consumers and sponsor research in such areas as product testing.

The legislation emerged from the House Government Operations Committee as a compromise between an Administration-supported bill that had been introduced in the previous Congress by Chairman Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) and Rep. Frank Horton (R-N.Y.), and a mea-

(Continued on Page 8)



REGIONAL DIRECTORS of the revamped AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services meet at federation headquarters. From left are Michael Mann, Region VII; James Sala, Region V; Nicholas Kurko, Region IV; Franklin Murphy, Region VIII, Alan Kistler, department director; Bert Seidman, director of social security; Donald Slaiman, deputy department director; William Gilbert, Region VI; Woodrow G. Pendergrass, Region II; Walter Waddy, Region III, and Daniel J. Healy, Region I.

New Regional Directors Map Broader Role

Regional directors of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services met in Washington for a three-day conference to discuss and coordinate plans for their expanded role in the revamped operations of the department.

The first phase of the reorganization went into effect Apr. 1 with the consolidation of 18 regions into eight. The eight regional directors held sessions with AFL-CIO President George Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and departmental directors at the federation's headquarters.

The field operations of the department are being reshaped to provide a full range of AFL-CIO services in the geographical regions.

Alan Kistler, organizing and field services director, announced the retirement of three directors who headed regional operations under the old 18-region arrangement. They are Delmond Garst of old Region XV, Daniel V. Flanagan of Region XXII and Agustin Benitez of Region XXIII.

Garst had been director of the region that included Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska since the merger of the AFL-CIO. Earlier, he had served on the executive board of the Auto Workers and as a regional director of the CIO.

Flanagan had been a regional director of the AFL and later of the AFL-CIO on the West Coast for the past 33 years. He had been a member of the Machinists since 1936.

Benitez, a member of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in New York, joined the AFL-CIO organizing staff in 1958 to head the regional office in Puerto Rico.

60% of Delegates Favor Impeachment

Pittsburgh—More than 60 percent of the delegates canvassed at the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO's convention here said they believe President Nixon should be impeached. Another 30 percent said he should resign.

The delegates' views were expressed in the form of a ballot containing four responses. A little over 9 percent said the President should fill out his term, while a negligible five-tenths of 1 percent offered no opinion.

More than 75 percent of the respondents also said their confidence and trust in the federal government over the past year has diminished.

Pennsylvania Jobless Aid Bill Signed at AFL-CIO Convention

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Gov. Milton J. Shapp, appearing as a speaker at the State AFL-CIO's 15th annual convention, used the occasion to sign into law a bill extending unemployment insurance benefits to 39 weeks.

Affixing his signature at the podium, Shapp told the 2,300 delegates to the Mar. 26-29 gathering, "It is vital that this legislation be on the books."

"We could be heading for a serious downturn in the economy and increased unemployment."

While most other states grant eligible workers jobless benefits for 26 weeks and extend them for another 13 weeks during periods of high unemployment, Pennsylvania allows 30 weeks of regular benefits and—until Shapp signed the measure—had no provision for extended benefits.

Under the new law, eligible workers may receive added benefits when the jobless rate for workers covered by state-insured programs reaches 4 percent. Pennsylvania's rate is well above that mark. The law is retroactive to the week ended Mar. 2.

Worker health and safety—now "flagrantly ignored" by the federal government, Pennsylvania Sec. of Labor and Industry Paul J. Smith charged—also highlighted convention action.

Smith declared the federal government is ignoring Pennsylvania workers' right to safe and healthy working conditions, as spelled out in the 1970 Occupational Safety & Health Act, while the rate of injury and death continues to climb.

"The number of workers who suffered lost-time injuries in Pennsylvania last year went up by 18 percent over the previous year, even though the number of people working increased by only 3 percent," Smith noted.

Delegates passed a resolution urging the Labor Dept. to assign more OSHA inspectors to Pennsylvania to implement the federal law. They also asked Gov. Shapp to initiate a suit against Labor Sec. Peter Brennan to show cause why more inspectors have not been assigned.

Other convention speakers included Al Barkan, the director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education; Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.), who has been endorsed by the State AFL-CIO for re-election; two Pennsylvania Congressmen, Rep. John Heinz (R) and newly-elected John P. Murtha (D); and President Murray Finley of the Clothing Workers.

Finley expressed his appreciation to all who helped during the successful 21-month strike and boycott against Farah.

One of the 268 resolutions adopted voiced support for the newly formed Coalition of Labor Union Women, and called for full cooperation with the organization.

Another resolution supported the Wire Service local of the Newspaper Guild in its current strike against United Press International. Others dealt with consumer protection, wage controls, national health security, tax reform and scores of other subjects.

The top four officers of the state organization were re-elected without opposition to four-year terms. They are President Harry Boyer, Executive Vice President Michael Johnson, Sec. Harry Block and Treas. Robert McIntyre.

Meany Backs UPI Strikers On Wage Goal

Newspaper Guild members striking United Press International have the unqualified support of the AFL-CIO and the entire labor movement, Federation President George Meany told Guild leaders.

In a letter to Guild President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Meany said that the wage improvements, job protection and benefits the Wire Service Guild members are seeking seem entirely reasonable.

He said these goals are "indeed, modest in the light of galloping inflation and soaring profitability in the news industry."

A further expression of support for the strikers was issued by President I. W. Abel of the Industrial Union Dept.

Abel said "it is difficult to understand why the management of UPI—which prides itself on keeping up with the news—would try to force its employes to a wage settlement that is both outdated and unrealistic."

The Wire Service Guild members walked out of the UPI bureaus across the country Mar. 18 after management ignored the union's proposal for a 10 percent annual wage increase over two years.

UPI staffers were earning $300 a week under their expired contract, which is as much as $100 less than news employes earn on daily newspapers in many major cities.

Meany said that the AFL-CIO has cut off its normal flow of news and information to the UPI and that no UPI strikebreaker would be admitted into the building or to news conferences.

He said similar action is expected from all AFL-CIO affiliates, departments, and state and local bodies.

Stage Employes' Leader Richard Walsh Retires

Columbus, O.—Richard F. Walsh has retired as president of the Theatrical Stage Employes—the post to which he was elected in 1941 and re-elected at every biennial convention since then.

His successor is Walter F. Diehl, who just a few days earlier had been elected to a vice presidential vacancy after having served as assistant president. Diehl, 67, was business agent of a Boston IATSE local before joining the international staff.

Walsh, 74, remains an AFL-CIO vice president and president of the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

He began as an apprentice electrician in a Brooklyn theater in 1917 and received his journeyman's card in Stage Employes Local 4 after service in the Navy during World War I.

By 1924, he was president of his local—an office he held most of the years until 1959. He was elected a vice president of the IATSE in 1934.

Walsh announced his retirement to the IATSE executive board which was meeting in Columbus. He told the board that failing eyesight had motivated his decision.

Diehl, who will fill out the unexpired term, started as a projectionist in 1927. He had studied business administration at Northeastern University and also had attended classes at the Boston Catholic Labor Guild.

Diehl had been elected vice president to fill the vacancy left by the earlier resignation of Michael Sweeney. His further promotion resulted in the election of John J. Ryan, president of IATSE Local 22 in Washington, D.C., to the vice presidency.

Also named a vice president was J. E. Johnson of Local 330 in Fort Worth, Tex., who replaced the late Eddie Miller. In another shift, the IATSE board named William Daniels of Atlanta a trustee.

AFGE Suit Challenges State Dept. Job Limbo

The Government Employes have filed suit in federal court in Washington, D.C., to eliminate a State Dept. personnel practice that the union charges has put hundreds of workers in a state of limbo called "overcomplement" status, and deprived them of most of their rights as federal employes.

Such "overcomplement" employes continue to perform their regular duties, and draw the same pay. However, their rights are frozen in such areas as promotion, job upgrading and advancement of their careers.

"There is no procedure for overcomplement employes to challenge their status in any law or regulation since there is no such status defined in any law or regulation," AFGE President Clyde M. Webber notes.

The class action, filed by the union's Legal Rights Fund in behalf of two AFGE members and AFGE Local 1534, challenges the constitutional and statutory bases for the practice.

While unable to give an exact figure, Webber said he has been informed "there have been times recently when the number of 'overcomplement' General Service employes may have been as high as 350 and at the present time there are more than 140 employes in this status."

Webber charged the practice of placing employes in "overcomplement" status deprives them of their rights to due process.

"Due process involves more than the right to pay," Webber noted. "It involves the right to invoke procedures regarding promotion, classification, area of competition, reductions-in-force.

"The category of 'overcomplement' frustrates and disregards the statutes of classification, veterans' preference and administrative procedures."

The AFGE suit asks the court to declare the "overcomplement trickery" illegal, and to restore proper status, back pay and other rights union members have lost to the practice.

Longshoremen Outline Goals In Pact Talks

New York — The Longshoremen's national wage-scale committee opened negotiations on a new master contract covering longshoremen and allied crafts from Maine to Texas.

ILA President Thomas W. Gleason noted the bargaining sessions were beginning well in advance of the Sept. 30 expiration date of the current contract and said he was optimistic all issues could be resolved without a strike.

Gleason, the union's chief negotiator, said bargaining will center on wages, social insurance programs, pension and other fringe benefits. He said the 300-member bargaining committee also has listed on the agenda the subject of the effects of ship containerization on jobs.

JLC Honors Floyd Smith:

Meany Hits 'Fraud' In One-Way Detente

New York—The Nixon-Kissinger-Brezhnev arrangement of detente, paved with one-way American concessions to the Soviet Union, may be a prelude to further Communist imperialism, AFL-CIO President George Meany told the Jewish Labor Committee.

Meany said the world got a sample of "this fraud called detente" last October before the Arabs started the Yom Kippur war armed with Soviet weapons and Soviet-trained Arab personnel.

Speaking at a JLC dinner honoring President Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists, Meany said that the Russian detente has become a facade for war. Meany presented the JLC's National Trade Union Council Human Rights award to Smith.

Smith told the JLC that he was accepting the human rights award on behalf of the countless men and women "who have fought and sacrificed and suffered to advance the cause of human rights within and through the Machinists union."

Smith warned that human rights are also being abused in the United States because of the Nixon Administration's unfair economic policies.

"As long as the right to earn a decent living is one of the basic of all human rights, and as long as that right can be threatened by corporate-controlled government, the labor movement's fight for human rights will and must continue," he declared.

Meany said that the style of detente the world has today was not the idea of President Nixon, nor that of Sec. of State Henry Kissinger. He said the arrangement was conceived by Soviet Communist Party Chairman Leonid Brezhnev.

"He dropped the cold war for detente because it was not productive from the Soviet point of view," Meany declared. "He didn't drop it in the interest of world peace, nor in the interest of his partners in detente."

The Arab oil embargo that came with the attack on Israel was, however, inspired "by our partners in detente," Meany noted.

Another phase of that detente is the export of American capital and technology to the Soviet Union by American corporations working through the Export-Import Bank, he pointed out. The cost of that exported technology, Meany stressed, is paid for by American taxpayers.

With a $500 million loan from the Export-Import Bank, the Soviets will finance truck plants and machine tool projects that could easily be converted to the production of military hardware, Meany warned.

He expressed concern that there is no sound reasoning behind the unilateral concessions the United States has made to the Soviets.

As an alternative, he suggested: "Let's use the method we use at the collective bargaining table. Sure we give, but we get in return."

Meany said that a basic question in dealing with the Soviet Union is its repression of human rights, including the right of its Jewish citizens to emigrate, even though the USSR has signed the United Nations convention guaranteeing those rights.

Talks Begin On National Clothing Pact

New York—The Clothing Workers initiated talks on a new contract for members employed in the men's and boys' wear industry and a first meeting was held here with representatives of the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U.S.A.

More than 700 manufacturers of men's and boys' clothing will be affected by the settlement.

The proposals of the union for the more than 125,000 members covered by the pact that expires May 31 include a substantial wage increase with cost-of-living protection and a package of benefits, with increased pensions, a national health maintenance organization program, additional holidays and vacation time, and other improvements.

The ACWA negotiators, headed by President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, supported the union's demand for a sizable wage increase by pointing to the rising cost of living which has caused hardships to workers, particularly in the clothing industry.

The wages of clothing workers, the negotiators said, are not keeping pace with the cost of living because of the impact of inflation.

Watergate Is Too Much For Meany to Talk About

New York—Recent advice of White House spokesmen that Americans should stop talking about Watergate and instead look to President Nixon's "great domestic and foreign achievements" brought instant results.

AFL-CIO President George Meany heeded the suggestion during an address to the Jewish Labor Committee when he said:

"Tonight, I am going to have nothing to say about Watergate; nothing to say about the tapes—the tapes that were, and the tapes that were not, the tapes that never were.

"I am not going to talk about the right of privacy. I am not going to talk about gaps. I am not going to talk about acrobatic secretaries who made mistakes in transcribing tapes.

"I am not going to talk about corruption at the highest level of our government. I am not going to talk about an 'enemies' list. I am not going to talk about the presidential espionage squad. Nothing about bribery, perjury, extortion.

"Nothing. No sir, none of that. Five years, five years of Watergate is surely enough."



HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD of the Jewish Labor Committee is presented to President Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists by AFL-CIO President George Meany in New York. In the background, from left, are Charles Zimmerman, chairman of the JLC's National Trades Union Council; President Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing Workers, and Murray Gross, award dinner co-chairman.

Anti-Labor Moves Lose In House School Aid Bill

Two blatantly anti-labor amendments were soundly defeated by the House when it passed its version of federal school aid legislation.

Rep. Philip M. Crane (R-Ill.) carried the flag for the National Right to Work Committee with an amendment to deny federal aid to any school system with a union shop or agency shop contract.

Crane's amendment was beaten, 308-95.

Rep. David C. Treen (R-La.) then proposed a variation on the "yellow-dog contract" that has been forbidden to employers in private industry since the Norris-LaGuardia Act in 1932.

Treen wanted to deny federal aid to a school system that did not have individually signed pledges from all its teachers promising not to engage in "strikes, work stoppages or slowdowns."

The House squelched that proposal by voice vote.

Only two major changes were made during the House debate in the bill that had been sent to the floor by its Education & Labor Committee.

From labor's standpoint, there was a plus in the 276-129 vote to extend for the full three years of the legislation the impact aid program to compensate school districts attended by large numbers of children of military families or federal employes. President Nixon wanted to end the program and the committee had proposed a one-year extension.

But the House insisted on a rigid, constitutionally questionable curb on busing to achieve desegregation—a position the Senate refused to accept last year.

In another area of sharp difference with an education aid bill that has been approved by the Senate Labor & Welfare Committee, the House changed the formula for distributing federal funds earmarked for compensatory education for children in schools serving large numbers of poor families.

The definition of poverty was at issue, and the version adopted by the House would have the effect of penalizing New York and other states that provide welfare assistance above the barest poverty level.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council had opposed any change in fund allocations that would result in cuts in existing programs and termed the House formula "the latest adverse effect of presidential vetoes and threats of vetoes."

An attempt to substitute a compromise formula that would be coupled with assurance that no county would receive less in federal funds than it did last year was rejected, 326-87.

No effort was made on the House floor to alter a consolidation of various categorical programs in the direction of the Administration's revenue-sharing goals. The Senate committee bill, however, would continue funding the separate programs at current spending levels, but allow greater flexibility with money appropriated above the past pattern. The AFL-CIO has indicated its support for continued separate funding for innovative programs aimed at educational enrichment.

President Nixon praised the House bill as "a step in the right direction toward more community and state control" over schools and endorsed its curb on busing.

He has threatened to veto the Senate bill if it emerges as the final form of the legislation.

N.Y. Transit Pact Includes C-O-L Clause

(Continued from Page 1)

take whatever action was necessary, including a strike, to reach a satisfactory settlement.

TWU President Matthew Guinan, who led the union's negotiating team, had made it clear from the start of the bargaining that a cost-of-living clause was a "must." Guinan cited a 16.4 percent rise in living costs during the period the old contract was in force, and argued workers had to have protection against future erosion of their wages due to inflation.

The TWU pact covers bus and subway operators and maintenance workers. They are expected to complete voting on the new contract over the next two weeks.

Another 2,000 bus operators in Queens and Staten Island represented by the Amalgamated Transit Union are voting on a similar agreement reached at the same time.

The new pacts provide for direct wage boosts of 6 percent as of Apr. 1, another 3 percent on Dec. 1, and an additional 5 percent next Apr. 1. The total 14 percent increase comes out to 15.75 percent when compounded.

The cost-of-living clause calls for a 1-cent an hour increase whenever the metropolitan area consumer price index rises four-tenths of 1 percent.

The clause takes effect on Apr. 1, 1975. An initial adjustment would become payable on July 1, 1975, based on any rise in the CPI from Apr. 1 through June 30. The second adjustment would be made on Jan. 1, 1976, based on the CPI's performance during the previous six months.

The transit pact, reached with the help of a mediation panel, also provided:

- An increase in the night differential from 6 to 10 percent between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., effective on Apr. 1, 1975.
- A $50 increase in employer contribution to workers' health and welfare trusts, raising the annual contribution from $250 to $300.
- An increase in the meal allowance from $2.25 to $3.

New Health Care Bill To Get Careful Review

The AFL-CIO will judge the new national health insurance bill that has been introduced by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) by the same standard it has applied to the original Kennedy-Griffiths health security bill and other alternative proposals.

Labor's yardstick, AFL-CIO President George Meany said, is "the best achievable program, based on the proposition that Americans deserve and must have complete medical care as a matter of right and must never be denied this right because of cost."

The earlier Kennedy-Griffiths bill has been a major AFL-CIO legislative goal for more than four years. Labor campaigned for its enactment, Meany said, as the best way "to achieve high quality medical care for all Americans at a price they can afford."

The new Kennedy-Mills bill incorporates some features of President Nixon's health care proposal which Meany termed "a measure designed to aid the insurance companies and the doctors."

Meany said the AFL-CIO study of the new proposal will be made in consultation with the Committee for National Health Insurance, the coalition of which the AFL-CIO is a part. The AFL-CIO Executive Council, he said, will then "prepare and publish a comprehensive analysis of this new measure and our conclusions as to whether it merits support."

While the AFL-CIO has respect for both Kennedy and Mills, Meany said, "we must make our own judgment" on the merits of their new bill.

A similar statement was issued by Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock in his role as chairman of the Committee for National Health Insurance.

Woodcock promised a careful review of the new bill to pinpoint its strengths and weaknesses, but stressed that the earlier health security bill "is the only proposal we have thus far seen which measures up fully to the needs and aspirations of the American people."

To Reclaim America

THREE YEARS will have passed since the Occupational Safety & Health Act became effective. The Nixon Administration, in spite of all of its rhetoric about how important this law was to workers and how high a priority it would have in its implementation, has managed to distort the policies of this act, to starve its budgets, water down its enforcement, and spend its time and money principally in devising new ways of dismantling the federal controls and handing them back to the states where they were in the first place.

The states' ineptness was the reason for the federal act. So we find OSHA disgracefully abdicating federal enforcement responsibility, giving it back to the states, and this is making second-class citizens in every state where these plans—federally approved plans—are in operation.

This situation has reached the point where it has become apparent that the Nixon Administration is returning the Occupational Safety & Health program to the point where it was before the act was passed—controlled by the states, with weak-kneed programs, unabated continuation of deaths, injuries and illnesses to our members.

This is why the AFL-CIO legal department brought suit in a federal court against the Secretary of Labor to prevent any further approval of state plans now under review or further operation of those already approved until he changes his policies and guidelines to conform with the law.

We have to hold the line against this Administration's attempt to weaken the Occupational Safety & Health Act. We want twice as many inspectors and industrial hygienists as we have now and we want drastic cuts in money earmarked for these ineffectual state programs. We need more funds for manpower, standards development and statistical services. This is another area, at this present time, where we have to look to Congress for help.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE as a whole have lost confidence—completely lost confidence—in the national Administration—not just the labor people.

We have a national Administration at the top in a state of chaos, and where do we go? Where do we go with our problems? Well, we must go where we have always had to go and it's more important today than ever before. We must go to the Congress and that's why you're here; that's what a legislative conference is all about.

And more and more, in the months ahead, we're going to need the cooperation of Congress to meet the problems that are facing our people and are facing the American people as a whole.

What does this add up to? Well, let me tell you very simply. It adds up to more effective political action on the part of the trade union movement. It adds up to more support for COPE in the crucial elections that are coming up in 1974. We must get going first in 1974 and then again in 1976, so that we, as a group of Americans, millions strong, representing America's workers, can play our part in giving America back to its people.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry

Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, April 6, 1974 No. 14

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

Phase V



A Word Edgewise:

Democrats Should Heed Advice On Rebuilding Old Coalition

I FIRST BECAME ACQUAINTED with Father Greeley, who heads the Center for the Study of American Pluralism in Chicago, when I read his superb, caustic, loving study of the American Irish: "That Most Distressful Nation." There was a section in which I was convinced he was doing a biographical analysis of my father and wrote him a letter suggesting he stick to his own family. He replied, indicating politely that I was suffering from typical Irish paranoia, and we took it, amicably, from there. Now he has brought out a handbook for the Democratic Party: "Building Coalitions: American Politics in the 1970s" (New Viewpoints).

The key to understanding Greeley's position is to realize that, while he is dedicated to his priestly vocation, he does not confuse the care of souls with winning elections. Politics should be inspired by high ideals, but a politician who confuses the United States of America with the City of God is in for a shock.

One of my favorite political anecdotes makes the point succinctly: When a Boston Irish ward leader in the 1850s heard Thoreau's statement that "one man and God are a majority," he observed, "Maybe in Concord. But not in Ward 8; God isn't registered here."

Greeley's conclusion is in the same tradition: "The radical says that everything about America is bad; the conservative says that practically everything is good. . . . The radical sees eternal damnation for America; the conservative says 'love it or leave it,' and Philip Berrigan says you can't love it without leaving it. I say, 'Damn it all, let's win the next election and win it big.'" It should come as no surprise that the conclusion is also the major premise of the book.

So how do we liberal Democrats win the next election? Most of Greeley's book is devoted to answering this question, and it is anything but pious exhortation. The father, among other things, is an extremely sophisticated pollster who has worked for years with the National Opinion Research Center. On the basis of a compelling mass of data, he argues that the first thing the Democrats have to do is rid themselves of a whole set of stereotypes, of inaccurate images that have led them, for example, to exaggerate the "racism" of blue-collar workers and ethnics, the "radicalism" of youth, the reactionary character of appeals for "law and order" and, above all, the extent to which the traditional Democratic coalition has degenerated and collapsed.

In practical terms, what this comes down to is a devastating attack on the McCarthy-McGovern philosophy of politics, on those who lived in a political dreamworld where the young, the black and the poor would carry them to electoral victory. He is particularly caustic about the casual way in which the "new politics" wrote off the trade unions and the Catholic "ethnics," when it was perfectly clear from polling statistics that Democratic victory depended on their behavior in the election. These traditional Democrats would certainly "come home" to a candidate who took them and their problems seriously.

In 1972 they reacted simply and understandably to the elitist sneers of the McGovern constituency: if he didn't want them, they didn't want him. But they made sure the Republicans didn't get their hands on Congress.

In part, this sounds like the Scammon and Wattenberg formulation that any serious Democratic candidate should dive for the center. But Greeley goes beyond this in a most significant way by indicating that the center is not a fixed location, that it "floats." If one looked, for instance, at attitudes towards race relations over a 30-year period, it would immediately become apparent that the "center" has moved several light years to the "left."

THE GOOD POLITICIAN then does not just find out which way the mob is going and follow it. He has an active educational role in changing attitudes. This is not a simple job, but it can be done by a leader who loves his people (as distinct from loving humanity in the abstract) and finds his affection reciprocated.

When Sen. Lyndon Johnson refused to sign the 1956 "Southern Manifesto" denouncing school desegregation, there was some screaming in Texas. But most citizens said to themselves, "Ole Lyndon knows what he's doing—just leave him alone." Johnson knew his customers, and they knew him. Johnson and Greeley would have understood each other—a high compliment in my book.

How to Buy:

New 'Natural' Cereals Ride Profitable Health Food Fads

By Sidney Margolius

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE to pay twice as much for oats combined with various sweetenings and flavorings and sold under another name?

That's what many people now are doing as the result of manipulative TV campaigns that have succeeded in making so-called "100% Natural Cereal" leading sellers despite their extra cost and calories—often 20 to 30 percent more calories for similar nourishment than ordinary cereals.

Already six "natural" cereals have been introduced and more are on the way. They have followed on the popularity of the "granola" cereals which are similar in ingredients, and also often are higher in price and calories than ordinary cereals for the actual nutrients provided.

The granola cereals themselves really are a kind of mild self-fooling product for people who want to eat something "healthy." To show how over-priced the advertised brands of granola cereals are, some of the consumer co-ops sell their own granolas at about the same prices as ordinary cereals.

Most of the "natural" cereals and even the earlier granolas have ordinary oats as their leading ingredient, often with brown sugar as the next ingredient, and with various combinations of rolled wheat and vegetable oil, plus small amounts of chopped nuts, coconut, raisins, nonfat milk and honey. Some of the imported versions also boast they have bits of apple, as though this were some important nutritional blessing.

If the kids and grownups shown sampling these products on TV like them so much it's because of these additional sweetenings. In fact, they may well be considered to be not much more than oat-flavored candy.

The inclusion of such sweetening agents as sugar, corn syrup, honey and cooking oil in various versions of natural and granola cereals is, of course, the reason for their high calorie count. These new presweetened cereals usually have 122 to 130 calories per one-ounce serving compared to 104 to 112 for ordinary unsweetened dry and cooked cereal.

The fact that the sugar is "brown" instead of ordinary refined white sugar does not justify either the higher price or extra calories. Brown sugar has a small amount of calcium and iron, and a trace of B vitamins but not enough to have significant nutritional value.

The "natural" cereals typically cost about twice as much as the basic cereals from which they are blended. Thus, a pound package of "Quaker 100% Natural Cereal" cost 85 to 91 cents (depending on where you buy it). A pound box of Quaker Oats—from the same company—costs 47 to 49 cents.

Even the familiar ready-to-eat oat cereals such as Cheerios cost less, provide more protein per serving, and are lower in calories. It should be noted that calorie content is especially important to adults since the big need in modern life is to get the important nutrients you need without ingesting unnecessary calories.

Our survey found Heartland the lowest-priced of the new "natural" cereals, including Love cereal developed by former hippie hero, Peter Max, which is the costliest we've found. The imported cereals may cost you 95 cents to $1.20 a pound—a lot of money even for cereals boasting that they come "from the good earth."

Watch the net weights, too. Some 10, 11 and 12-ounce packages on the shelf look as big as some that give you 16 ounces for about the same money.

Writers are still talking about the lavish "breakfast party" the Quaker people put on for food editors at an expensive New York restaurant recently. They served "100% Natural Cereal" all right but it was washed down with imported champagne which one authority estimated cost $30 a bottle.

The press party was preceded by the most expensive invitation I've ever heard of. It consisted of a big picnic basket, a pottery bowl and mug, stainless steel spoon, earthenware flower vase, a handmade place mat and cloth napkin. These were sent ahead of time to the invitees. Such expenses, of course, become part of the price tag on the cereal.

Copyright 1974 by Sidney Margolius

$1 Option:

Income Tax Checkoff Up 500% For Presidential Campaigns

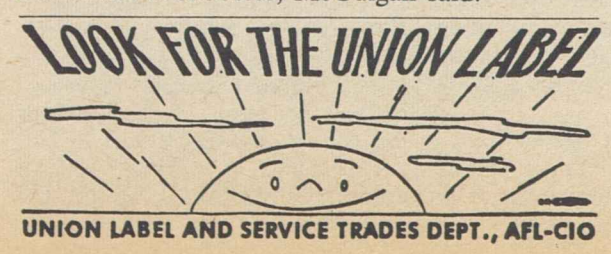
TAXPAYER RESPONSE this year to the $1 checkoff for presidential campaigns has jumped nearly 500 percent over 1973, reflecting mounting concern over the effect big contributions have on the political process, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Howard McGuigan said.

Stressing that taking the option does not add to the tax an individual pays, McGuigan said, it simply directs that a portion of his federal income tax be used to help "clean up the election process in America." He said that the labor movement has joined with a wide range of citizen and community organizations to encourage their members to "take advantage of this opportunity to participate" directly in presidential elections.

The AFL-CIO is convinced, McGuigan said, that the public interest will best be served "if we eliminate the large contributors from consideration in the political scene." He pointed out that in 1972, "154 people contributed more than $50,000 each to President Nixon's campaign . . . or one-third of the total of $60-million-plus that was raised."

"We do not think it desirable that anybody—any group—raise that much money," he declared on the network radio niterview, Labor News Conference.

As for labor's fund-raising for the political candidates it endorses, McGuigan said:



"We would be very happy if the greater participation of all citizens—all taxpayers—had the effect of putting our fund-raising function out of business."

Labor has had to raise campaign funds, he added, "because it is a necessary part of the political process as it exists today."

McGuigan turned aside the contention that allocating the total amount earmarked by the taxpayers between the two major parties is unfair for a third party candidate. He pointed out that the only requirement is that a party must have gathered 5 percent or more of the vote in the preceding election, and that other parties will have a chance to establish eligibility to share the fund during the 1976 presidential election.

The intent of Congress was to shape the $1 checkoff law to "make it possible to finance third parties—or other parties—at a future time," not to "encourage splintered political parties," he asserted.

McGuigan noted that some taxpayers will be able to earmark a double amount for the presidential campaign fund. Any taxpayer who did not earmark a tax dollar last year can do so retroactively by checking the appropriate box in the current tax return.

The amount of tax an individual owes or pays doesn't change whether or not the taxpayer earmarks $1 for the presidential campaign fund—or $2 for a couple.

Reporters questioning McGuigan on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Michael Posner of the Reuter News Agency and Dale McFeatters, the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICS have always had a peculiar fascination for the Nixon Administration. For the most part, these statistics during the past five years disclosed a weary round of worsening economic conditions. The nation has been the victim of increasing inflation and now recession, if not depression, and an unemployment curve that has gone up over the years despite scattered periods of improvement.

In brief, the statistics have been a burden for Richard Nixon and for the past three years the Administration has been looking for ways to change the method of presenting them to the country. The obvious goal has been to make them more presentable politically.

The statistics have not only been a source of embarrassment to the Administration, but they have been the basis for determined efforts by organized labor to obtain economic justice, both in collective bargaining and in tax reform.

The first manifestation of the Nixon Administration's sensitivity to the story told by government statistics came in the spring of 1971 when the Labor Dept. abruptly changed the way in which unemployment and cost-of-living figures had been presented each month to the public. Traditional press briefings by technicians of the Bureau of Labor Statistics were abandoned in favor of briefings by the political arm of the Administration.

Other changes followed. Many of the key statisticians of the BLS were replaced or resigned and new men appointed. Much of the gathering of information was shifted from the BLS to the Bureau of the Census despite the objections of the Labor Research Advisory Committee made up of union economists.

Proposals were made to do away with the family budgets that have served for years to chart the American standard of living at three levels. These budgets have served as collective bargaining goals for the many millions of workers whose incomes are far less than the budgets call for. The budgets still survive but the Nixon Administration would like to do away with them.

Now, new proposals for change are in the works. The BLS wants to substitute for the present Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers an "all-consumers" based CPI which would greatly dilute the impact of the statistics so far as city workers are concerned.

The new CPI would take in high-income executives, professionals and self-employed as well as the unemployed, welfare recipients and retired persons. Labor economists are concerned that what has long served as a crucial factor in far-flung labor-management negotiations would be downgraded.

THE PRESENT CPI, which gets national attention each month as the cost of living soars, is based on the goods and services "usually bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers." It is based on prices of about 400 items. Prices are checked in the urban portions of 39 major statistical areas and 17 smaller cities and are collected from 18,000 establishments—grocery and department stores, hospitals, filling stations and other types of retail outlets and service establishments. It is thus an accurate reflection of living costs for most of the population.

Changing the present format by including professional people, the self-employed, the retired and unemployed, the CPI would become a broad index of the entire economy rather than serving as a sharp, clear index of price changes for city workers. It would become a theoretical index rather than a working one.

In the light of the sharp criticism that previous approaches to the nation's system of statistics gathering has brought, it would seem untimely for the Nixon Administration to open a new and extremely delicate phase of statistics changes; its margin of credibility is thin enough.



TAXPAYER RESPONSE to the $1 checkoff for presidential campaigns mushroomed 500 percent this year to reflect the growing concern over the effect of big contributions on the political process, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Howard McGuigan, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Michael Posner, left, of the Reuter News Agency and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO public affairs interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.

HRDI Project Set to Train Ex-Offenders

The AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute has launched a new, intensified project for the training of hundreds of ex-offenders and prisoners on work release to provide for training and well-paid employment.

Under contract with the U.S. Labor Dept., HRDI has set a record job development goal to find a minimum of 700 jobs for both inmates and released prisoners through 1974. In addition, the federation's manpower arm will work with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, state correctional systems, correctional institutions and the National Alliance of Businessmen in job training and job development for ex-offenders.

The program to aid ex-prisoners is one area of HRDI's function as adviser and coordinator of manpower projects on behalf of AFL-CIO affiliated unions. The institute, now in its sixth year, has developed and placed many thousands of unemployed and underemployed persons among the disadvantaged, veterans, minorities, youth, welfare recipients and ex-prisoners.

The job development goal for 700 ex-offenders is part of HRDI's overall 1974 goal of 22,000 jobs to be developed among all the disadvantaged. In previous years, the institute has exceeded its annual goals by wide margins.

A major thrust of HRDI's ex-offender program will be in training projects within correctional institutions. The institute, in cooperation with prison officials, will work to redesign existing training programs and broaden the involvement in such programs to include labor unions, management and the community in preparing prisoners for jobs upon their release.

A number of AFL-CIO unions are involved in the prisoner training program, either in conjunction with HRDI or working independently with prison officials. In many of these projects inmates are being prepared for apprenticeable trades upon their release from prison.

Labor Pushes Special Jobless Aid Program

(Continued from Page 1)

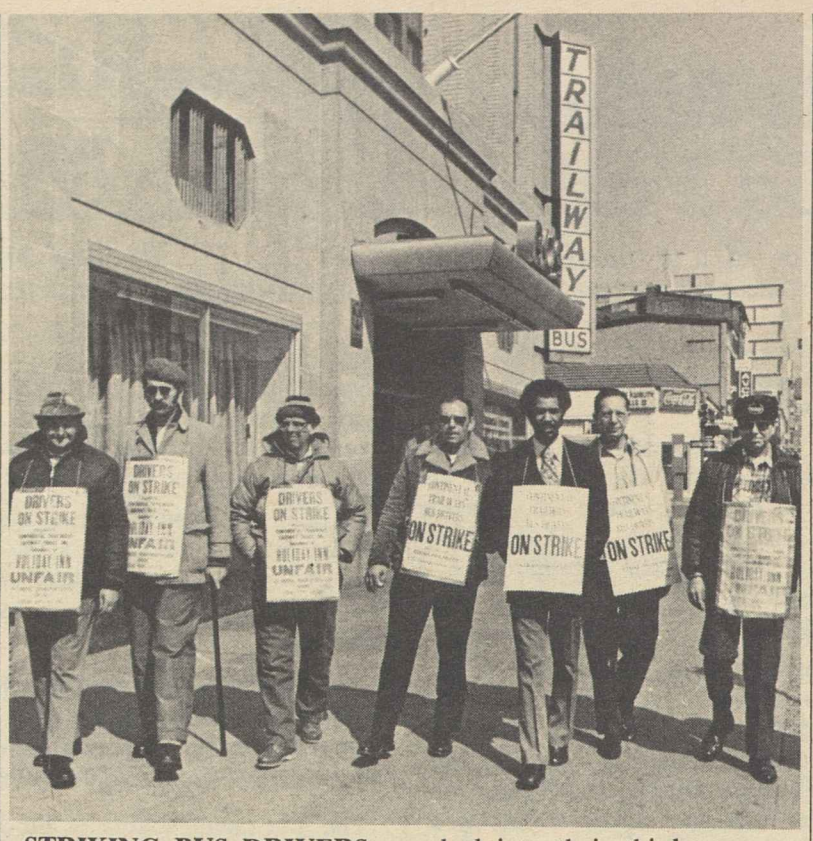
shortages, and an additional 300,000 made jobless as an indirect result.

Many of these workers will soon be left without any income protection because they have exhausted state payments, the AFL-CIO stressed, and others are among the 11 million workers in America who were in jobs not covered by unemployment insurance.

The AFL-CIO witnesses criticized an Administration proposal for a variation of the present extended unemployment insurance program—to be triggered when the jobless rate in a labor market reaches a predetermined level.

Trigger devices based on the rate of insured unemployment have been "dismal failures" in the past, the AFL-CIO said, and make "no sense" in the present energy crisis.

"A worker who is the victim of unemployment resulting from the energy crisis needs income protection regardless of the level of labor market area unemployment," the witnesses said.



STRIKING BUS DRIVERS marched into their third year on the picket line in the struggle to win a fair contract with an eastern division of Continental Trailways. The walkout by United Transportation Union Local 1699 began Apr. 2, 1972.

Trailways Bus Strikers Press Two-Year Fight

For the past two years, union bus drivers who served the Washington-New York corridor of the Continental Trailways system haven't logged a single mile behind the wheel on the job. They've been walking picket lines at bus terminals while strikebreakers are doing the driving.

The United Transportation Union struck Safeway Trails Inc., a Trailways division, in the mid-Atlantic states, Apr. 2, 1972.

Although prospects of a settlement in the long dispute appear bleak, the 250 striking members of UTU Local 1699 have shown no intent of giving up the fight for a satisfactory contract and assurances of full union security. They have been maintaining picket lines seven days a week for the past two years at Trailways terminals in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Morristown, N.J., and New York.

The dispute was triggered by the bus company's threat to wipe out the limited welfare benefits UTU members had before their last contract ran out, Local 1699 Chairman John Lantz explained.

He said union negotiators were seeking improvements in holiday pay, guaranteed pensions, health care, disability and sick leave pay plus wage increase—all within the 5.5 percent government guideline that was in effect at the time.

When the company refused to bargain with the UTU negotiators, Lanz said, the local's 308 members walked out. Since the start of the strike, 29 members crossed the picket lines and returned to their jobs as strikebreakers. A number of others retired or found other work.

The bus line hired about 150 "replacement" drivers and resumed service on its most profitable runs, but the Safeway Trails division has been losing more than $1.5 million a year. However, these losses are being written off by other Trailways divisions in a form of strike insurance, Lantz charged.

The local also has accused the company of hiring many unqualified drivers who have poor driving records.

According to records filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, Lantz said, the division's accident rate has more than doubled. He said that before the start of the strike in 1971, the Safeway Trails division recorded 7.12 accidents per million passenger miles. But after the strikebreakers took over the runs, the accident rate surged to 16.6 per million miles.

The status of the strikebreakers has also become a major stumbling block in discussions for settlement of the dispute. The company insists that the "replacement" drivers retain their jobs as a condition of the settlement.

The UTU has filed an unfair labor practice charge with the National Labor Relations Board on this point, charging that it is an attempt to break the union.

10% of Labor Force:

Controls Removed From 165 Industries

The Nixon Administration, nearing the end of its two and one-half year wage and price controls program, exempted 165 industries and about 10 percent of the nation's labor force from Phase 4 rules.

Director John T. Dunlop of the Cost of Living Council said the exemptions cover industries where the continuation of controls "was no longer appropriate or where it was not appropriate or feasible to seek future price or supply commitments."

The action came about four weeks before the council's authority to control wages and prices expires. The Economic Stabilization Act—the nation's first peacetime experiment with wage and price controls—is slated to end on Apr. 30.

The council's move represented its biggest single decontrol action to date. It freed such sectors of the economy as the clothing, banking, life insurance, real estate and securities industries as well as much of the wholesale trade industry.

The sectors exempted by the council's April 1 decision "are not those in which serious inflationary pressures remain or are anticipated," Dunlop said.

"In contrast, the sectors on which we are retaining controls at this time are primarily those which might exhibit strong price pressures in the event of immediate exemption."

The latest decontrol action lifted wage controls for 706,000 postal workers, 537,000 railroad workers, 927,000 telephone communication workers, 732,000 auto salesmen and 698,000 gasoline service station workers. Only 26.8 percent of the labor force is now covered by controls, compared to 37.4 percent prior to the announcement.

Still covered by Phase 4 wage controls are 83 percent of workers in the construction industry, 75 percent of those in state and local government, 47 percent in transportation and public utilities, 17 percent of all wholesale trade and services workers, 16 percent of those in manufacturing and mining, and 7 percent in retail trade.

A week earlier, the COLC exempted the aerospace industry from wage and price controls.

Areas that remain under wage controls but not price controls are lead and zinc ores, malt and malt beverages, beer and ale, railway express, transportation, public administration, natural gas distribution and other utility services.

Industries under price controls only are paper and allied products, drug, lubricating oils and greases, metal cans and other metal containers, miscelloneous metal work, automotive stampings, auto parts, medical supplies, new and used cars and health insurance.

In a separate action the day after its announcement, the COLC exempted employes in the newspaper industry from wage controls. Dunlop said newspaper wage controls could not be maintained while newsstand and subscription sales and advertising rates were uncontrolled.

Petroleum remains under a separate price control authority that does not expire until next year.

The COLC has been gradually decontrolling the economy on an industry-by-industry basis, often exempting sectors in exchange for commitments for supply increases, price restraint and efforts to improve the collective bargaining climate.

Supreme Court Urged to Affirm Union Rights in Ownership Shift

The Supreme Court is taking a new look at a thorny problem in labor law—the extent to which a change of ownership of a business affects rights of workers covered by a union contract negotiated with a previous owner.

Attorneys for the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, joined by the AFL-CIO in a "friend of the court" brief, urged the Supreme Court to follow the direction it set in 1964 with a unanimous decision ordering arbitration to determine the extent to which contract obligations bound the new owner.

That decision said that the arbitration provision of a contract carried a greater force than other contractual obligations because national labor policy encourages settlement of disputes without resort to industrial strife, and arbitration is a means of accomplishing that objective.

The key test, the Supreme Court said in 1964, was that the "successor" owner carried on the business operation as contrasted with a purchaser who closes an establishment or drastically changes its product or operation.

The union attorneys contended, and both a federal district judge and a unanimous appellate court agreed, that this test of successorship was met in the case involving a Howard Johnson Motor Lodge and the Detroit Joint Board of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

The motel and restaurant had been operated by two corporations under the same family ownership under franchising agreements with the Howard Johnson Co. The owners had contracts with the union covering employes of both the motel and the restaurant, and the contracts specifically provided that the agreements would be binding on any purchaser or successor owner.

In mid-1972, the owners sold the business to the Howard Johnson Co., which took over direct operation of the motel and lodge after disavowing all labor agreements entered into by the previous owner.

Howard Johnson retained only a minority of the employes and refused to agree to any form of arbitration.

Both the district court and the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the 1964 Supreme Court decision applied in this case and ordered the company to arbitrate the dismissals and other issues.

In its appeal, the company relied on several other Supreme Court decisions that apeared to have departed from the direction of the 1964 ruling. The most important of these was a 1972 case (NLRB vs. Burns) which held that a successor owner was obligated to recognize and bargain with an existing union if it retained a majority of the predecessor's employes, but that the NLRB could not require the successor to assume the previously negotiated collective bargaining agreement.

In oral argument before the Supreme Court, union attorney Laurence Gold and a Howard Johnson attorney clashed over which of the Supreme Court decisions should control in this case.

The eventual decision may supply an indication of the "tilt" of the present Supreme Court in balancing rights of workers when a business is purchased against the prerogatives of the new owners.

PBS Stations Set Meany Interview

AFL-CIO President George Meany will be interviewed on the program, Washington Straight Talk, on Public Broadcasting System stations on Monday, Apr. 8.

The interviewer will be Haynes Johnson, assistant managing editor of the Washington Post.

In Washington, the program will be carried on WETA, Channel 26, at 11 p.m. (EDT), Monday, and repeated at 10:30 p.m. (EDT) Tuesday, the 9th. Local PBS stations should be checked for broadcast time.

At Building Trades Parley:

Meany Spurs COPE Drive For 'Crucial Election' Year

(Continued from Page 1)

actual result that both the inflation and unemployment rates are sharply higher than when Nixon took office.

But, Meany said to the laughter of the delegates, he didn't intend to violate the White House desire to "accentuate the positive" by talking of such things as "missing tapes . . . backdated deeds . . . Cabinet-level political extortion, obstruction of justice or perjury on a grand scale."

Meany's emphasis on the need for Congress to counteract the policies of the Administration was picked up by House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.), who followed him at the podium.

"This country needs a Nixon-proof, veto-proof. impoundment-proof Congress which can move despite the President," Albert declared.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller reminded the delegates of the bipartisan thrust of labor's drive for the election of a veto-proof Congress.

"The oldest political doctrine of the labor movement, is to reward our friends and punish our enemies," he said. And labor's friends include some Republicans whose voting records show they can be counted on. He cited Pennsylvania's Richard S. Schweiker and New York's Jacob K. Javits as two Republican senators with good voting records who are up for re-election.

The legislative conference this year was again combined with a safety conference which scrutinized the enforcement, funding and effectiveness of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

At both the legislative and safety conferences, congressional leaders shared the platform with the labor movement's own experts in the subjects under discussion.

Delegates were briefed before meeting with their congressmen and senators on the complexities of legislative issues of special concern to the building trades.

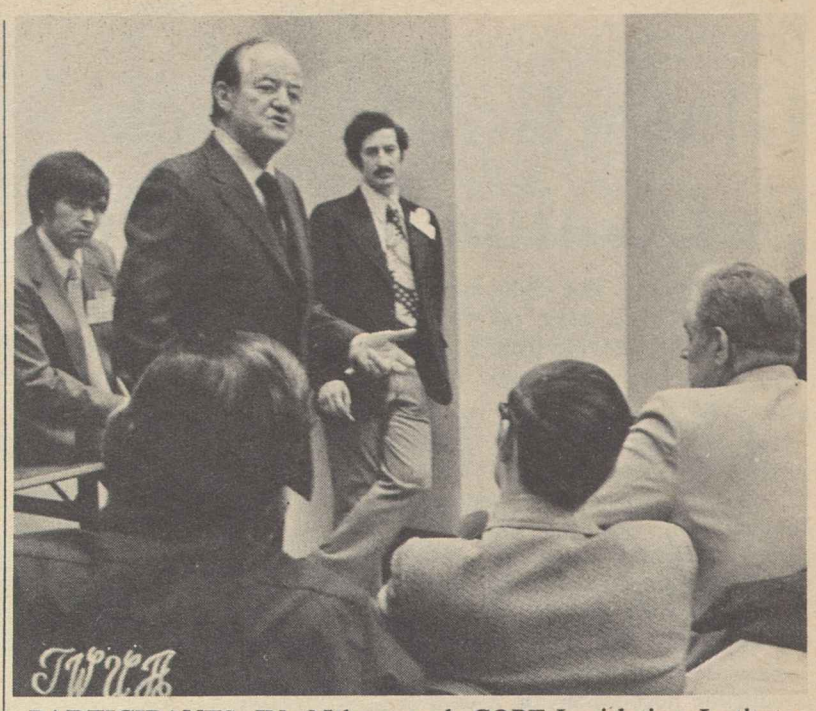
Thus, Jack Curran, legislative director of the Laborers, traced the shaping of the House-passed pension reform bill to overcome problems multi-employer pension plans would have had under the Senate-passed version. He expressed the belief that the House bill would prevail in key areas in a House-Senate conference committee. But he told the delegates that "if something goes wrong" after they leave Washington, "the alarm bells will go off, the sirens will ring, and you will be called upon to do your job back home."

Louis Sherman, general counsel of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., and attorneys for a number of the affiliated unions dealt with such issues as on-site picketing legislation, jointly-administered product promotion funds, Davis-Bacon Act improvements and labor's opposition to an attempt to bring picket line scuffles under federal criminal penalties.

Other issues on the checklist for meetings with members of Congress included national health legislation, tax reform to close loopholes for corporations and wealthy individuals, and housing legislation.

House Labor Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) both addressed the legislative conference. So did Senate Interior Committee Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D-Ohio), chairman of the House Administration Committee, which deals with election reform, and two Republican members of the congressional labor committees —Javits and Rep. Peter A. Peyser (N.Y.).

Bonadio stressed in his report to the conference that construction industry unemployment has been substantially higher than the national average—7.9 percent as against an overall rate of 5.2 percent. Between last September and February of this year, he said, the real spendable earnings of construction workers dropped 8.2 percent.



PARTICIPANTS IN 25th annual COPE-Legislative Institute of Textile Workers of America, held in Washington, hear from Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Southern Textile Parley Spurs 'Catch-Up' Raises

Charlotte, N.C.—Southern textile workers need immediate and substantial contract improvements to make up for the erosion of previous gains caused by runaway inflation.

That was the central conclusion of delegates representing 50,000 members of the Textile Workers Union of America in five southern states as they called for the reopening of contract negotiations to improve wages and benefits.

Most TWUA contracts in the South are equipped with reopener clauses after the agreements are in effect six months.

Scott M. Hoyman, southern regional director and conference chairman, noted that the last general contract reopeners added an average of 17 cents an hour to wage rates eight months ago.

But TWUA President Sol Stetin said the utter failure of the Nixon Administration's price stabilization program has made a "mockery" of those improvements.

He pointed out that the southern textile wages, currently averaging $2.87 an hour, are lagging further behind the national straight-time wage of $4.04 than when the 17-cent increase was negotiated last September. Since then, the lag has widened from $1.09 to $1.17, he said.

The 150 conference delegates representing workers at 50 TWUA plants in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee cited three key factors as the basis for reopening contract negotiations:

- The 10 percent jump in consumer prices over the year and continuing rise in living costs at the current annual rate of 15.6 percent—all the result of the Administration's failure to check inflation.
- Last year's 32 percent increase in textile industry profits over 1972, with the profit boom expected to continue through 1974.
- Steady improvement in textile workers' productivity which is running at an annual rate of 4 percent, compared with 3.5 percent for the entire manufacturing sector.

Stetin told delegates that although the disparity between wages of northern and southern textile workers has been effectively narrowed, fringe benefits in the South are far inferior to those in the North.

He stressed, however, that workers under TWUA contracts in the North are due for a 15-cent increase in mid-April. The union is also pressing northern employers for an additional cost-of-living adjustment.

This means that wages of southern textile workers will again trail pay scales of the North, Stetin noted, and called on the textile industry to share its prosperity with its employes.

Volunteer Organizing Mapped by Carpenters

The Carpenters expect to have thousands of organizers operating in the United States and Canada this spring—all of them volunteers recruited from the union's membership.

President Wiliam Sidell has called on each of the 2,500 locals of the Carpenters to set up a Voluntary Organizing Committee of three to five members.

The union already has a major organizing drive under way in the home building industry, Sidell noted. The teams of voluntary organizers will initially concentrate on the industrial sector of the union's jurisdiction, he said.

Special training programs will be held in key cities, and the union has prepared an array of leaflets and brochures to be used in the campaigns, along with such advanced organizing tools as a compact audio-visual unit and even a series of 11 one-minute singing commercials.

Writing in the union's magazine, the Carpenter, Sidell described the Voluntary Organizing Committee program as the union's attempt to reach "the great mass of unorganized workers."

The Carpenters, he said, "must become progressive, forward-looking, militant . . . the way it was when our great organization was founded almost a century ago."

Too often, Sidell said, organizing has been "left to the business agents."

If the founders of the union hadn't been "dedicated to organizing their fellow craftsmen," he reminded the members, "we would not enjoy the benefits which are ours today. They made history for us, and it is time that we made history ourselves."



SOL FISHKO was installed as the 13th president of the Printing & Graphic Communications Union. He had been serving as interim president since the retirement of Alexander J. Rohan in January. Before that, Fishko had been a vice president since 1964.

Building Trades Delegates Warned Of Threats to Job Safety Program

Worker protection under the federal job safety and health law is being undermined on several fronts, delegates to the Building & Construction Trades Dept. safety conference were warned.

It is no accident that anti-labor forces are out to punch loopholes into the safety act or dilute its effectiveness by underfunding and misadministration, the nearly 4,000 BCTD representatives were told.

Union and public officials addressing the conference traced these attacks on job safety to employers who put profits above the welfare of workers and said they are coming from three basic sources: the White House, conservative congressmen and senators, and the Labor Dept. itself, which has the job of administering the act.

Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), a leader in the 1970 fight for enactment of the federal safety law, said there are now 75 to 80 bills before Congress that would either weaken the original law or repeal it completely.

Daniels also warned of efforts by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) to blunt the effectiveness of federal enforcement by illegally shifting authority to state programs.

AFL-CIO President George Meany noted that the federation initiated its suit against the Labor Dept. because of the Nixon Administration's attempts to dismantle federal safety controls and return jurisdiction to inadequate state programs.

"We find OSHA disgracefully abdicating federal enforcement responsibility," Meany said. And as a result, he charged, workers are being turned into second-class citizens where the federally approved state plans are in operation.

Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) told the delegates that the safety and health of workers on the job has top priority in Congress. He pledged no legislation designed to weaken the safety law would emerge from the Senate Labor Committee.

Timothy F. Cleary, a member of the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission, said a key to improving enforcement is through increased participation of unions in federal safety activities.

He pointed out that in only a few of the cases coming before the commission have employes been represented, leaving the employers to argue their points without opposition.

Organized labor is working to better inform workers of their rights under the safety law, said President Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers.

Wharton said these efforts will be further expanded with the development of safety courses at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center. The project will be financed through a $250,000 contract the federation is now negotiating with the Labor Dept., he reported.

The department's secretary-treasurer, Robert A. Georgine, told the delegates that the battle for labor's rights is a "never-ending" struggle that must be carried on in Congress, before the courts and the NLRB and through economic action.

Cystic Fibrosis Campaign Backed

Members of AFL-CIO unions were urged by Federation President George Meany to continue their support of the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation through the AFL-CIO Community Services program.

In a letter to Robert D. McCreery, president of the foundation, Meany endorsed the work of the organization and its Breath of Life campaign.

A little over a decade ago, Meany observed, children with cystic fibrosis had small chance of living beyond infancy. Today, there are increasing numbers of cystic fibrosis patients, over 15 years of age, leading active productive lives, he noted.

First C-O-L Escalator:

Glass Bottle Pacts Set Gains for 51,000

Philadelphia—The Glass Bottle Blowers have reached agreements with major companies on contracts providing wage and benefit improvements ranging from $1.60 to $1.80 an hour over three years—plus the glass container industry's first cost-of-living escalator provisions.

The new agreements have been ratified by units covering about 51,000 GBBA members across the country employed by 17 companies at 89 plants. Contracts covering an estimated 5,000 members at 10 plants have been rejected, the union reported.

Since 1971, the GBBA has been conducting negotiations on a company-by-company and plant-by-plant basis. The majority of the agreements ratified cover GBBA members east of the Rockies.

A pattern to the settlements came with the Owens-Illinois Co. accord affecting 15,000 workers at 15 plants. The basic wage package provides an increase of 30 cents an hour effective Apr. 1 plus two additional annual boosts of 23 cents an hour.

Other major agreements are with Brockway Glass Co., Anchor-Hocking Glass Co. and Thatcher Glass Co. These three firms employ approximately 15,000 GBBA members at 24 plants.

The pattern settlements provide for cost-of-living adjustments in the second and third years of the contracts. Hourly wages will be adjusted quarterly at the rate of 1 cent for each five-tenths of 1 percent increase in the government's consumer price index.

Pension benefits, $7 a month per year of service under the old agreements, were increased to $8 a month this year. The benefits will rise to $9 a month in 1975 and to $10 a month in 1976.

In some of the contracts, workers will be able to retire at full benefits for the first time at age 60 after 30 years of service.

The companies also agreed to raise the hourly contribution to the employers' retiree trust fund to 4 cents by 1976 to expand medical coverage for retired members.

The union said additional improvements were made in medical and surgical benefits, and employer-paid dental coverage was initiated.

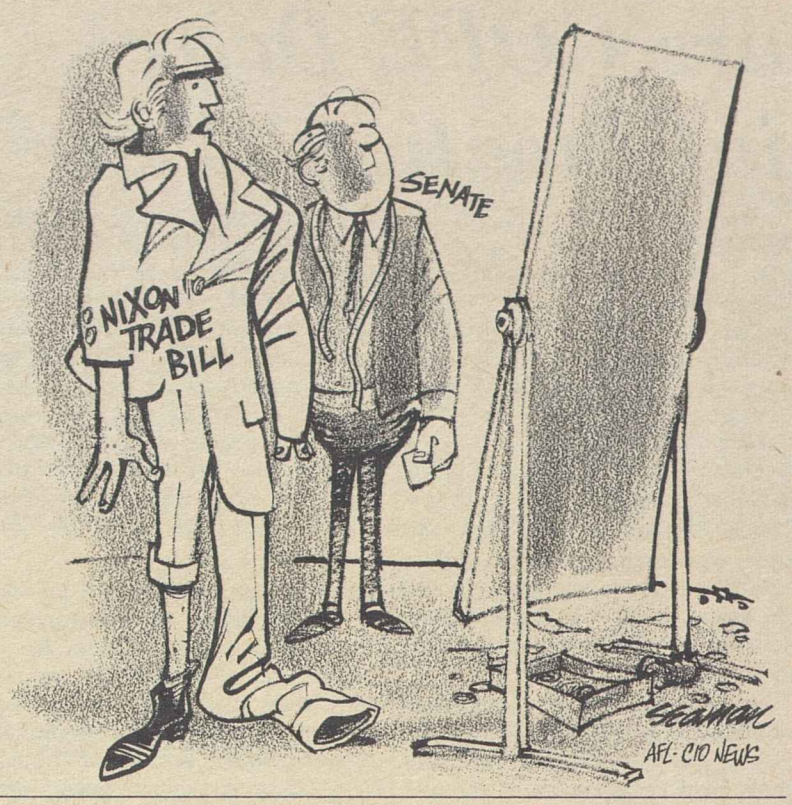
San Francisco School Accord Settles Strike

San Francisco public-school teachers returned to their classrooms after ratifying a new agreement. Schools in Kansas City were still closed, however, as teachers entered the third week of their strike for higher wages.

The San Francisco pact provided a 6 percent across-the-board pay boost for the city's 5,000 teachers, plus regular career increments earned by years of service and fringe benefit improvements. Substitute teachers gained a 12 percent pay increase, but no improvement in fringes.

The contract also set up 11 joint committees to study special school problems and issues.

'It Can't Be Fixed; I Want a New One!'



Abel Hits 'Quackery' Of Nixon Trade Bill

The Nixon Administration's trade bill is "nothing more than quackery" and won't stem the loss of jobs and industry, I. W. Abel told the Senate Finance Committee.

Abel was testifying both as president of the Steelworkers and president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., whose affiliates have seen hundreds of thousands of jobs and job opportunities lost to low-wage areas of the world.

He sharply rejected the allegation that the labor movement has turned "isolationist." But, Abel told the Senate panel, "we cannot support policies detrimental to the economic and social well-being of this country even though they are wrapped in red, white and blue bunting, or are tagged with the outworn labels . . . of another era."

Abel urged Congress to scrap the bill the House passed last year and start anew to work on trade legislation geared to today's conditions.

He cited three major causes for labor's concern at the rise in imports of manufactured goods:

- When plants are closed down and production shipped overseas, "the direct impact on U.S. employment is all too painfully clear." The direct job loss has already been felt in textile and garment industries, the steel industry, glass, pottery, footwear, office machines and others.
- Increased imports also represent a loss of job opportunities, replacing products that might have been made in the United States and could have been made here.
- The growth in imports of manufactured goods is shifting the U.S. economy "from the production of goods to the production of services."

The sharply higher price of oil in the world market could bring a new pressure by oil-buying nations, Abel noted.

He foresaw both increased exports by these countries to earn the foreign exchange necessary to pay the higher prices for oil and increased resistance to buying U.S. products.

House Backs New Agency On Consumers

(Continued from Page 1)

sure backed by various consumer groups introduced by Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.).

Holifield and Horton strongly defended the new bill against an attempt by the director of the White House Office of Management & Budget, Roy L. Ash, to scuttle it with weakening amendments. And the White House consumer adviser, Virginia Knauer, gave her endorsement to the measure.

The business lobby sought to muster a majority conservative coalition behind the substitute bill sponsored by Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R-Ohio).

But on the showdown, 184 Democrats were joined by 39 Republicans in defeating the substitute. Voting to weaken the bill were 135 Republicans and 41 Democrats.

The bill was then passed by a 293-94 vote. A Senate subcommittee has completed work on a companion measure, making it likely that the Senate will act this spring.

The Senate, meanwhile, continued to struggle with an election campaign reform bill in the face of a filibuster that has prevented agreement on bringing the bill to a final vote.

In a move obviously related to President Nixon's tax difficulties, the Senate added an amendment to the bill that would require the President, members of Congress and candidates for these offices to make annual disclosures of how much they pay in income and property taxes.

Wholesale Prices Take New Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

cipally reflected price declines for meats, poultry and fish, manufactured animal feeds, and fats and oils.

Among the metals, steel mill products were up 5.5 percent and iron and steel scrap 14.7 percent. Foundry and forge shop products and pig iron and ferroalloys also were higher.

"There were substantial and widespread increases for nonferrous metals," BLS noted. "The most notable was a 20.5 percent rise in nonferrous scrap quotations."

Fuels, which had led the rise in industrials for six months in a row before dropping into second place last month, rose 4.7 percent overall in March. Electric power, bituminous coal, natural gas and coke all posted large increases. Domestic crude petroleum prices were unchanged.

All chemicals and allied products rose sharply in price over the month. Plastic resins and materials increased 20.5 percent. Inedible fats and oils went up 10.9 percent. Widespread increases continued for the machinery and equipment group. Paper and pulp also posted increases.

Higher prices were recorded for softwood lumber and plywood. Tires and tubes, miscellaneous rubber products and crude rubber also moved up in price, and all categories of plastic products were higher.

Among nonmetallic mineral products, the most important increases were for concrete products, bituminous paving materials, asphalt roofing and glass containers.

Tax Findings Deal Blow to Nixon, Aides Get Blamed for Any 'Errors'

(Continued from Page 1)

to the American people . . . that threatens to undercut the financial underpinning of the U.S. government."

The AFL-CIO study challenged Nixon's deduction of $576,000 for the claimed donation to the government of papers dating from his term as Vice President.

Its recital of evidence that the papers were not in fact donated before the effective date of a law designed to prohibit such tax deductions was borne out by the congressional staff study.

The Joint Committee study includes 85 pages dealing with the deduction for the Nixon papers, all leading to the firm conclusion that no tax deduction could properly be claimed.

The AFL-CIO study questioned Nixon's avoidance of capital gains tax on the $142,912 profit he made on the sale of his New York City apartment in 1969. The President said the profits should not be taxed because they went into the purchase of a new "principal residence" at San Clemente, Calif.

But, the AFL-CIO study asked, how could San Clemente be Nixon's "principal residence" since he had claimed the White House as his "domicile" in order to avoid paying California state income taxes?

The congressional study found that the White House was indeed the President's chief residence and therefore he owed taxes on the profit from his apartment. In fact, it found that the profit was somewhat greater than the President had listed on his return.

The AFL-CIO had questioned the financial manipulations by which Nixon wiped out most of the mortgage on his San Clemente estate by selling off unneeded acres to his wealthy friends who had lent him the money to buy the entire property in the first place.

According to the congressional staff report, a capital gain of $117,836 should have been reported on that transaction.

The AFL-CIO had questioned—and Internal Revenue and the congressional staff invalidated—most of Nixon's extensive claims of "business expenses" to further lower his tax obligations.

The congressional staff study pinpointed such items as $5,391 deducted for a "masqued ball' given by his daughter, Tricia. It said the President should have at least paid the regular first-class fare when he used government planes for the personal use of his daughters and their husbands or fiances—on trips not related to official business.

Questions raised about government-paid improvements on Nixon's estates in California and Florida were answered by the finding that $92,000 of the public funds spent to improve the President's homes and properties should have been paid by Nixon.

These include such items as picture windows in the President's den at San Clemente, facing the ocean, and an exhaust fan for a fireplace that Nixon complained sometimes smoked.

When it was learned that the congressional staff study would be devastating to the President, the White House made an abortive effort to pin a partisan label on the report—a move that angered many Republicans as well as Democrats on Capitol Hill. The committee staff has a reputation of absolute integrity coupled with high professional qualifications.

In any event, the sniping at the report became useless when the Internal Revenue Service reached an almost identical conclusion on the basis of its reopening of the Nixon tax files.

The President did go one step beyond his legal obligation—agreeing to pay the taxes he owed from his 1969 return, as he had said he would, even though it went beyond the normal three-year limit on back tax obligations.

Union Role Pressed On College Panels

AFL-CIO state central bodies were urged to nominate candidates to serve on higher education planning commissions.

The U.S. Commissioner of Education has notified governors of federal grants to establish state commissions that must be "broadly and equitably representative" of the public and of the state's colleges and universities.

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis cited labor's "deep concern with the question of access to higher education for our members and their families" and urged state central bodies to "make labor's interest known" and recommend persons for membership.

Lettuce, Table Grape Boycott Backed

Nationwide UFW Drive Is Pressed

The nationwide boycott of lettuce and table grapes by the Farm Workers won the full endorsement of the AFL-CIO to bolster the UFW in its struggle against unresponsive growers and raiding Teamsters.

Federation President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland announced the decision of a special AFL-CIO committee in a letter to UAW President Cesar Chavez.

"This product boycott will continue until the growers recognize the United Farm Workers as the legitimate collective bargaining representative of farm workers," Meany and Kirkland declared.

"We urge the entire AFL-CIO membership to rally behind the Farm Workers and to support the boycott as they did the GE and Farah boycotts, which won justice for those workers."

The special committee set up by the Executive Council last fall made the endorsement after issues involving the UFW's broader boycott of retail outlets were ironed out.

The committee's action was taken with the understanding that the UFW would stop handbilling and picketing activities that urged consumers not to trade at stores selling non-UFW lettuce and grapes.

The letter to Chavez pointed out that "there are legal requirements as to what unions can do and what they must not do in conducting such a product boycott. . . ."

Secondary boycotts aimed at establishments not directly involved in a dispute are illegal under the National Labor Relations Act.

Meany also notified the presidents of all AFL-CIO affiliated unions of the sanctioning of the product boycott.

"The success of this action depends on the wholehearted cooperation of every union member and his family, friends and neighbors," he stressed.

Appropriate advice and guidance on their role in the boycott will be sent to state and local central bodies of the AFL-CIO.

The Executive Council last June voted $1.6 million in aid to the UFW, financed through a 12-cent per member assessment of all AFL-CIO affiliates. The funds were raised to assist the Farm Workers in their strikes against growers in southern California who refused to negotiate new contracts and signed instead with the Teamsters.

Meany noted that the UFW negotiated its first contracts four years

(Continued on Page 7)

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. — Saturday, April 13, 1974 — 7 — No. 15

New Minimum Wage Law Aids Millions of Low-Paid

Union Skills Aid Victims Of Twisters

The worst tornado disaster the nation has experienced in half a century—a series of howling twisters that belted a dozen states, killing more than 300 persons and injuring 12 times that many—turned out hundreds of trade union volunteers to aid the victims.

Bob Herbert, a member of Carpenters Local 2 in Cincinnati, was typical. "We heard on the radio the Red Cross needed carpenters," he said, "so a bunch of us came out."

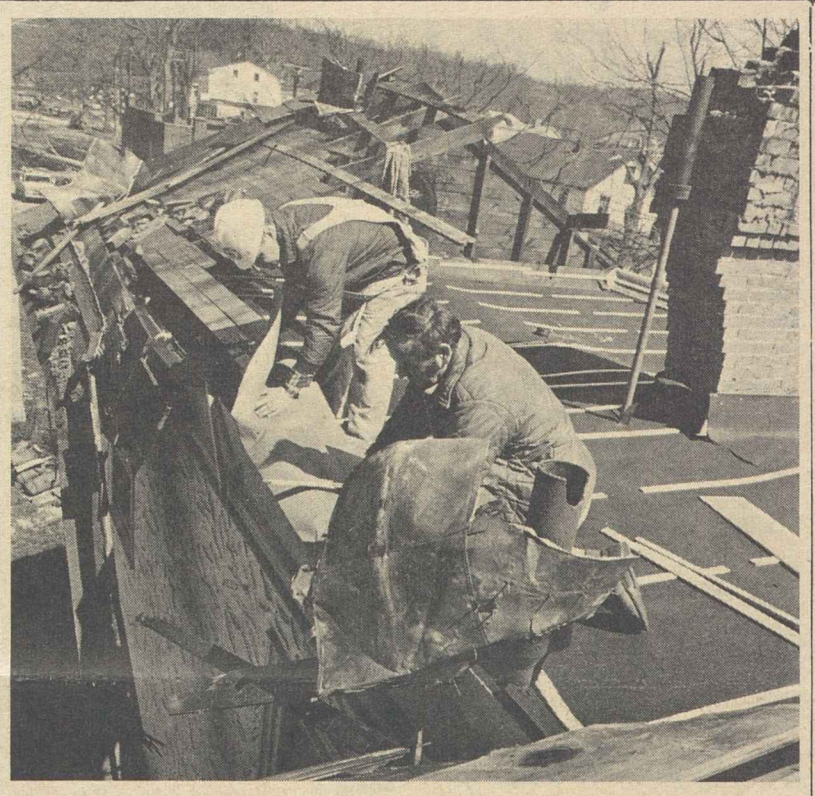
Herbert and about 35 other volunteers from four locals affiliated with the Ohio Valley Carpenters District Council spent the weekend repairing and protecting homes ravaged by the violent windstorms. They used their own tools, and arranged for their own transportation.

In Louisville, Ky., members of the Communications Workers ran switchboards at the Red Cross relief headquarters. An Alabama Red Cross shelter had a member of the Machinists serving as its manager.

And in Xenia, O., where the destruction was probably heavier than in any other community its size (pop. 25,373), more than 200 organized labor volunteers—electricians, carpenters and plumbers—pitched in to prevent further damage to homes and their contents from wind and rain by making spot repairs.

Red Cross figures showed 1,117 of the 3,770 injured in the wake of

(Continued on Page 8)



TORNADO-DAMAGED ROOF in Cincinnati's Sayler Park area gets a badly needed weatherproofing by volunteers from Carpenters Local 739. Organized labor responded quickly to calls for relief in the wake of a series of tornadoes that slashed through a dozen states from Alabama to the Canadian border on Apr. 3-4.

First Rise Scheduled For May 1

By David L. Perlman

America's lowest-paid workers will get a long overdue pay raise on May 1, when the minimum wage goes up and an additional 7 million workers are brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

President Nixon had "reservations" about the legislation, which raises the minimum wage in steps to $2.30 an hour. But he finally signed it into law despite the close resemblance to the wage-hour bill he vetoed last September.

AFL-CIO President George Meany welcomed the signing—and regretted Nixon's needless six-month delay.

Meany said the added purchasing power will shore up the economy and provide "potent ammunition" against poverty. And Labor Dept. estimates of the impact of the new legislation bear this out.

Government statisticians say 4.2 million of the 56 million persons who will be covered by the higher minimums earn less than the wage floor that takes effect May 1.

The pay raise they will get then, in annual terms, amounts to $1.9 billion.

As each subsequent step of the minimum wage hike takes effect, the total of added wages rises

(Continued on Page 8)

Full-Scale Probe Urged:

Export-Import Bank Hit for Giveaways

A full-scale examination of the Export-Import Bank and its operations is needed to prevent further giveaways to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries at the expense of vital American interests, the AFL-CIO declared.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Banking subcommittee the bank has exceeded its intended authority.

"One measure of this is the unseemingly haste with which the bank is pursuing 'dentente,'" Biemiller said. In the past two years, the Eximbank has extended more than $1 billion in loans and guarantees to the USSR and other East European nations, he noted.

"These are long-term, low-interest loans in which the American public, which supports the Eximbank, gets the worst of the bargain," he said.

As an example, Biemiller cited an Eximbank loan to the USSR for its huge Kama River truck complex. The $86.4 million loan, amounting to 45 percent of the total project cost, was made at 6 percent interest.

Meanwhile, Chase Manhattan, a commercial bank, extended loans for another 45 percent of the project at a much higher interest rate. Terms call for the Chase loan to

(Continued on Page 7)

House Bolsters Funds For Public Service Jobs

The House voted 236-168 for a labor-supported amendment that more than doubles a stop-gap appropriation to finance public service employment programs.

It added $150 million to the $100 million the House Appropriations Committee had allocated to state and local governments for federally-supervised programs to hire the unemployed. The money is part of a bill to provide supplemental financing until 1975 fiscal year funds become available.

In a letter to all House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller strongly supported the amendment proposed by Rep. David R. Obey (D-Wis.) and three co-sponsors.

"Without these additional funds," he said, "state and local governments will be forced to lay off workers" hired under the public employment program. The $100 million approved by the Appropriations Committee "falls far short of the need," Biemiller said.

The appropriations bill also includes an additional $250 million for public service jobs under the new Comprehensive Employment & Training Act. But Biemiller noted that these funds can only be utilized in areas with unemployment of 6.5 percent or more.

The funds provided by the Obey amendment, Biemiller said, "will help curb higher unemployment and rising welfare rolls in those areas where joblessness is still below 6.5 percent."

Steel Union, Industry Near New Agreement

By James M. Shevis

The Steelworkers and the nation's 10 largest steel companies—operating under a pioneering concept in collective bargaining that rules out a strike or a lockout at the national level—appeared set to wrap up negotiations on a new three-year contract.

Both sides were hopeful they could iron out an agreement by Apr. 15, a self-imposed deadline under the industry's Experimental Negotiating Agreement hammered out last year.

The union had called a meeting of its Basic Steel Industry Conference for 8 p.m., Apr. 11, for a report on the negotiations. The 600-member conference, made up of USW local presidents or their represenatives from across the country, has authority under the union's constitution to ratify a proposed agreement. The negotiations took place in Washington, D.C.

If the two sides are unable to

(Continued on Page 2)

Crafts Look To Demise of Wage Controls

Union craftsmen will welcome the end of wage controls and act responsibly after controls are lifted, President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters said.

Ward told a luncheon meeting of his union's delegation to the recent legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. that it appeared that Congress will refuse to extend the Economic Stabilization Act.

That will mean, he said, that the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee will go out of business on May 1. "There will no longer be any review of, or ceiling on, wage packages negotiated by building trades unions."

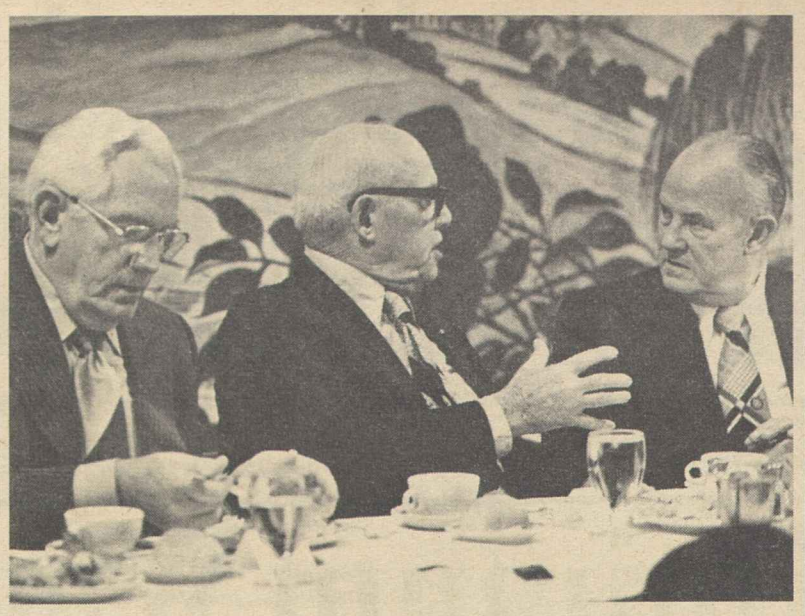
The end of the controls program, Ward said, "is something we have all looked forward to." The stabilization program "had become a farce, with everything except wages out of control."

But Ward stressed the importance of local unions being "realistic" in future negotiations. If not, he cautioned, "we can face the prospect of even stiffer controls."

Ward termed it "essential to protect the buying power of our members' paychecks," but cautioned that the union also must be concerned with work opportunities "in the face of open shop competition."

In the legislative area, Ward reported that the union is actively supporting a bill in Congress to establish federal standards to guarantee the purity of drinking water.

He termed this one of the most important consumer issues and cited evidence that a large number of water systems fail to meet purity standards.



GUESTS AT a luncheon for members of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters who attended the building trades legislative conference included Steelworkers President I. W. Abel and AFL-CIO President George Meany. Plumbers President Martin J. Ward, at right, chats with Meany, a longtime member of his union.

Meany Doubts Nixon Will Finish His Term

George Meany would be "very much surprised" if President Nixon finished his term of office, and he thinks the nation would "rally behind" Vice President Ford if he moved up to the presidency.

He told a television interviewer also that the AFL-CIO is not "lobbying on Capitol Hill" for the ouster of Nixon, even though it has urged impeachment by the House followed by a fair trial in the Senate.

The AFL-CIO president stressed that each member of Congress must make an individual decision on the "very serious" issue of impeachment and conviction on the basis of the facts.

"So we're not lobbying in the sense that we normally lobby for a piece of legislation," Meany told his interviewer, Haynes Johnson. The Washington Straight Talk program was seen over Public Broadcasting Service stations.

Meany said he thought the lack of confidence in Nixon has hurt the nation both at home and abroad. While labor doesn't agree with Ford's "conservative" views, he has "integrity."

In other comments during the wide-ranging interview, Meany said:

- On detente, "My experience over the years has been that there can be no progress made for a democratic free society by making unilateral concessions to a dictatorship, and this is just what we're doing."
- There are "a number of capable people" who could be considered for President in the 1976 elections and "I have no favorite candidate" at this stage.
- As for his own tenure as president of the AFL-CIO, if the time should come when "I can't do the job," he will "say good bye and go on my way." And "I don't believe in choosing successors." As for the qualities a leader of the labor movement should have, "he's got to have the basic approach . . . that whatever is good for this great country of ours must be good for the trade movement, and not the other way around."

Margolius Reports:

Costs, Quality Top Consumer Concerns

Consumers are showing concern over the products and services they're spending their hard-earned dollars for, particularly insurance and food, Sidney Margolius writes in the American Federationist.

In an analysis of letters received over a three-month period from union members, Margolius notes that consumers are also worried over whether they are getting their money's worth in home appliances.

Other purchases raising concern among the nation's buyers are housing, autos and repairs, credit costs and investments, Margolius reports in the AFL-CIO magazine.

The letters used in the survey were compiled before the full impact of the energy crisis took hold of the nation.

While the concern about the costs and quality of food is understandable in this period of jumping price tags, Margolius observes that questions about all types of insurance are a continuing trend of many years.

He notes, however, that inquiries and complaints about health insurance are now more prominent than those about life, auto and property insurance.

One reason for this is that the rise in medical costs has created anxiety about adequate coverage among moderate-income families, the article points out.

Margolius, a noted consumer affairs columnist whose articles appear in numerous labor publications, says that many union members often seek an evaluation of mail order health insurance promotions.

"Unfortunately, the means and personnel for evaluating such policies or for counseling families on buying health insurance are not easily available," he reports.

Complaints about cancellations of auto insurance have dropped off, he said, largely because of improvements in state regulations.

"Unions and state federations played a leading role in intervening with state insurance departments and focusing attention on widespread cancellations in earlier years.

"Such cancellations often were directed largely at families living in moderate-income neighborhoods or against workers in occupations which insurance companies may consider less secure."

Another factor in the decline in auto insurance complaints is that premium costs have leveled off recently after a series of increases.

The third ranking concern, according to the barometer of the Margolius letters, covers household appliances. "Interestingly," he notes, "families tend to worry more about buying a refrigerator than any other household equipment."

Complaints about home repair overcharges and poor quality stem from lax policing by local authorities and inadequate redress for moderate-income consumers, the author says.

Margolius found that consumer grievances also rank high on housing, particularly because of the lofty prices of new homes. He notes that the average purchase price of a new home at $33,200 is beyond the financial capacity of the average wage earner.

"The average price of a house has gone up a startling $8,000 in only five years; $3,200 of that just in 1973," Margolius points out.

A sampling of letters also reflects resentment over mobile homes, covering manufacture and safety hazards and exploitation by mobile home parks.

Other housing complaints focus on the growing conflict between tenants and landlords. Margolius observes that not only have rents increased steadily at 4 to 5 percent annually in the past six years, but recently the rate of increase has escalated.

Although grievances about installment credit gouging are still prominent, they have dropped from the top list of complaints over the past decade.

Margolius traces the decline to the enactment of the Truth in Lending Law and some improvements in state regulations on installment contracts, repossession and garnishment practices.

Much of the improved protection provided by federal and state laws stems from the active involvement of unions and labor organizations, Margolius points out.

"Despite the publicized activities of the newer consumer advocates, unions have been the single most influential force on both the national and state levels in securing most of what legislative gains were on behalf of consumers."

Steelworkers, Industry Near New Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

settle all the national issues by Apr. 15, unresolved issues will be turned over to a 5-member, impartial arbitration panel created by the Experimental Negotiating Agreement.

The contract talks cover 351,700 USW members employed by the 10 steel firms. The union negotiates for a total of some 450,000 employes in the entire basic steel industry which encompasses another 175 companies. Current agreements with the Big 10 do not expire until July 31.

Past negotiations in basic steel have been plagued by "boom-bust" cycles. The steel firms would import huge stocks of steel which would have to be worked off following a contract settlement. In 1971, the industry laid off workers and shut down mills a full month in advance of the expiration date of the contracts. Some USW members that year went jobless for more than seven months due to stockpiling.

The Experimental Negotiating Agreement, which is involved in the current talks, provides certain guaranteed preliminary benefits for USW workers, including a pay increase of at least 3 percent a year over a three-year period. The wage guarantee is only a floor. It does not prevent union negotiators from seeking a larger pay increase.

The 3 percent wage increase will also be included in the incentive calculation wage scales, thus compounding the value of the wage increase to incentive workers, who comprise the bulk of the industry's work force.

The ENA also assures continuation of the cost-of-living clause negotiated by the union in 1971. There will be no ceiling on the escalator clause.

In addition, the union was seeking a cost-of-living clause providing retirees with partial protection aganst inflation, a provision similar to that already negotiated with the can and aluminum industries.

The talks were being carried on at various levels. A top-level team composed of five union officials and four industry officials was headed by USW President I. W. Abel and R. Heath Larry, vice chairman of U.S. Steel Corp., the largest of the 10 firms.

A company-level negotiating committee sought to carve out a master agreement on company contract issues such as the question of supervisors working, grievance procedures, and other matters.

The 10 companies involved in the joint bargaining and the number of union members they employ are U.S. Steel (125,300), Bethlehem Steel Corp. (75,000), Republic Steel Corp. (30,600), National Steel Corp. (13,600), Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. (24,700), Armco Steel Corp. (15,500), Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. (19,200), Inland Steel Co. (20,100), Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. (17,000) and Allegheny Ludlum Industries, Inc. (10,600).

Rubber Workers Name J. C. Brown as Editor

Akron, O. — J. Curtis Brown was named public relations director of the Rubber Workers and managing editor of the union's publication, the United Rubber Worker.

Stewardesses Win Sex Bias Suit Against Northwest Airline Practices

Northwest Airlines was ordered to reinstate and pay back salary and interest to all stewardesses let go since 1965 for being overweight. The carrier also was ordered to make whole those stewardesses who since 1968 received less money than males for doing the same work.

The ruling was handed down by a federal district court judge in Washington, D.C., who found last November that the airline had violated the Equal Pay Act and the Civil Rights Act in at least six instances. His decision on damages had been deferred.

Judge Aubrey Robinson, Jr., also ordered Northwest to reimburse stewardesses for each time since 1968 they were forced to share a hotel room with another stewardess during layovers while males doing the same work drew a single room.

The decisions stem from a suit against Northwest brought five years ago by 44 stewardesses on behalf of all stewardesses employed by the airline. At the time, they belonged to the Airline Stewards & Stewardesses Association. In 1971, they became members of the Stewards & Stewardesses division of the Air Line Pilots.

ALPA has filed separate actions with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission charging Northwest and 15 other airlines with discrimination in setting weight standards for stewardesses.

Judge Robinson's November ruling found Northwest violated the statutes by:

- Paying lower salaries and pensions to stewardesses than to male pursers.
- Providing less expensive layover accommodations for stewardesses than male pursers.
- Setting weight limits for stewardesses and not for pursers, and prohibiting only females from wearing glasses on duty.
- Trying to deter stewardesses from bidding on purser vacancies, and discriminating against stewardesses in filling these vacancies.
- Imposing a chain of command in which all male cabin attendants were superior to female cabin attendants.

In his latest decision, Robinson barred Northwest from weighing its stewardesses or even suggesting to them they were overweight. The only exception is in cases where a stewardess' weight "is such as to render her physically incapable of performing the duties of the job."

Filibuster Broken:

Election Fund Bill Cleared by Senate

The Senate broke a filibuster and passed by a 53-32 vote an election reform bill that includes public financing of presidential and congressional campaigns.

If it becomes law, candidates for federal office would be free from reliance on a few big contributors and total spending on political campaigns would be strictly limited.

The Senate-passed bill has considerable bipartisan and labor support, even though President Nixon opposes public financing of election campaigns as a "raid on the public treasury." Ironically, it was the fund-raising abuses of Nixon's reelection campaign that built broad support for the public financing concept.

Under the Senate bill, an independent elections commission would oversee the disbursement of government funds to major party candidates, and to candidates of minor parties that receive a significant share of the vote.

The full subsidy is equal to the spending limits imposed in the bill —12 cents for each potential voter (persons 18 or over) for general elections, but not less than $175,000 in a statewide election or $90,000 for a congressional district election.

Smaller amounts would be available in primaries—but only to candidates who demonstrated broad-based support by raising specific amounts in private donations of $250 or less. The government would match dollar for dollar contributions up to $250 until the primary spending limit is reached.

Political parties would continue to be financed by private contributions, but would be limited in expenditures to support federal candidates to $20,000 for a Senate contest and $10,000 for a House seat.

While various groups of supporters could undertake activities to support a candidate, the amount of money that could be expended would be strictly limited.

The present $1 per taxpayer earmarking of income tax for the funding of presidential campaigns would be doubled under the Senate bill, and used for all federal campaigns. In addition, if the amount were inadequate, Congress could appropriate additional funds up to the spending limit. However if Congress failed to provide the full amount of the funds, candidates could use private contributions to reach the spending limit.

Other sections of the bill would repeal the "equal time" law that has blocked televised debates during campaigns and close loopholes in fund reporting and disclosure laws.

The AFL-CIO's most recent convention, last October, termed public financing of political campaigns the "keystone" of election reform.

The most important lesson of Watergate, the convention said, "is that the power of money in politics must be once and for all, and drastically, curtailed."

Despite the broad support in the Senate, the bill faces an uncertain fate in the House. The House Administration Committee is shaping a bill that would limit public financing to presidential campaigns.



SERIES OF BOOKS on American labor history and activities donated by the Insurance Workers are presented to officials of the Nigerian Union of Bank, Insurance & Allied Workers. John Gould, a representative of the African-American Labor Center, makes the presentation to union President E. A. Ibikunle, left.

UFT Develops Study Plan on Puerto Ricans

New York—A new curriculum outline on Puerto Rican history and culture has just been published by the United Federation of Teachers, Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers.

The second in UFT's ethnic studies series, "Puerto Rican History and Culture: A Study Guide and Curriculum Outline" was written by a committee of New York City teachers, and reviewed by a group of Puerto Rican specialists.

"Teachers in large urban centers like New York City have waited for materials designed to teach a variety of children about Puerto Ricans and their culture," UFT President Albert Shanker notes in a preface. "It is our hope that this publication will fill the vacuum."

The 154-page, hard-cover book costs $5, and may be obtained by writing UFT, Box PRHC, 260 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y.

Contract Gains Benefit 8,000 Macy's Employes

New York—A 15 percent wage increase over two years and a wide range of fringe-benefit improvements highlight a new agreement covering 8,000 workers at six Macy's department stores in metropolitan New York.

Ratified by an 8 to 1 ratio of Local 1-S members of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, the agreement provides both selling and non-selling employes a $12 a week pay increase retroactive to Feb. 1, plus other adjustments, and an $8 boost next Feb. 1.

The retirement program was improved to raise pension benefits 75 cents to $5.75 a month times the worker's years of service.

Also, workers with 10 or more years of service who become totally disabled now are eligible to retire with full benefits regardless of their age.

The company also agreed to pick up doctors' bills under Medicare Part B for retirees and eligible active workers, and to cover any increases in such bills during the life of the contract.

An income security provision, first negotiated two years ago, was made applicable to union members with only 15 years of service, compared to the previous 20-year requirement. After a worker has been employed 15 years, his pay cannot be cut even if he is shifted to a lower-rated job.

Another contract improvement recognizes alcoholism as a disease, and allows eligible workers to receive sickness benefits.

The old contract expired Feb. 1, but was extended 60 days to Mar. 31 when agreement was reached. The union struck the store chain two years ago for eight days before reaching a settlement.

IUD Explores Plan for Area Arbitration

Columbus, O.—AFL-CIO unions affiliated with the Industrial Union Dept. have launched plans for a new "expedited arbitration" system among unions and employers in the Columbus area. The system is designed to resolve routine grievances promptly and inexpensively.

The multi-union conference here was a follow-up of a resolution passed by the IUD convention last September to explore expedited or "mini-arbitration" as a way of reducing the number of expensive and prolonged arbitration cases. Significant, precedent-setting grievances would still be resolved by standard grievance procedures.

Pioneered by the Steelworkers and the steel companies in their 1971 collective bargaining agreement, the system has already been used to resolve more than 600 grievances in the industry, and plans are under way to expand it.

The system calls for panels of arbitrators to be selected among law school graduates, from universities and other sources. Grievance cases are presented by representatives of the worker and employer at the plant level for prompt resolution. No attorneys are involved in the proceedings in which there is a minimum of paper and technical work.

Explaining the procedure at a press conference, IUD Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman pointed out that expedited arbitration would help to "ease labor-management tensions" that come from extended unresolved grievances, prevent a backlog of grievances from piling up, and provide needed experience to beginning arbitrators.

Clayman said the Columbus meeting was "experimental" and that further sessions would be held before discussing the plan with employers in the area.

More than 40 union representatives took part in the conference. Among the unions represented were the Communications Workers, Steelworkers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, Machinists, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Textile Workers Union of America, Transport Workers, Government Employes and Operating Engineers.

Campaign Fund Issue Tagged as Anti-Labor

San Francisco—The California AFL-CIO has pinned an "anti-union" label on a primary election ballot measure seeking to regulate political campaigns and is calling for its defeat.

A strongly-worded denunciation of the proposal—Proposition 9 on the ballot—calls for a "no" vote on June 4. The executive council of the California Labor Federation explained why:

"This deviously contrived measure is anti-labor and anti-democratic. It would, for example, deny elected union officials the right to represent their members before the state legislature, if in their position of leadership they had made campaign contributions upon the direction of those same members.

"It is also anti-democratic in that it gives to political appointees arbitrary and dictatorial powers over the political processes of representative government."

The proposal was drafted and qualified for the ballot by a group including Common Cause, the People's Lobby of Los Angeles, and the California Citizens Action Group.

Ken Smith, western regional director of Common Clause, said the group also had the help of two members of the staff of Sec. of State Edmund G. Brown, Jr.

The proposal would put strict limits on campaign spending of candidates for state political offices. Candidates for governor, for example, would be limited to 7 cents per voting-age citizen in a primary election, 9 cents in a general election. Lower limits would govern expenditures in campaigns for other political offices.

All campaign contributions of $50 or more would have to be reported by all candidates for state and local elective office, with the contributor's name, address, occupation, and employer.

Lobbyists would be registered and would be prohibited from making any campaign contributions in excess of $10 a month. They would also be required to submit monthly statements detailing all expenditures they made in attempting to influence legislative or administrative action. The employers of lobbyists or anyone spending more than $250 a month in attempting to influence legislative or administrative action would also have to register and report.

The proposed act would be administered by a "Fair Political Practices Commission." It would be composed of two members appointed by the governor and one each appointed by the attorney general, secretary of state and controller.

The "Know Nine Committee," which is opposing the proposition, charges that "the measure is so broad . . . that newspapers and broadcast stations would be subject to prosecution for endorsing either candidates or measures unless they first filed as a committee." The term "committee" is the proposition's legal term for virtually any campaign organization, temporary or permanent.

HRDI Holds Seminars On Training Act

Regional manpower seminars will be conducted by the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute and the Labor Studies Center in four key locations across the country later this month and in May.

The seminars will explore the potential of broadening organized labor's involvement in manpower programs under the new Comprehensive Employment & Training Act.

The seminars are the outgrowth of HRDI's annual national staff conference held last month in New York. Some 100 staff representatives of HRDI area, regional and national operations attended the weeklong session.

The first regional seminar was held in New Orleans, Mar. 29-30. The four remaining two-day sessions will be in Washington, D.C., Apr. 19-20; New York, Apr. 26-27; Chicago, May 17-18, and San Francisco, May 31-June 1.

AFL-CIO state and local central bodies have been invited to send an elected officer and a representative serving on a manpower planning council. Participation in each seminar will be limited to 40 persons.



Trade and Profits

THE AFL-CIO HAS repeatedly called for effective controls on exports of farm goods, crucial raw materials and other products in short supply domestically. We have repeatedly urged effective controls on exports of American technology. As part of this, we believe that U.S. firms and their foreign subsidiaries and affiliates should provide the American government and the public with advance notification before consummation of any agreement to exchange American technology or U.S. technical data with a Communist country.

We have called attention to the need for effective regulation of strategic materials. We believe that here, too, U.S. firms and their foreign subsidiaries and affiliates should provide advance notice of any transactions with a foreign nation that could affect the export of strategic materials, particularly transactions with Communist countries.

The Administration's policy has been—and continues to be—a policy of mismanagement of export regulations, or worse still, the failure to impose them.

The Administration's actions have resulted in accelerating inflation since the summer of 1972. The stepped-up pace of rising prices was touched off by the huge Russian grain deal in July of 1972. It was worsened by the official devaluations of the American dollar, which resulted in large-scale exports of farm products and crude materials such as steel scrap, copper scrap, waste paper and fertilizer which are in short domestic supply.

The Administration traded off price increases for the American people and sacrificed the living standards of the American people for a temporary improvement in the balance-of-payments accounts. It failed to produce a trade surplus for manufactured goods or a workable solution to the problems of the U.S. position in the world economy. The trade figures improved on paper, but the United States is left with inflationary shortages at home.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE to regulate and curb excessive speculation and profiteering in the commodity exchanges brought tremendous increases in the spot prices of basic farm products and crude materials.

The AFL-CIO supports the establishment and maintenance of effective export controls on agricultural products and crude material in short supply until inflationary shortages are ended and pressures on the prices of such products subside.

The federal tax subsidy for export companies—DISC—should be suspended for the export of commodities in which there are price-raising supply problems. Effective government regulation of the commodity markets—including margin requirements—is needed to curb excessive price-boosting speculation and profiteering.

The AFL-CIO seeks adequate U.S. responses against new and old barriers to U.S. products raised by other nations, particularly at a time when other nations put self-protection first.

We are opposed to exports which harm the American people. We are in favor of exports which help the American people and which result in beneficial and fair trade. And we think that the Eximbank should have this as its guiding prinicple.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before Senate Banking Subcommittee on the Export-Import Bank and export controls.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

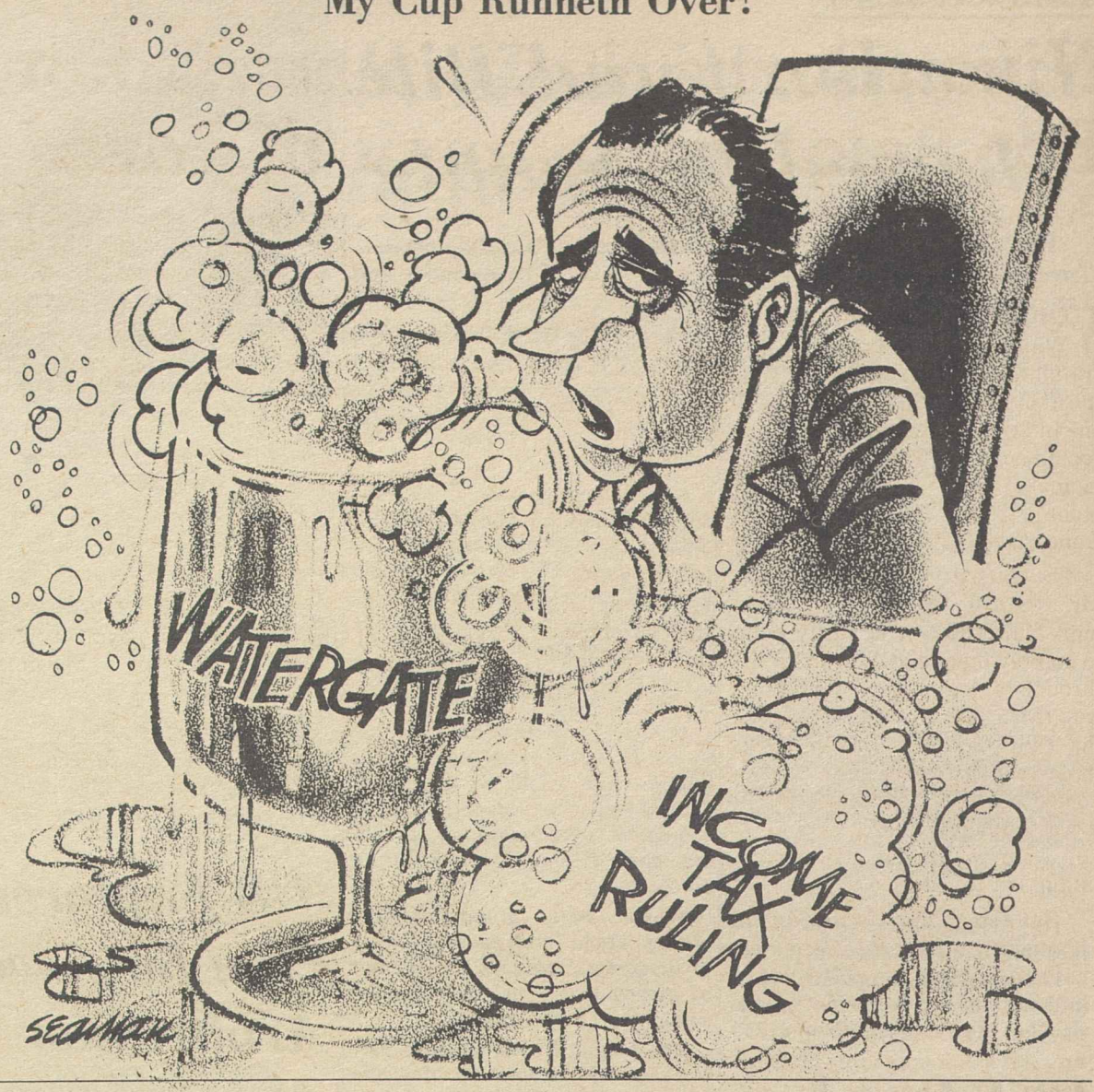
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, April 13, 1974 No. 15

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'My Cup Runneth Over!'



A Word Edgewise:

Great Expectations of Change In France Never Materialize

By John P. Roche

THE DEATH OF President Georges Pompidou has started a wave of speculation about possible changes in French national policy. I would advise against standing on one foot awaiting dramatic alterations; the truth is that there is a remarkable underlying continuity that has characterized French politics since World War II.

It is interesting, for example, to examine the extent to which President Charles de Gaulle was an innovator. The more you look, the less you find. The despised Fourth Republic originated the notion of an independent "force de frappe" as necessary for French standing in the nuclear age. Various other policies of his predecessors paid off under the regime of "le Grand Charles," but de Gaulle's real contribution was that he replaced the squalid infighting of the Fourth Republic with an imperial sense of "grandeur."

At one of their meetings during World War II, President Roosevelt remarked to Winston Churchill that de Gaulle thought he was Joan of Arc. "Yes," grumbled Churchill, "and my damned bishops won't let me burn him."

With de Gaulle at the helm, the Fifth Republic seemed to have launched a new era, but much of it was sheer dramatics. When the President revised his nuclear policy for action "in all directions," it was strategically meaningless: why would he ever employ "nukes" against Britain or the United States?

It was, like the withdrawal from NATO, a way of thumbing his nose at the United States. Naturally enough, the French people (who still have a profound sense of guilt about 1940 and the extent of subsequent French collaboration with the Nazis) enjoyed the show.

De Gaulle, in short, dramatized non-existent French power. (In great power terms, France has more in common with Denmark than with either the United States or the Soviets.) He was good at it—no one who ever heard him excoriate "les Anglo-Saxons" or "les Nations dites Unis" (the so-called United Nations) could forget the majestic pace of his classical French. (He was the only Frenchman I have ever heard employ the "passe simple"—a tense usually reserved for the Bible.)

But, after a while, the act began to pall. De Gaulle, with his eternal referendums, gave a number of French a sense (as one wisecrack put it) they were living in Switzerland, where some canton is voting almost every Sunday.

The result was, to make a long story short, that when de Gaulle last went to the people in 1969 and asked for a vote of confidence, announcing that if his positions were not supported he would quit, the electorate yawned and voted him down. He was as good as his word, and in the subsequent election Georges Pompidou won the presidency.

The arrival of a new face was greeted with great policy expectations, but in fact Pompidou maintained the same basic interests that de Gaulle had inherited from the Fourth Republic (and, some say, date back to Napoleon, if not Francis I). France continued coldly to play its own hand. Some Gaullist foolishness was eliminated: the British were admitted to the Common Market, and the French nuclear strike force no longer wasted time targeting "all azimuths."

Yet there was no sentimental nonsense about anti-colonialism affecting trade. Unlike the British, the French were delighted to pick up the arms contracts from the Republic of South Africa. (And the Organization of African Unity did not even waste time condemning them.) Similarly, Pompidou continued de Gaulle's Middle Eastern policy—an exercise in realpolitik based on the computation that Arab friendship was worth more than Jewish enmity.

In recent months, of course, the French have been busy trying to make private deals with oil producers, totally unmoved by the annoyance this has created both within the Common Market and with the United States.

SO WHAT NEXT? The last time he was around, Mitterrand, the presidential candidate of the Socialist-Communist united front, picked up 45 percent of the votes. Is it possible that this time he will win? It is possible, but highly improbable. (A number of Frenchmen told me that if they knew he was going to get that close, they wouldn't have voted for him.)

France is still basically a conservative nation, where voting for the left is a way of signaling discontent to the dominant right. The classic slogan is, "Toujours a gauche, mais pas d'encore"—always to the left, but no further. One suspects that when the dust clears there will be a conservative president operating on the traditional principle that France has no friends, only interests.

Hollow Gesture:

Nixon Earns No Commendation For Belated Payment of Taxes

The following editorial appeared in the Apr. 7, 1974, edition of the Washington Post titled "Taxes, Morality and Mr. Nixon."

VOICES FROM CAPITOL HILL now join the White House in urging us all to join the congratulations to President Nixon for his public spirit in paying his taxes. The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation declares that it "commends the President for his prompt decision to make these tax payments." Is it necessary to point out that, under American law, paying income taxes is not a voluntary matter?

The Internal Revenue Service did not invite Mr. Nixon to pay up, or cajole him. It ordered him. Quite true, it is vastly better that he chose to comply immediately without dragging his affairs through a long wrangle in the courts. Equally true, Mr. Nixon said promptly that he would pay the full assessment on his 1969 income. The three-year statute of limitations would have prevented the IRS from collecting this money unless it was prepared to prove fraud. (In the event that you were wondering, there is no statute of limitations on tax fraud.)

But this gesture is not quite so generous as it sounds; while the IRS could not forcibly collect payment on 1969 income, Mr. Nixon had committed himself explicitly last year to pay any 1969 shortages regardless of the statute. After the spreading criticism last fall compelled him to make his returns public, he turned to the Joint Committee and asked it to undertake an independent audit.

In a letter last Dec. 8 to the committee, he requested it to judge his tax treatment of two very large items, the deductions for the gift of his vice presidential papers and the resale of part of the San Clemente property. "In the event that the committee determines that the items were incorrectly reported," he wrote, "I will pay whatever tax may be due." That is a simple, unqualified sentence.

It is not as though Mr. Nixon voluntarily reopened the issue of his taxes. Nor were his underpayments small. In 1970 he paid $792 when the staff of the Joint Committee found that he should have paid $93,410. In 1971 he paid $878 when the staff said he should have paid $89,667.

Errors on that scale do not qualify as near misses, or slips of the pen. Neither are the questions of law as fine-spun as the White House seems to believe. The staff report demonstrates quite clearly, for example, the illegality of the deduction for the papers.

As for the Joint Committee, it has done exactly the right thing with its staff voluminous and highly expert report on these tax returns. It has sent the report to the House Judiciary Committee to be read for evidence of fraud, as part of the investigation of possible grounds for impeachment. It is now up to the Judiciary Committee to decide whether to charge Mr. Nixon with tax evasion.

The White House emphasizes that the Internal Revenue Service's findings rebut any fraud. But since the White House has not made public the IRS analysis, the public has no way to judge its reasoning.

In any event, the opinion of the IRS, while helpful, is by no means conclusive. The Judiciary Committee would properly weigh it in the same scale as it might weigh an opinion by the FBI that Mr. Nixon had no part in the Watergate cover-up, or an opinion by the Justice Dept. that Mr. Nixon's acceptance of money from the milk lobby did not constitute accepting a bribe.

In an impeachment proceeding, these are not, in the last analysis, judgments for the federal agencies to make but rather, under the Constitution, they are reserved for the House of Representatives and perhaps ultimately the Senate.

The scale of this tremendous payment is a particularly bitter blow to Mr. Nixon, the most personal in a long series of reverses. He and the men around him have made it evident, over the years, that he attaches considerable importance to the possession of wealth when he leaves office.

Three of our last five Presidents, of course, came to the White House wealthy men. The exceptions were Mr. Truman and Mr. Eisenhower, and Mr. Eisenhower left Washington considerably more comfortably situated than when he arrived. Mr. Nixon has made it abundantly clear that he has no desire to follow Mr. Truman's example of returning to the old white clapboard house in his home town.

The integrity of the national tax system urgently required Mr. Nixon to pay the full and accurate assessment of his taxes down to the last dime. But even for those Americans who deeply disapprove of his activities and wish him out of the White House, there can be no pleasure in the painful spectacle of a President pressed for back taxes.

AMONG POLITICIANS, there is speculation whether this huge payment will excite public sympathy for Mr. Nixon. Sympathy seems hardly likely, and still less justified—not at this season, in which most of his fellow citizens are spending nights and weekends with Form 1040 contemplating the bite that the IRS took out of all those paychecks, and the bites still to come.

But pity is another matter. Pity is an element in the classical definition of tragedy, and tragedy is what we are watching now. The country is seeing the slow, intricate process of the destruction of a reputation and a career. The reasons for it are neither accidental nor trivial, but are deep in the nature and character of the man. At a time when tragedy has passed out of fashion in our literature, it is being pressed insistently upon us in our politics.

Because Mr. Nixon could not satisfactorily answer questions about his net worth, he was forced eventually to make public his tax returns. Having made them public, he was forced, for all practical purposes, to submit them to expert judgment—and he chose the tribunal (the joint committee) that he thought would be most congenial to his interests.

When the judgment ran heavily against him, he was first bound by law, and then by his own word, to pay. These events are less a matter for commendation than for public dismay.

Ignore Recommendations:

Few States Approach Needs On Job Injury Compensation

FAILURE OF STATES to keep workmen's compensation programs in pace with realistic needs works severe economic hardships on job-injured workers and their families, AFL-CIO social insurance expert James O'Brien charged.

"Only one or two states come close" to the basic protection urged two years ago by a national commission created by Congress to study state laws intended to ease the impact of wage losses when a worker is killed or disabled by a work-related accident or disease, O'Brien said.

He stressed that outdated limitations on medical care and wage-loss protection, and exemption of large numbers of employers because of the industry they are in or the size of their workforce, are major flaws of most state laws.

As a result, he said, there is now the paradox that a worker injured at home gets better medical care and higher weekly wage-replacement benefits from a non-occupational disability program than he can from workmen's compensation. O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, made the statements on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

O'Brien renewed the AFL-CIO's call for passage of the Williams-Javits bill now before Congress, which would put the recommendations of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws into effect.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WITH WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS scheduled to be phased out Apr. 30, there is the opportunity to look back on the stabilization program and the rank failure of "Nixonomics."

It all started in the summer of 1971 when the Administration pressed the panic button as the inflation rate reached 4.5 percent. That the panic button fizzled is seen in the fact that in December 1973, January and February 1974, the consumer price index rose 12.1 percent on an annual rate. In February, the increase was 10 percent over one year earlier.

The President was provided the authority to act when the Congress passed the Economic Stabilization Act. At the time he signed the measure, on Aug. 15, 1970, he said he had no intention of using the controls because such action "simply does not fit the economic conditions which exist today."

Early in 1971 Nixon zeroed in on the construction industry, more directly construction workers, for voluntary limits on wage increases. When this move failed, he suspended the Davis-Bacon Act which has provided for prevailing wages in government-financed construction since 1931.

For the next month there was a complete uproar in the construction industry. Building trades leaders charged Nixon with undermining union standards in the industry. Finally, on Mar. 29, Nixon agreed to reinstate Davis-Bacon, but he instituted wage and price controls in construction, establishing the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee.

The tripartite CISC since that time has been able to rein in the level of wage increases but inflation in the industry grew at an accelerating pace.

Construction wage-price controls was Nixon's first use of his stabilization authority and it paved the way for Phase 1, the Aug. 17, 1971 90-day wage-price freeze, plus restrictions on government spending and a 10 percent surtax on imports.

By Oct. 7 the Administration established a tripartite Pay Board and a Price Commission. Organized labor agreed to join the Pay Board only if it was not under the Cost of Living Council.

The Pay Board, over labor's objections, established a 5.5 percent wage increase guideline and acted against retroactive pay raises scheduled during the freeze. This was followed by a series of other decisions sharply cutting back pay increases.

On Mar. 22 the three AFL-CIO members resigned from the Pay Board followed the next day by Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock. Teamsters President Frank E. Fitzsimmons did not resign.

Of all the four phases of Nixon's "stabilization" program he got the most stabilization out of Phase 2 but there was little equity for the worker or the consumer.

On Jan. 11, 1973, Phase 3 was ushered in with mandatory controls continued in only three industries—health, food processing and construction. By the spring of 1973 it was clear that Phase 3 with its voluntary controls was producing galloping inflation. Phase 3 saw the consumer boycott against spiraling meat prices while wheat, soybeans, corn and other food crops soared, too. Finally, on June 13 Nixon announced a 60-day price freeze while Phase 4 controls were being drawn up.

Beginning July 18, through Aug. 12, Phase 4 mandatory controls were set. They were designed to move the economy from the freeze, on a sector-by-sector basis.

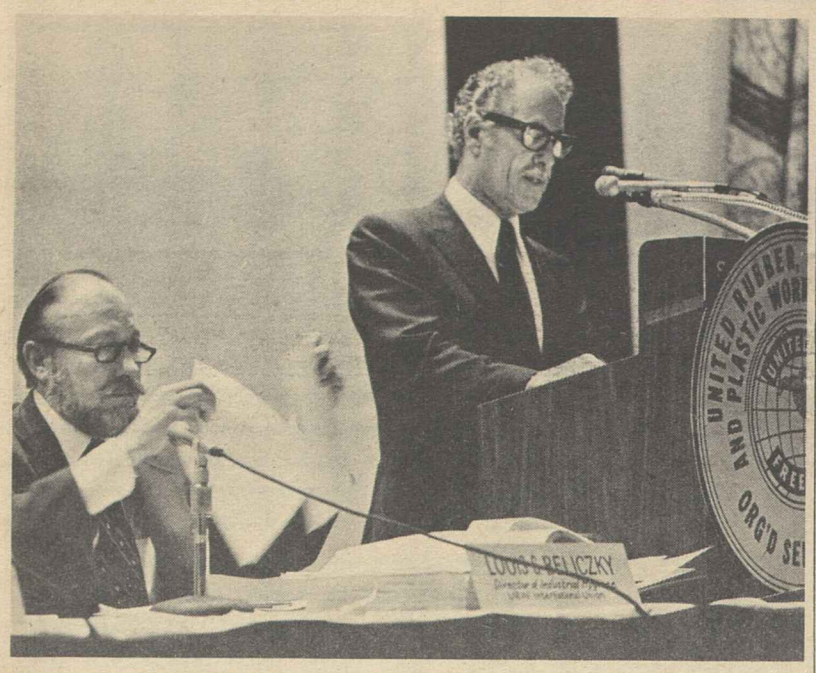
Since Phase 4 moved on the scene there has been an almost across-the-board increase in prices, with the sharpest rises in food and energy, the latter related to the history of the energy shortage.

Meanwhile, the 5.5 percent guideline for workers continued, unemployment moved upward and high profits were being recorded.

Part and parcel of the whole picture has been the tax bonanzas to business, export of capital and technology, soaring interest rates and land costs and wild speculation and profiteering in food and energy.



INJURED WORKERS and their families are burdened by economic setbacks because states have failed to improve workmen's compensation programs, James O'Brien, AFL-CIO social insurance expert, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by George Riveire, Jr., left, of the Bureau of National Affairs and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.



STEPPED-UP ROLE of unions in occupational health and safety programs is essential in protecting workers from job hazards, Rubber Workers President Peter Bommarito tells a URW safety conference in Washington. Louis Beliczky, URW industrial hygiene director, is at left.

Health Planning Goals Tied to National Needs

One of the chief obstacles to effective health planning in the United States has been the lack of national goals, the AFL-CIO declared.

"It seems to us that there has not been any focus on the major health-care needs of the country because of this," AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman told a Senate Labor subcommittee.

He said the federation favors the national health guidelines and goals set forth in a bill introduced by the subcommittee's chairman, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) Seidman noted that national guidelines are not part of an alternate health-planning proposal by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and another offered by the Nixon Administration.

The AFL-CIO supports the purposes of all three bills, Seidman stressed, but leans more toward the Kennedy measure.

"We are frankly concerned not only about the fragmentation of the health-delivery system but also that the whole planning effort has been fragmented," he said. "Therefore, we are pleased that all of these bills that you are considering look toward integrating health planning."

While he saw progress over the years under the Hill-Burton Act, the Regional Medical Program and the Comprehensive Health Planning Act, Seidman said overall results have been disappointing. All have been marred by serious flaws that he urged the panel to correct.

The major deficiency, he said, is that the goals of the planning process—agreed upon national goals—have not been adequately spelled out for those engaged in the planning effort.

Second, even where a planning agency has developed a plan, it has lacked authority to compel providers to accept unpalatable decisions that may flow from the planning process.

Third, in most parts of the country the health-care providers have dominated the planning agencies, with consumers playing a very limited role.

Another serious flaw, he said, is that most of the planning agencies have lacked technically qualified health planners.

Seidman urged the subcommittee also to give due recognition to the role that health maintenance organizations such as prepaid group practice plans can play in improving the organization and delivery of care. He noted that none of the bills now before it takes into account the recently enacted Health Maintenance Organizations Act, which "offers promise of exciting new developments."

Elevator Union Joins Plan for Minority Jobs

The Elevator Constructors and the elevator industry have agreed with the Labor Dept. on a nationwide "affirmative action" plan for hiring of workers from minority groups.

The agreement calls for the hiring of at least 300 additional minority workers by the end of 1974 in areas covered by the union's national collective bargaining pact with the industry. The national collective bargaining agreement does not apply to New York City.

The program will be monitored by the Labor Dept.'s Office of Federal Contract Compliance, which said the program will substitute for hometown or imposed plan requirements for the industry detailed in Executive Order 11246. OFCC will receive monthly and quarterly reports.

The intent of the new agreement is "to establish a comprehensive program to significantly increase the employment and training opportunities of qualified and qualifiable minority group persons in the elevator construction industry, and to facilitate the admission of minority group persons to union membership for that trade."

Sheet Metal Program Names Administrator

John R. Falvella has been named administrator of SASMI, the new national plan developed by the Sheet Metal Workers to provide greater income security for its members.

For the past five years, Falvella, 49, has been manager of the Plumbing Industry Board Pension & Welfare Funds for the 4,000-member Local 2 of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

SASMI, or Stabilization Agreement of the Sheet Metal Industry, was set up last year to provide benefits to sheet metal workers during periods of underemployment or unemployment.

At Rubber Workers Seminar:

Job Health Hazards Tied To Long Industry Neglect

By John R. Oravec

Unions must step up their involvement in occupational health programs to protect members from job hazards caused by years of neglect in industry, the Rubber Workers were told at a national safety seminar.

Diseases such as leukemia, stomach cancer, liver tumors and heart ailments are now being linked directly to the worker's job environment.

A battery of occupational medical experts advised the nearly 600 URW local and regional representatives that it's up to organized labor to lead the fight to correct conditions in the workplace.

While the seminar focused largely on the serious health threat of the cancer-causing chemical, vinyl chloride, it also explored labor's efforts to reduce worker exposure to other toxic chemicals, fumes, dusts, gases and heat and noise stress.

URW President Peter Bommarito said that labor must take up the slack because of the weak enforcement of the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act.

"The intent of the law was excellent," Bommarito said, "but the administration of the act has fallen far short of our expectations.

"If we want the job done right, labor must again band forces to strengthen the law and encourage Congress to provide the proper financial appropriations."

Recent standards issued by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration on vinyl chloride and other carcinogens leave the agency open to serious criticism, he warned.

"Influence peddlers seem to affect their judgment regarding the law, which was initially designed to protect people and not corporate giants," he declared.

Although only 1,500 URW members are exposed directly to vinyl chloride, the scope of the hazard is extensive, the delegates were told.

Throughout the country, 7,000 workers are directly involved in the production of vinyl chloride or its polymerization, URW Industrial Hygiene Director Louis Beliczky noted.

Beliczky and Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine pointed out that many thousands more workers come in contact with vinyl chloride products since 55 percent of all plastics used in the country are made of the chemical.

A serious health hazard could lso be linked to the families of vorkers who bring home the dust f polyvinyl chloride on their work lothes, Selikoff said.

Meanwhile, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food & Drug Administration have taken steps to curb the use of vinyl chloride gas and plastics in consumer products.

Vinyl chloride gas is used in household pesticide sprays and as a propellant in hair sprays. The use of plastic liquor bottles was banned last year because studies found that vinyl chloride was leaching into the liquor.

The widening vinyl chloride scare emerged with reports earlier this year that several workers died and others showed symptoms of angisarcoma of the liver caused by their long exposure to vinyl chloride at a B. F. Goodrich plant in Louisville, Ky.

Before the revelations, this rare form of liver cancer was little known, although some industrial doctors had been involved in research on the chemical for a number of years.

Boomarito charged that reports of the cancer threat were closely guarded to shield the companies from workmen's compensation claims.

What little research was done on vinyl chloride was not published until recently. The dam broke with the testimony of an Italian researcher, Prof. Cesare Maltoni, at Labor Dept. hearings in March.

Now studies are getting wider publication. But Bommarito expressed concern that many thousands of workers have been unnecessarily exposed to the chemical because of the long-held secrecy.

He pointed out that joint occupational health programs like those the URW has with major tire and chemical companies will provide the needed information to aid researchers in further studies.

Dr. Thomas Mancuso of the University of Pittsburgh, who serves with Dr. Selikoff as a medical consultant to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., called for the wider development of labor-industry health programs and improvements in workmen's compensation laws.

Charles Levinson of the International Chemical Workers Federation in Geneva, said the vinyl chloride threat is not exclusively American. And since it is an international danger, organized labor throughout the world must bring pressure on industry to reduce exposure to the carcinogen to safest level for workers.

House Unit Blocks Bid To Keep Controls Alive

A 21-10 vote by the House Banking Committee has blocked what the AFL-CIO termed a "last-gasp" Administration effort to retain power over wages and prices.

The House committee voted not to consider any bill dealing with wage-price controls. Similar action had been taken earlier by the Senate Banking Committee, virtually assuring that all controls will end Apr. 30, when the Economic Stabilization Act expires.

"American workers have already suffered enough under a deliberately mismanaged controls system," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote House committee members before the vote.

Biemiller was critical of a last-minute bill drafted by the Cost of Living Council when it appeared certain that Congress was not going to extend the Economic Stabilization Act.

The bill would have given the President power to monitor the economy and direct him to "improve the structure of collective bargaining." Biemiller said the latter provision would amount to ceding power over labor law changes to the President.

His letter to members of the House Banking Committee declared:

"The preservation of the Cost of Living Council, after its total failure in administering the controls program, is equivalent to bemedaling a general who has had his army decimated.

"The CLC has ignored congressionally-enacted provisions in the law; it has harassed workers by arbitrary cutbacks in labor-management contracts, often in industries where profits are record high; it has made political decisions awarding higher pay to one group over another of the same occupation in the same industry, causing considerable industrial unrest."

Monthly C-O-L Hike Marks Lever Accord

Akron, O.—The Chemical Workers approved a new two-year master agreement with Lever Brothers Co. covering some 3,000 members at the company's four plants in the United States.

Approval ended a two-week strike that began Mar. 15 when the union charged the firm with refusal to bargain responsibly on major issues.

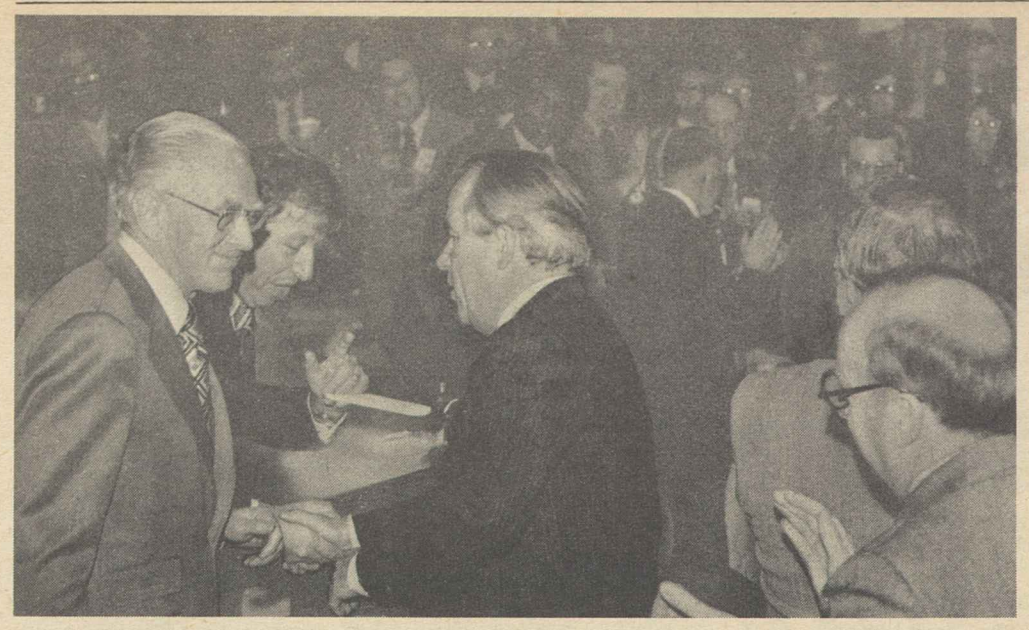
The settlement provides an immediate wage increase of 6.5 percent, with a cost-of-living clause calling for a one-cent hourly pay adjustment for each three-tenths of 1 percent jump in the consumer price index. The C-O-L allowance will be paid monthly, and provides up to 18 cents in hourly pay adjustments during the first year.

In the second year, workers will receive a 6 percent wage increase. The first-year C-O-L allowance will continue as a "float," and another C-O-L allowance paying up to 25 cents in adjustments will apply.

Among fringe-benefit improvements, benefits for retirees and their spouses were adjusted to cover all new fees or costs under Medicare that may develop in the future. Changes also were made in eligibility for the company's profit-sharing plan, and vesting provisions under the plan were strengthened effective Jan. 1, 1975.

The hospital-surgical-medical plan was improved in the first year of the contract to include all intensive-care expenses. In the second year, coverage of psychiatric care is also included on an 80-20 percent co-insurance basis.

Pension improvements and work-rule changes also were part of the agreement which covers workers at Lever plants in Baltimore, Los Angeles, St. Louis and Edgewater, N.J. The company's principal product lines are soap, detergents and margarine.





AREA CONFERENCES of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education drew full-house audiences as organized labor stepped up its campaign to elect a veto-proof Congress this year. Thousands of COPE representatives from AFL-CIO affiliates and state and city central bodies participated in the 11 conferences across the country Feb. 8 through Apr. 10. At Cincinnati, left photo, COPE Director Al Barkan, center, introduces Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), left, and Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.). In the right photo, Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) addresses COPE delegates in Philadelphia.

Jobless Rate Dips to 5.1 Percent As Total Labor Force Declines

A decline in the total work force helped keep the nation's jobless rate from rising in March despite the general economic slump.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported unemployment dropped slightly from 5.2 to 5.1 percent last month, the first decline since last November.

The total labor force declined to a seasonally adjusted 90,496,000 in March, down 60,000 from the month before. The number of persons working rose by 60,000 to 85,863,000, little changed for the second straight month.

"After rising rapidly for two years," BLS noted, "total employment has shown relatively little growth since last October.

"Although white-collar employment has continued to expand at a strong pace, rising by more than 800,000 over the October-March period, this growth has been largely offset by a decline in blue-collar jobs."

The number of people out of work last month, 4,633,000, was six-tenths of 1 percent above the October rate and one-tenth of 1 percent higher than the year-earlier level. There were 530,000 more unemployed workers in March than in October when joblessness reached a 3½ year low, BLS noted.

Reporting on quarterly labor force developments, BLS noted that total employment rose by 170,000 in the first three months of 1974, a much slower pace than it had shown since mid-1971.

In addition, the bureau reported, the number of unemployed persons rose by 470,000 to 4.7 million in the first quarter, and the overall jobless rate moved from 4.7 to 5.2 percent, "the largest quarter-to-quarter rise since the third quarter of 1970."

Manufacturing employment, especially in the auto industry, continued to decline in March. An overall loss of 112,000 manufacturing jobs followed losses of 151,000 in February and 125,000 in January in this category.

Within manufacturing, the transportation equipment industry experienced heavy job losses for the third straight month. The 53,000 loss in March brought the total decline since last November to 200,000.

March employment was also down in primary and fabricated metals industries and in electrical machinery, BLS noted. Jobs in other goods-producing industries—contract construction and mining—declined by a total of 40,000.

Employment in the service-producing industries remained unchanged following an unusually sharp gain of 240,000 in February. Since January, BLS noted, the strongest growth in jobs has occurred in retail trade, services and state and local government.

Total nonfarm payrolls dropped 125,000 in March to an adjusted 76.6 million, the bureau said.

Unemployment rates for most groupings in the labor force were essentially unchanged during the month, although the rate for Negro workers rose to 9.4 percent from 9.2 percent in February.

Also, the rate for workers covered by state unemployment insurance programs inched up from 3.2 to 3.3 percent, the third monthly rise in this grouping. It had remained at or very near the 2.7 percent level throughout 1973.

The jobless rate for household heads held at 3 percent while that for adult men and full-time workers dropped one-tenth of 1 percent to 3.4 and 4.6 percent, respectively.

The average workweek for nonfarm rank-and-file workers dropped six minutes to 36.8 hours, seasonally adjusted. The average manufacturing workweek fell by 12 minutes to 40.3 hours, and was 36 minutes below its year-earlier level.

Average hourly earnings rose two cents to $4.06, seasonally adjusted, from February to March, with average weekly earnings up two-tenths of 1 percent.

Over the past year, weekly earnings have increased by 5.7 percent, BLS noted. The bureau's latest report on consumer prices, meanwhile, shows living costs over approximately the same period rose by 10 percent.

In reporting employment statistics for workers of Spanish origin for the first time, BLS said their jobless rate for the first quarter of 1974 was 8.4 percent—below the 9.8 percent rate for Negroes but well above the 5.1 percent for all others.

BLS said an average of 3.3 million persons of Spanish origin were employed in the United States during the quarter. Some 310,000 were unemployed.

CONVENTIONS

The South Dakota AFL-CIO's 1974 convention will be held June 6-8 at Rapid City.

The Montana AFL-CIO convention will be held at Helena, Aug. 22-24, 1974, instead of Aug. 15-17 as previously announced.

The Minnesota AFL-CIO will hold its 1974 convention Sept. 23-25 at Duluth.

Jobless Rate Tops 6% In 41 Areas

Eight major job centers were added to the Labor Dept.'s "substantial" unemployment list in March, the result of the current slowdown in the economy and the energy shortage.

The additions increased the number of major areas with jobless rates of 6 percent or more to a 14-month high of 41.

Reduced consumer demand for automobiles played a major role in causing last month's shift. Of the 150 major labor areas into which the Labor Dept. has divided the country, only 22 now show "low" unemployment rates—rates of 1.5 to 2.9 percent—compared with 27 in February.

Lettuce, Grape Boycott Gets AFL-CIO Support

(Continued from Page 1)

ago and as a result the deplorable wages and working conditions of the farm workers were substantially improved.

But while the UFW was negotiating to renew these contracts last year, the union was raided by the Teamsters, Meany recalled.

"The Teamsters and the growers secretly signed 'sweetheart' contracts without the consent of the workers involved," he pointed out.

Later, following discussions with AFL-CIO representatives, the IBT agreed to return jurisdiction of the field workers to the UFW, but the Teamsters subsequently refused to abide by the settlement.

"The entire AFL-CIO continues to support the UFW in its struggle against the unconscionable raids by the Teamsters and the collusive relationship between the Teamsters and the growers," the letter to Chavez said.

"We had hoped to resolve this dispute through discussions and negotiations. However, the Teamsters reneged on their agreement with us and the Teamsters and the growers are jointly seeking to destroy the Farm Workers."

Taking part in the committee session Apr. 8 that led to the boycott endorsement were Meany and Kirkland; Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to Meany; President James T. Housewright of the Retail Clerks, Vice President Leon Schachter of the Meat Cutters; Sec.-Treas. George Orlando of the Distillery Workers; President-Emeritus Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers, and UFW officials Gilbert Padilla, Eliseo Medina and Chavez.

Meany urged the president of national and international unions to rally support of their members to help the UFW "by mobilizing their purchasing power and that of other sympathetic citizens" to win decent union contracts and representation.

"A united labor campaign can bring the farm workers the economic and social justice they deserve," Meany said.

Farm Workers Renew Pact With Almaden

King City, Calif. — The Farm Workers beat off a Teamsters' raid and signed a new contract with Almaden Vineyards that will raise wages of field workers 20 percent over three years.

The new agreement, covering about 600 workers in the King City-Hollister area, provides a 15-cent increase in the basic minimum wage to bring it to $2.85 an hour retroactive to Jan. 1, with an additional 10 cents scheduled for July 1. The minimum rate will go up in several steps to $3.25 as of Jan. 1, 1976.

UFW President Cesar Chavez said in signing the contract Mar. 30 that the acceptance of the agreement by wine grape workers is a significant indication they want to be represented by the UFW and a "clear rejection of the Teamsters."

When negotiations on the contract were dragging several weeks ago, workers formed committees of their own volition and stressed to company officials they wanted no part of the Teamsters, the union said.

On several occasions in the past month, Teamsters organizers had been chased out of the fields by the workers.

Other contract improvements include a 15-cents-an-hour increase for higher skilled workers, setting a minimum of $3.85 an hour retroactive to Jan. 1 and going to $4.15 in January 1976.

A new pension program is also provided in the contract, the first wine grape agreement up for renegotiation.

Labor Asks Investigation Of Eximbank

(Continued from Page 1)

be repaid over a six-year period beginning in 1977. Repayment of the Eximbank loan does not begin until 1983, and will not be paid off until 1989.

"Why should the U.S. be using the American taxpayer's money to strengthen the war machine of the Soviet Union?" Biemiller asked.

"The Administration has appeared determined to plunge ahead with these transactions with the Soviet Union, despite clear expressions of opposition from the Congress and — we think—in clear violation of the law."

The loans, Biemiller noted, are at interest rates that no American homeowner, worker or businessman can get.

"No matter how you slice it, such loans are foreign aid to the Soviet Union," he asserted.

The federation's long-standing concern about the Eximbank's operations goes far beyond loans to the USSR and other Communist nations, Biemiller noted. Many of the bank's loans result in the export of American jobs and American technology.

"We are sending our businesses abroad, and sometimes as a result of Eximbank operations financed by U.S. taxpayers," he said. "It is time to put specific limitations on the bank's operations." Biemiller urged:

- The Eximbank should be brought back under the control of the federal budget, making it subject to the congressional appropriations process.
- The bank should be barred from making further loans for energy projects to the USSR.
- Congress should be given advance notice of each specific transaction involving the extension of credit by the Eximbank. Such advance notification should include details on the project's impact on U.S. employment.

The subcommittee, which is considering a bill to extend the life of the Eximbank another four years after its June 30 expiration date, also heard Biemiller's views on a bill extending the Export Administration Act for another three years, and broadening President Nixon's authority to regulate exports.

Biemiller charged the Administration with a policy of mismanagement of export regulations, "or worse still, the failure to impose them." He said the result has been accelerating inflation.

"We believe there should be a careful study of the basic act and its administration which would provide a thorough revision of the entire measure," Biemiller said.

First Boost Set May 1:

New Minimum Wage Law Aids Millions of Low-Paid

(Continued from Page 1)

further. The Labor Dept. estimates that the cumulative effect of the minimum wage rise will be $4.5 billion a year by 1976.

Following are highlights of the 1974 amendments to the wage-hour law:

COVERAGE—A giant step is the inclusion of household domestic workers—a group numbering 1.5 million that traditionally has been the poorest of the working poor.

The Labor Dept. estimates that 71 percent of them now are earning less than the $1.90 an hour they must be paid after May 1.

Also covered for the first time are 3.4 million state and local government employes and 1.7 million federal workers. A number of other public workers had been covered in 1966.

A substantial group of retail service employes will be added over the next several years as all units of chain stores are covered.

Under present law, a store that has less than $250,000 a year in sales isn't covered even if it is part of a big chain operation. The volume of business test is gradually lowered, starting Jan. 1, 1975, and completely eliminated for chain operations on Jan. 1, 1977. At that time, more than 650,000 additional workers will be brought under the wage-hour law.

Others newly covered include small crews of loggers, motion picture theater employes and some additional farm workers.

WAGE STEPS—There are three separate timetables to bring all of the 56 million workers covered by the law up to a $2.30 an hour minimum wage.

Moving up fastest are the 37 million workers whose jobs were covered by the wage-hour law before 1966, when coverage was last expanded. Add to this category the 615,000 federal blue-collar workers covered in 1966.

For all these workers, the present $1.60 minimum wage is raised to $2 on May 1. It will rise to $2.10 on Jan. 1, 1975 and to $2.30 on Jan. 1, 1976.

Another group of about 19 million workers will reach the $2.30 level a year later.

In this category are nearly 12 million nonfarm workers brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1966, plus the 7 million being added this year.

Their minimum wage will be $1.90 on May 1; $2 on Jan. 1, 1975; $2.20 on Jan. 1, 1976, and $2.30 on Jan. 1, 1977.

A major advance of the new law is the ending of the second-class status of farm workers.

The 1966 law brought workers on the largest farms under a minimum wage, but a lower one than for other workers. Their pay floor is now only $1.30 an hour, 30 cents less than the minimum for nonfarm jobs.

Farm workers will move to a $1.60 minimum on May 1; to $1.80 on Jan. 1, 1975; $2 on Jan. 1, 1976; $2.20 on Jan. 1, 1977, and $2.30 on Jan. 1, 1978.

OVERTIME—Many workers already covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act have been partially or fully exempt from the requirement that employers must pay time-and-one-half overtime rates for more than 40 hours of work in a year.

Many of these exemptions are phased out under the new amendments to the law.

Over a three-year period, hotel maids, transit employes and several smaller groups would be brought under a 40-hour ceiling on straight-time pay.

Seasonal industries had been given an exemption from overtime pay obligations during their busiest periods—the time workers most need the protection. These seasonal exemptions will be phased out as will similar exclusions for agricultural processing and seafood industries.

In the group that is newly-covered this year, fire fighters and law enforcement officers will be under a separate overtime schedule related to the tour of duty concept and based on hours worked during a month. The maximum will be gradually reduced.

There is news, too, in what is not in the bill.

Congress refused to bow to the Nixon Administration's demand for a subminimum youth rate—a double standard the President and his advisers had insisted was needed to provide job opportunities for young people.

To labor, Nixon's proposal was an invitation to employers to fire older workers and replace them at below-minimum rates.

In the end, Nixon had to accept a bill whose only concession was a simplified procedure for firms to get permission to hire a limited number of students at 85 percent of the minimum wage for after-school or vacation jobs.

Last September, the House fell 23 votes short of the two-thirds needed to override Nixon's veto of the minimum wage bill.

This year's bill, however, had passed by what appeared to be veto-proof majorities—345-50 in the House and 71-19 in the Senate.

Its enactment climaxed a labor effort that began in 1966, when Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), first introduced bills calling for a $2 minimum wage and expanded coverage.

Not until 1972 did legislation pass the House and Senate. But a conservative coalition in the House, after having greatly weakened the legislation on the floor, refused to allow the bill to go to a House-Senate conference and it died with the adjournment of the 92nd Congress.

This year, Nixon waited until the last day he had to sign or veto the bill. But he did finally sign it, giving the pen to Sec. of Labor Peter J. Brennan and acknowledging that "raising the minimum wage is now a matter of justice that can no longer be delayed."



Union Volunteers Rally Aid to Tornado Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

the twisters required hospitalization. Thousands of homes were destroyed and thousands of others sustained major damage. More than 20,000 families—some 70,000 persons—were affected in one way or another as close to 100 tornadoes skipped along a 1,000-mile path from Alabama to the Canadian border.

After the initial shock of the disaster, the massive rebuilding job began. Union members, with their skills and experience, responded quickly to appeals for help.

In Ohio, the hardest-hit state, the response of organized labor in the metroplitan Cincinnati area was an example of volunteer efforts throughout the 12-state region.

William P. Sheehan, executive secretary of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO, issued an emergency bulletin asking all affiliates to contact the Red Cross Disaster Control Center to find out what they could do to assist. James Harlow, executive secretary of the Cincinnati Building & Construction Trades Council, appealed to all skilled craftsmen to contribute their services.

More than 120 volunteers turned out at the Disaster Control Center early Saturday morning, Apr. 6. They came from Carpenters Locals 2, 739, 698 and 703; Local 212 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Roofers Local 42; Plumbers Local 59, and Pipe Fitters Local 392.

They inspected wiring in damaged homes before power was restored, helped weatherproof torn roofs, and checked to insure water supplies were safe.

"It's so wonderful, all the things people are doing for us," Mrs. Frank Schilling said in a choked voice at her Sayler Park home where union carpenters were repairing the roof. "We are just so grateful."

Elsewhere in Cincinnati, city fireman Charles Tompkins' house on Parkland Ave. was being worked on by fellow members of Fire Fighters Local 476.

At the corner of Parkland and Cherokee, a group of Red Cross and union volunteers that included Joe Mahtan, assistant director of AFL-CIO Community Services in Cincinnati, surveyed damage to a church, its roof caved in and a side wall torn off to reveal rows of pews standing like sentinels.

Scenes like these were duplicated throughout Ohio and Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois and Michigan. Union families suffered along with others but they showed resilence and a willingness to help others with their money and skills.

4-13-74

Strike Authority Voted By New York Printers

Leaders of union printers at New York's three daily newspapers were armed with an overwhelming strike vote authority from members as they attempted to reach agreement on contract renewals with the publishers.

Local 6 of the Typographical Union called for the strike vote after appraising the wage package offered by the newspapers as inadequate. Management negotiators representing the New York Times, Daily News and the Post proposed two annual increases of $13.85 each and a cost-of-living adjustment, while demanding the right to automate operations.

The printers voted 4,662 to 590 in favor of the strike. Local 6 President Bertram Powers said the union would continue to bargain for an agreement to replace the contract that expired more than a year ago.

In other contract developments in the news industry:

- Members of the Wire Service Guild, a local of the Newspaper Guild, ratified a new two-year agreement with United Press International to end a 23-day strike. The contract provides for a 5.67 percent wage increase immediately and another 5.67 percent next Jan. 1.
- Editorial and advertising employes represented by the Newspaper Guild struck the Washington Post.
- The Pittsburgh Press and Post-Gazette were shut down Mar. 30 by a strike of Teamsters against the Pittsburgh Press Co.
- ITU Local 915 reached agreement on a new contract with Newsday at Garden City, L.I., providing wage increases of $53 a week over three years.

In the Washington Post dispute, the Guild voted not to set up picket lines that would keep printing trades members from their jobs and encourage the paper to install automated equipment over which the crafts are still bargaining. Editorial and commercial operations were being performed by management and non-Guild employes as the Post continued to publish during the strike.

The top minimum scale at the Post under the old contract was $400 a week for experienced reporters, photographers and advertising salesmen. The union is seeking a weekly salary increase to $476 over two years, plus a cost-of-living provision. Management's offer was 5.5 percent in each of the two years.

The Wire Service Guild's settlement with the UPI is patterned after the agreement at the Associated Press. UPI members had earlier rejected the terms by a similar narrow vote of 323 to 245.

In Pittsburgh, nearly 2,300 newsroom, commercial and craft employes were laid off when the 700 Teamsters struck the Press publishing company.

At Newsday, the ITU agreed to allow publishers to introduce new processes and operations based on the proviso that members would have certain guarantees of job security and retraining.

A key issue in the ITU dispute with the New York City publishers also centers on the introduction of automated equipment. Union negotiators contended that management's proposal would require the local to give up most of its jurisdiction over keyboard typesetting with few guarantees of job security.

The strike authority voted by members technically frees Local 6 of its old contract that carried a no-strike clause, Powers stated. He said the action also frees the local of an injunction barring a strike that was granted by the courts to the Times and News.

United Airline Pact Reached By Machinists

The Machinists reached tentative agreement on a new contract with United Air Lines Apr. 6, averting a possible strike.

IAM Vice President John Peterpaul, who announced the settlement, said terms of the agreement would not be made public until workers have had a chance to review them. The contract covers more than 16,000 members of IAM District 141.

Union and airline negotiators had exhausted the federal government's mediation machinery under the Railway Labor Act, which governs airline bargaining. A 30-day cooling-off period had been invoked Mar. 5.

IAM members employed by the airline overwhelmingly authorized a strike at the end of the countdown if necessary. Wages, fringe benefits and work rules were the main issues involved in the negotiations.

The previous contract expired last Aug. 31. UAL mechanics were earning $6.60 an hour.

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX | Saturday, April 20, 1974 | 7 | No. 16

Steel Union, Industry Hail Early Contract Settlement

U.S. Output Plummets By 5.8%

Real gross national product—the nation's output of goods and services—dropped sharply in the first quarter of 1974 at an annual rate of 5.8 percent, the Commerce Dept. reported.

The drop was the steepest decline in the nation's economic activity since the 1958 recession, and the first three-month period of "negative growth" the country has experienced since the initial quarter of 1970.

Along with another fall-off in industrial production and a drop in new home construction in March, the report on GNP was further confirmation of the economic slowdown that got under way in the second half of 1973.

To worsen matters, banks and other institutions are raising their interest rates to new highs.

The Commerce Dept. report also noted that prices rose at an annual rate of 10.8 percent over the first quarter of the year, the sharpest jump since a 13 percent rise in 1951.

The 10.8 percent increase in the GNP "implicit price deflator" followed an 8.8 percent rise in the previous quarter.

"We're in a recession," AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger said. "This is the government's statistical evidence of it."

The 5.8 percent decline in real GNP compared with a 1.6 percent increase in the fourth quarter of 1973. The drop was largely the result of a sharp cutback in motor vehicle production and a decline in residential construction, the Commerce Dept. said.

Real GNP is the market value of the total output adjusted to exclude price changes.

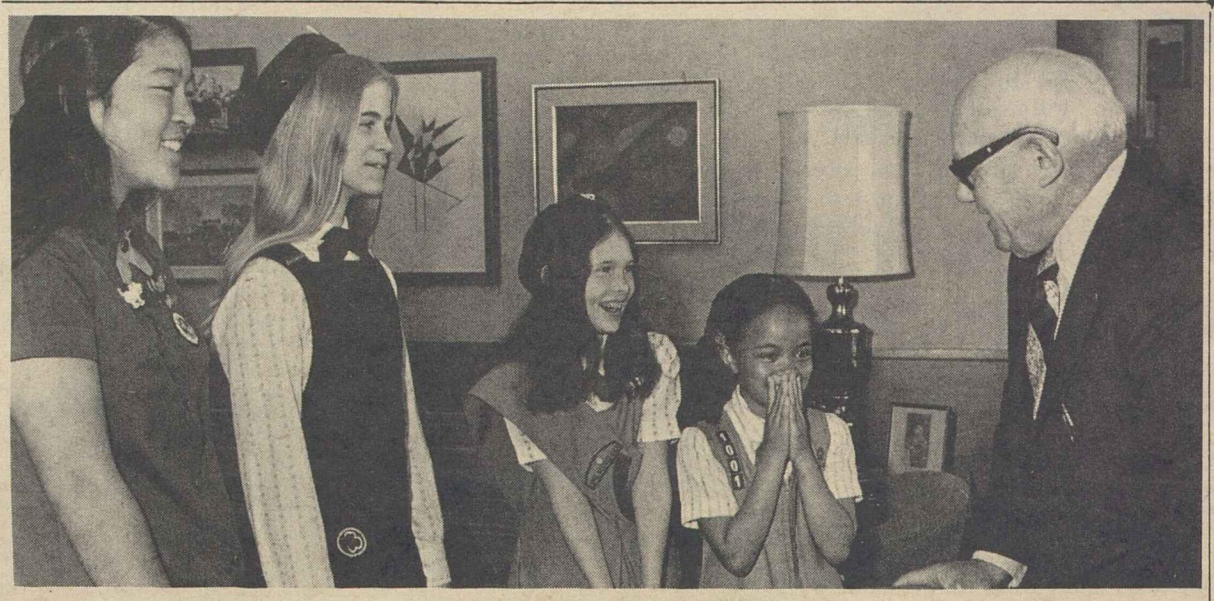
The first-quarter real GNP decline is one of the sharpest drops in modern times. In 1958, when the nation suffered a severe recession, real GNP plummeted by 9.2 percent in one quarter.

The decline during the first three months of this year, together with a slackening of the growth rate in the final quarter of 1973, are in sharp contrast to high-growth levels posted most of last year and in 1972.

Real GNP for all of 1972 rose by 6.1 percent. For all of 1973, real GNP went up by 5.9 percent.

During the first Nixon recession, real GNP declined by 1 percent in the first quarter of 1970 after

(Continued on Page 8)



GIRL SCOUTS from the Washington, D.C., area have a hard time restraining their giggles as they present a report to AFL-CIO President George Meany on GSA programs. From the left are Senior Scout Mary Nishimoto, Junior Scout Vicki Marshall, Cadet Leslie Striegl and Brownie Nata Brown.

Bargaining Experiment Extended

By James M. Shevis

The Steelworkers and the basic steel industry found their Experimental Negotiating Agreement worked so well in this year's contract talks they've agreed to use the plan when they sit down to bargain again in 1977.

"We have truly found a better way to conduct our collective bargaining in the basic steel industry," Steelworkers President I. W. Abel said at a news conference in Washington following announcement of a new agreement.

The settlement was reached more than three months before the expiration of present contracts. It provides general wage increases totaling 60 cents an hour over the three-year term of the pact, cost-of-living allowances, pension improvements and other benefits for 351,700 USWA members employed by the nation's 10 largest steel companies.

R. Heath Larry, vice chairman of U.S. Steel Corp., the largest of the 10 firms, told newsmen the settlement was "a very historic one," the first negotiated under the ENA, and said the steelmakers "are willing to try it again."

Agreed to in March 1973, the ENA was designed originally for use on a one-time basis. The plan stipulated that neither party in the negotiations would use the strike or lockout on the national level.

It also set a guaranteed floor on certain benefits and contract terms, notably a 3 percent increase in standard hourly wage rates and incentive calculation rates, continuation of a 1971 cost-of-living escalator clause and a one-shot $150 bonus.

(Continued on Page 2)

Mills-Kennedy Bill Inferior:

Coalition Reaffirms Health Security Goal

The coalition that has led the drive for National Health Security legislation took a careful look at the new Mills-Kennedy bill and pronounced it inadequate.

While it is somewhat better than the Nixon Administration plan, it falls "far short" of the original Kennedy-Griffiths bill, according to the Committee for National Health Insurance.

The organization's executive committee, whose members include AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, unanimously rejected compromise of "basic principles." The national committee is headed by Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock.

It termed the original Health Security bill the only one that establishes health care "as a right of every American, without economic deterrents to early diagnosis and treatment."

Unlike the Administration bill, the statement said, "it provides equitable financing with cost controls and quality assurances. It creates basic reforms in the health care system and new resources to deliver comprehensive personal health care services to all."

Its critique of the Nixon plan was sharp:

"The Administration's proposal is not even national health insurance; it is private health insurance. It would have Congress enact a federal law requiring the purchase of private insurance policies with no federal regulation whatsoever.

"It would result in large benefits for the health insurance industry and small benefits for the sick. It features regressive financing and is based on patching up the present defective system with no cost or quality controls."

As for the new "compromise" proposal authored by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), it has "commendable features such as social security financing" and also support for health maintenance organizations and quality controls.

But the committee contended, "the high deductibles and substantial cost-sharing imposed on patients" would represent "heavy financial burdens on the average

(Continued on Page 7)

Meany Issues Guidelines on UFW Boycott

AFL-CIO President George Meany has issued guidelines and instructions for local AFL-CIO action to implement a nationwide consumer product boycott of lettuce and table grapes not picked by members of the United Farm Workers.

In a letter to the federation's nearly 900 state and local central bodies, dated Apr. 15, Meany noted that while the task may vary from place to place the best method of getting the boycott message to the public is through picketing and handbilling at retail stores where grapes and lettuce are sold.

Meany urged each of the central bodies to move quickly to appoint a local committee to direct the overall effort. "Pickets and handbillers must be secured, the materials they need must be prepared and pirmary targets—those retailers selling lettuce and table grapes—must be selected."

(Continued on Page 7)

Michigan GOP Loss New Rebuff to Nixon

Saginaw, Mich.—Michigan voters said no to a direct appeal from President Nixon and elected the first Democrat in 32 years to represent the state's eighth congressional district.

The outcome mirrored the trend of Democrats winning in heavily Republican districts in previous special congressional elections this year, but this one added a new impact because of Nixon's personal appearance on behalf of the GOP candidate one week before the election.

Labor-backed Democrat J. Bob Traxler won the seat by 3,000 votes over James M. Sparling, longtime aide to Rep. James Harvey, who was appointed to a judgeship. Harvey drew 59 percent of the vote in winning the seat in 1972.

Traxler made Nixon's handling of the Watergate scandals and the national economy very much the issue in the campaign, stressing that Sparling served on the White House staff last summer. Sparling invited Nixon to the district after the polls showed him running well behind.

Complete but unofficial returns gave Traxler 59,918 votes to 56,898 for Sparling. That reflects a falloff of 27,000 votes for the GOP since the congressional elections of 1970 and 43,000 less than in the presidential year of 1972, when Nixon carried the district with 65.2 percent of the vote.

The district has only two urban centers, Saginaw and Traxler's hometown of Bay City. Nixon steered clear of them and cam-

(Continued on Page 8)

Plan Pressed to Bolster Rail Retirement System

Rail unions and management have agreed on joint proposals to Congress that would head off a financial crisis in the Railroad Retirement System and provide permanent improvements in pension benefits.

If enacted by Congress, the plan would continue the two-tier retirement system adopted last year as temporary legislation. Railroad workers will pay the same 5.85 percent payroll tax to the social security system as other workers and will receive the level of benefits provided under social security as the "first tier" of their pension rights.

Their employers will put in an additional amount—without a matching worker payment—to provide a "second tier" of benfiets.

Al H. Chesser, president of the United Transportation Union, said the negotiations resulted in "far greater benefits" to workers and preservation of the railroad retirement system.

President C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks expressed the hope that Congress "will agree speedily to enact the legislation needed to bring about this much-

(Continued on Page 8)



NEW BASIC STEEL agreement is outlined by Steelworkers President I. W. Abel at a news conference following ratification of the three-year agreement by the union's Basic Steel Industry Conference. Seated are John J. O'Connell, vice president of Bethlehem Steel Corp., left, and R. Heath Larry, vice chairman of U.S. Steel Corp., two of the top negotiators for the industry.

Bargaining Experiment Extended:

Steel Union, Industry Hail Early Contract Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

The new agreement—overwhelmingly ratified by the union's 600-member Basic Steel Industry Conference—generally parallels earlier settlements with the aluminum and metal container industries.

Even though current contracts do not expire until July 31, a 28-cent-an-hour first-year raise will be effective as of May 1. Subsequent hourly increases of 16 cents each come due on Aug. 1, 1975, and on Aug. 1, 1976.

In addition to the general wage increases, the agreement provides increment increases between job classes averaging 7.2 cents an hour over the life of the pact.

Also effective May 1, the 39 cents an hour in cost-of-living adjustments accrued under the existing contracts will be rolled into workers' base pay.

Other highlights of the agreement include:

- An improvement in the cost-of-living formula. As of May 1, all C-O-L adjustments will be calculated at the rate of 1 cent an hour for every three-tenths of a point rise in the federal government's consumer price index. Under the 1971 formula, workers received a 1-cent hourly pay boost for every increase of four-tenths of a point in the CPI.
- Payment of the $150 bonus guaranteed each worker covered by the ENA in early October.
- Pension improvements similar to those negotiated by the union in the aluminum and can industries. The new program becomes effective Aug. 1, 1975, but the higher benefits will apply to all employes retiring on or after July 31, 1974.
- Improved sickness and accident insurance benefits for all employes. Starting Aug. 1, and extending over the life of the contract, weekly benefits will rise from $87 to $114 for those in the lowest job classifications and from $129 to $159 for those in the highest classifications.
- A doubling of shift differential pay, effective Aug. 1, 1975. Premium pay for hours worked on the afternoon shift will be increased from 10 cents an hour to 20 cents. Premium pay for hours worked on the night shift will rise from 15 cents an hour to 30 cents.
- A prepaid dental program. Effective Aug. 1, 1975, the plan will be free to employes and their dependents. It will pay for all reasonable and customary charges for preventive services, 85 percent for most other dental procedures.
- Improved vacations. In the second year of the agreement, for example, production and maintenance employes with 17 years of service will get four weeks.
- Substantial medical care improvements for both active employes and retirees.

Among the pension improvements is one that gives retirees a hedge against the anticipated rise in the cost of living. Employes who retire after July 31, 1974, will receive, in addition to their monthly pension amount, an additional payment equal to 5 percent of their regular pension.

This new "Retiree's Inflation Adjustment" will be included in pension checks beginning August 1976.

Other improvements provide for retirement on full pension at age 62 instead of 65 and increases in the amount of pension benefits.

The new contract resolved all national issues that were on the table. Abel and Larry noted that most local issues also were settled. Under the ENA, any unresolved national issues would have had to be turned over to arbitration.

"Our labors have once again been fruitful," Abel observed.

Companies involved in the negotiations were Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, National Steel, Jones & Laughlin, Armco Steel, Youngstown Steel, Inland Steel, Wheeling-Pittsburgh, Allegheny Ludlum and U.S. Steel.

Tax Break on Exports Far Exceeds Estimates

A tax law permitting the nation's large multinational firms to set up domestic international sales corporations to expand sales abroad is costing the U.S. government more than double the amount in revenue losses it had anticipated.

Under the DISC statute of 1971, U.S. companies may establish such corporations and defer taxes on their export earnings. The principal objective of the legislation, requested by the Nixon Administration, was "to increase our exports and improve our balance of payments."

While DISCs "had a positive impact on exports," the Treasury Dept. notes in a report to Congress, the estimated revenue loss for the year ended March 1973 was $250 million—more than twice the government's expected first-year loss. Treasury officials had projected losses of $100 million over the period.

"The principal reason for the difference," the Treasury Dept. notes in its report, "is that the 15 percent rate of return on export sales is about twice as great as expected.

"The original estimates were based on the assumption that profit margins would be representative of industry averages, whereas the 1972 margins on these exports appear to have been about twice as great."

The Treasury report showed there were 3,439 DISCs qualified to begin operations in 1972, the first full calendar year in which the tax device was available to the big firms.

Tax returns filed by 2,249 of them showed a net income in 1972 of roughly $1.2 billion on total exports of about $16 billion, with total deferred income amounting to some $600 million.

The outlook for 1973 is for greater profits for the multinationals and a consequent higher revenue loss. American companies, anxious to take advantage of the tax break, are setting up growing numbers of DISCs.

The Treasury Dept. reports that by the end of February 1974 the total number of DISCs had grown to 5,061.

"On balance, it seems likely that the 1973 income figures, and hence revenue loss, will exceed the estimated 1972 loss," the department said.

The DISC statute contains a provision permitting suspension of the tax device in the case of goods in short supply. A number of congressmen in recent months have urged that this provision be invoked.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly pointed out the unfairness of the DISC arrangement, both while the legislation was being considered and since its enactment.

The federation's 1971 convention warned that the DISC proposal then before Congress amounted to "tax bonanzas to business" which "in the name of encouraging exports . . . would add to tax burdens at home, without assuring significant gains in U.S. production."

The 1973 AFL-CIO convention and a resolution adopted by the federation's Executive Council at its winter meeting called for repeal of the DISC law.

The DISC provision "now gives the largest multinational firms and banks windfall tax breaks on their exports," the council pointed out.

Supreme Court Leaves Labor Issues Unresolved

A divided Supreme Court left major issues unresolved in a pair of cases affecting groups of workers.

It voted 5-4 to keep alive an employer suit challenging welfare payments to needy families of strikers—even though the strike was long since over and the payments had ceased. A federal appellate court had dismissed the case as "moot" for that reason.

The Supreme Court did not, however, rule on the merits of the issue. It sent the case back to the U.S. 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals for that determination.

Anticipating the possibility that the case might be considered on its merits, the AFL-CIO had filed a brief supporting the right of states to make welfare payments without discrimination as to the cause of need.

The employer suit had challenged regulations adopted under New Jersey's General Public Assistance Law, one of which declared: "An individual who is participating in a lawful labor dispute, and who is needy, has the same right to apply for public assistance for himself and his dependents as any other individual who is needy." It also challenged federal-state payments allowed in absence of state laws to the contrary under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

A federal district judge had dismissed the employer challenge on the merits and the AFL-CIO brief urged that the dismissal stand, even if the subsequent ruling that the case was moot should be overturned. It cited legislative history and congressional actions as indicating that payment of benefits was in accord with the intent of the law.

By keeping the case alive, while sending it back to the appellate court, the Supreme Court virtually assured that the issue would come before it in the future—either through an appeal by the losing party in the New Jersey case or in similar cases now in the courts.

Another 5-4 decision appeared to be a blow both to the job rights of federal employes and to free speech rights—but the court was so divided that the future effect remains uncertain.

In the immediate case, the court majority upheld the dismissal of a federal worker in advance of any impartial hearing.

His union—the American Federation of Government Employes—had challenged the dismissal through its legal defense fund, and had won in the lower courts.

Only three justices agreed on the reasoning of the decision and a multiplicity of separate opinions left the action of little value as a precedent.

The net effect, however, was to leave a former Chicago field representative of the Office of Economic Opportunity jobless because his agency decided without an impartial hearing that charges he made against his superiors were damaging to "the efficiency of the service."

AFGE President Clyde M. Webber expressed the union's disappointment with the outcome.

Decision Against Litton Industries Too Late to Save Workers' Jobs

Springfield, Mo.—It took five years for the National Labor Relations Board to pin several unfair labor practice charges on Litton Industries. The action came much too late to benefit the 1,000 workers who long ago lost their jobs.

The labor board ordered the giant multinational firm and its subsidiary, Royal Typewriter, to stop threatening to shut down its Springfield plant and to bargain on a contract with the Allied Industrial Workers.

But Litton had already shut down the plant four years ago and shipped all the machinery overseas to such places as England and Portugal, where the Royal typewriters are now being produced and shipped backed to the United States.

The AIW finds the NLRB decision hollow because, it charged, the board refused to order a realistic remedy to compensate the workers for their economic losses. The union announced it will appeal.

"If we were to accept this decision, we would have won the battle but lost the war," AIW President Gilbert Jewell declared.

"We intend to pursue this case just as far as we have to, until we achieve justice for these workers," Jewell said. "They deserve to be compensated for the unfair treatment accorded them by the company's illegal and heartless actions."

Litton closed the Springfield plant about a month after AIW Local 469 had gone on strike in 1969. Plant management promised to reopen the facility if the union accepted a new contract with little or no improvements.

Now after repeated delaying actions by the company, a three-member panel of the NLRB has found Litton guilty of:

- Violating federal labor law in threatening to close the plant if the workers went on strike and promising wage increases if they did not strike.
- Refusing to bargain in good faith with the union between Dec. 18, 1968, and Mar. 19, 1969, the date the company reluctantly agreed to begin negotiations.
- Refusing to bargain in good faith over the effects of the decision to close the Springfield plant.

The labor board panel ordered Litton to stop threatening to close the plant if the workers strike or promising workers a wage increase if they don't strike, to bargain in good faith with the union and to give the workers preferential treatment for any jobs they qualify for at Royal Typewriter plants in Hartford, Conn.

But since closing its plant in Springfield, Litton also has shut down the Hartford facility and moved to England.

NLRB Member John H. Fanning dissented from the majority on the remedy and urged that the company be ordered to bargain on the resumption of the Springfield plant's operations.

Fanning also said the AIW members should be granted back pay to July 21, 1969, "the date the employes offered unconditionally to go back to work." Other members of the board panel were Howard Jenkins, Jr., and John A. Pennello.

Union Welcomes Action:

Steel Industry Sets Job Equality Goals

Pittsburgh—A voluntary equal employment program offering greater opportunities for minority and women workers in the steel industry was hailed by the Steelworkers as "a welcome development."

The program, agreed to by nine of the nation's largest steel companies and the union, was part of a consent decree filed in U.S. District Court in Birmingham, Ala. The plan calls for goals and timetables to increase the number of minority and female workers in jobs where they have been underutilized.

The nine firms employ a total of 347,679 workers, of whom 52,545 are black, 7,646 are Spanish-surnamed, and 10,175 are women.

Noting its long-standing commitment to equal employment opportunity practices, the steelworkers said in a statement:

"Our union has been devoted to the principle of human equality since it was founded.

"The USWA was one of the chief supporters of Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act and, since its passage, the USWA has worked hard to assure that employment practices in its various jurisdictions complied fully with the mandate of Title 7.

"It should be noted that the USWA diligently attempted to broaden job opportunities years before the passage of federal civil rights legislation."

The plan to provide greater job opportunities for minority and female workers was worked out during five and a half months of negotiations between the companies, the Steelworkers and the federal government.

Similar industrywide equal employment pacts have been adopted in the trucking industry and at American Telephone & Telegraph.

In a second consent decree, the companies agreed to give $30.1 million in back pay to 34,449 black and Spanish-surnamed male employes hired for production and maintenance jobs before 1968, to 5,599 women employes in those jobs now, and to minority and women workers who retired from those jobs in the past two years.

The payments were called for to compensate workers for wages lost due to alleged discriminatory practices that placed them in low-paying jobs or denied them promotions.

Committees to assure that the terms of the settlements are carried out—including the goals and timetables—will be set up at each of the 249 plants involved in the agreement. The panels will include at least two union members, one of them a minority member; an equal number of company members and a government representative.

The equal employment program negotiated by the union and the steel firms provides that promotions, layoffs, step-ups, recalls and other practices affected by seniority will be determined by length of service at each plant rather than length of service in a specific unit or department of the plant.

Employees will be able to transfer to other jobs on a plant-wide basis. If an employe transfers to a lower-paying job to take advantage of greater advancement opportunities, the employe will retain his or her old pay rate for up to two years if the new job initially has a lower rate.

The Steelworkers said it became convinced some time ago it was necessary to revise work-assignment practices to achieve effective job mobility for minority and female workers in the steel industry.

Such an approach was proposed first to the steel companies and then to the government, and that approach was adopted in the steel industry decree, the union said.

The union's statement described the new agreement as "a substantial improvement over court-mandated decisions in other industries," calling it "a milestone in the implementation of Title 7 throughout American industry."

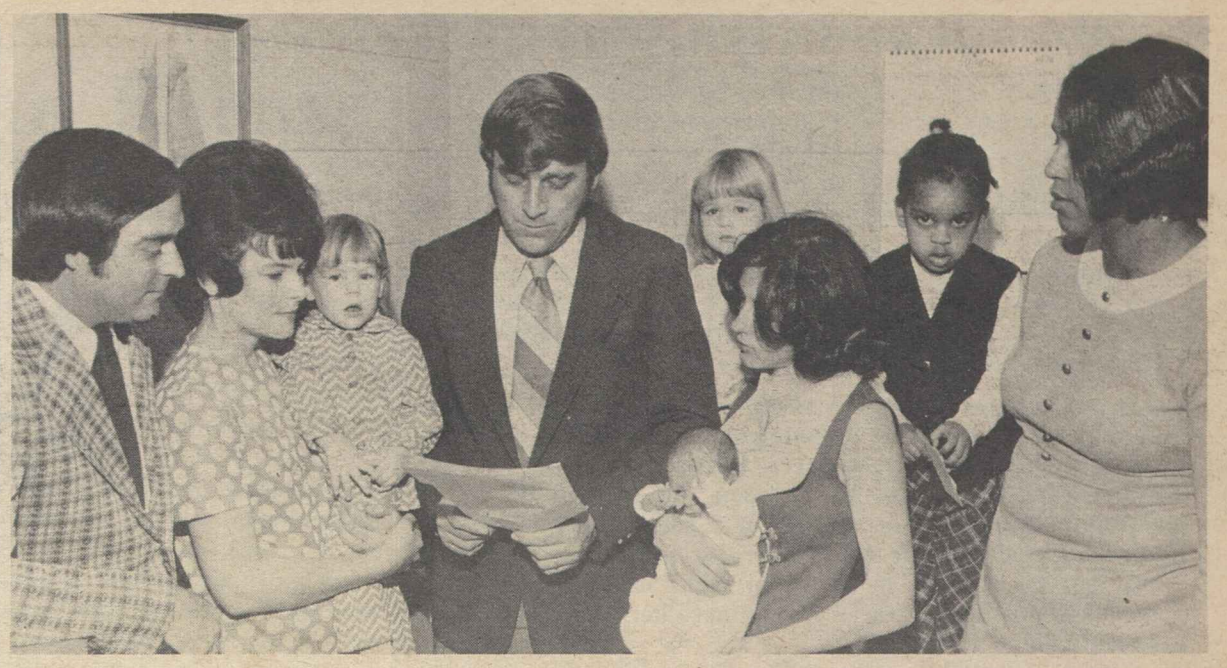
The new program will benefit not only minority and female employes but, by broadening job rights for all employes, it will equally benefit longer-service workers of every race in both sexes, the union said.

Actors to Receive C-O-L Increase

Hollywood — Actors working within the jurisdiction of the Television & Radio Artists, the Screen Actors Guild and the Screen Extras Guild will receive a 5 percent cost-of-living increase in the fees paid them for commercials after May. 1 because the consumer price index has risen more than 10 percent since November 1972.



LOWEST-PAID WORKERS lost an average of $255 each because of the seven-month delay in enactment of the minimum wage increase resulting from President Nixon's veto last year. The point was made by AFL-CIO Assistant Legislative Director Kenneth Young, center, on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Duane Emme, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Michael Posner of Reuters. The AFL-CIO public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



PREGNANCY LAWSUIT filed by these three women workers and others at General Electric's Salem, Va., plant resulted in initial court victory. The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, which represents the women, was a co-plaintiff in the action. The women and IUE Local 161 officers are, left to right, Chief Steward Bob Delano, Martha Gilbert, Local President Bob Semones, Barbara Hall and Doris Wiley. A federal judge ruled GE's denial of disability benefits for pregnancy-related conditions was discriminatory and violated the women's civil rights.

Court Rules GE Must Provide Disability Pay For Pregnancies

Richmond, Va.—A federal judge has ruled General Electric's policy of denying disability benefits to women employes unable to work due to pregnancy and childbirth constitutes sex discrimination and violates the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

"There is no rational distinction to be drawn between pregnancy-related disabilities and a disability arising from any other cause," U.S. District Judge Robert R. Merhige, Jr., declared in a landmark decision.

"The defendant does not exclude from coverage any disability because it was voluntarily incurred other than disabilities arising from childbirth or other pregnancy-related conditions," Merhige noted.

"That this is sex discrimination is self-evident."

GE said in New York it would appeal the finding. Monetary judgments are pending.

The ruling stemmed from a class action suit originally filed in February 1972 by seven female employes of GE's Salem, Va., air-conditioner plant. The class numbers about 100,000 women at hundreds of GE's plant locations across the nation.

The women, represented by Local 161 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, became pregnan during 1971, claimed benefits under GE's non-occupational sickness and accident program, and were denied. The local and the international union joined them in suing the giant electrical-goods manufacturer.

IUE has sought repeatedly since 1950 to eliminate the clause in GE's sickness and accident coverage that excludes pregnancy-related disabilities.

"This decision is an important step toward bringing women the first-class citizenship to which they are entitled in the workplace no less than in the community as a whole," IUE President Paul Jennings and IUE-GE Conference Board Chairman John Shambo said in a joint statement.

"By freeing them from an unjust economic hardship and the anxiety it causes, the ruling will benefit working women both on and off the job and will help their families as well.

"We hope it will lead to still more successes for all working people in rooting out discrimination from American industry."

Judge Merhige's opinion of the case noted that "a discriminatory attitude" was a "motivating factor" in GE's policy.

He dismissed company arguments that pregnancy was not a disease, that it is a special kind of disability because it is voluntarily brought on, and that payment of disability benefits for pregnancy-related conditions would be too costly.

"Pregnancy is not a disease, as that term is commonly understood," Merhige noted. "It is, however, at times, physically disabling, and the court so finds.

"GE's contention that because of the voluntary nature of pregnancy they are insulated from the obligation to pay disability benefits to female employes absent from work due to pregnancy-related disabilities loses much viability in light of its policy of providing disability benefits to its male employes for all disability, including cosmetic surgery, disabilities arising from attempted suicides, etc.

"The question of voluntariness is not really the issue. The fact is that the defendant's policy penalizes plaintiffs and members of their class for being women, and suffering disabilities to which they alone are inherently susceptible, and this is discriminatory."

IUE presented several witnesses who described the economic hardship they suffered when placed on unpaid pregnancy leave. One GE employe testified she could not pay her electric bill while absent from work to have her baby.

"Under GE's policy, Merhige noted, "the consequence of a female employe exercising her innate right to bear a child may well result in economic disaster."

Earlier this year, the Supreme Court upheld another Merhige decision which found a school teacher had a constitutional right to work while pregnant. The IUE filed a brief in the case.

Nixon's Wage Bill Delay Costs Workers $1 Billion

The seven-month delay in boosting the minimum wage caused by President Nixon's veto of the measure Congress approved last summer has cost America's lowest-paid workers about a billion dollars, the AFL-CIO charged.

Kenneth Young, assistant director of legislation, stressed that workers who have to rely on minimum wage improvements for pay raises are the "victims . . . not the cause of inflation." He said the delay cost those who can least afford it an average of $255 each.

"The President's veto helped a lot of the biggest supporters of his 1972 re-election campaign," Young declared, such firms as the McDonald hamburger chain, which fought hard to kill last year's minimum wage bill. "McDonald's wanted a youth subminimum rate; they wanted a delay in the increase in the minimum wage; and they got seven months out of the veto," he asserted.

Questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO public affairs interview, Labor News Conference, Young said the measure the President signed last week differs little from the one he rejected last year. He said that while the President is not "too happy with this act," he "knew that a veto would be overridden" by a Congress that is "worried about employment, worried about inflation," and realizes that the income of the nation's lowest-paid workers has been slashed by a 43 percent cost-of-living rise since the last minimum wage improvements in 1966.

Young said that the so-called "pilot project" for a lower minimum rate for some part-time workers who are students spelled out in the new law gives the Secretary of Labor no more authority than he has under the present statute. He said that Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan was "looking for a face-saver" when he praised the provision and indicated it brought the Administration's "long-cherished special youth minimum wage" closer. Young said the labor movement is still convinced that a subminimum wage for young workers will do nothing to expand the work force or boost the economy.

Reporters questioning him were Michael Posner of the Reuters News Agency and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Quotas and Civil Rights

THE DEBATE OVER quotas and preferential treatment for racial minorities is one of the most troublesome problems confronting society today. Very few people will admit to favoring the establishment of numerical guidelines as a means of abolishing discrimination. But there is compelling evidence that the quota concept is being insinuated into almost every aspect of social life. Hiring practices, college admissions policies, political representation—all are being judged by the standard of whether blacks, Spanish-speaking, and sometimes women and young people are participating in proportion to their presence in the general population.

The reasons for the quota phenomenon are complex. They derive, however, from a basic source—the lethal effects of racism on American life. Quotas, however, are not the answer to racial injustice. And for a very good reason. At its root, the quota philosophy signifies an acceptance of a social order which has historically dealt harshly with minorities and the poor. Quotas imply that the struggle to transform racist institutions is being abandoned, not for any racial or militant alternative, but for an extended kind of tokenism.

It is no accident that quotas have found favor with the Nixon Administration, given the Administration's record of racial neglect, and considering the numerous Administration efforts to divide blacks from their traditional allies.

The basic contradiction in the Administration approach is reflected in unemployment statistics. For at the same time as Nixon officials have imposed quota systems, or asked courts to impose quota systems, the deterioration of the economy has brought a nearly two-fold increase in the number of black jobless.

Quotas have thus become an ineffective substitute for a full employment economy, expanded manpower training to hasten minority entry in the skilled trades, and a comprehensive education program to help blacks overcome the handicap of inferior ghetto schools.

By legitimizing the quota principle, moreover, the federal government is perpetuating a myth that has had a devastating impact on American race relations. This is the myth that blacks must be given something in order to have something.

Certainly blacks are familiar with the image of the token—the lone black who is assigned a conspicuous place, but never given responsibility or autonomy. The civil rights movement opposed tokenism, not simply because it was an inadequate response to pervasive inequality, but also because it recognized that tokenism was a public relations maneuver that served neither the interests of black people or society.

The black who is hired because of a government-ordered quota faces a similar predicament. Society will not judge him as an equal, as someone who succeeded on his own merit.

In addition to placing specific economic and social demands before America, the civil rights movement was a struggle for human dignity and individual self-esteem.

Civil rights leaders themselves have always opposed reversed discrimination (which is, after all, the inevitable result of quotas). They sought to enhance opportunity for all—economically, politically, and socially—so that the black man could be integrated into a society where standards were untarnished. Thus quotas did not originate in the agenda of the civil rights movement. They rather violate its most fundamental ideals.

—From a column by Bayard Rustin, executive director, A. Philip Randolph Institute.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

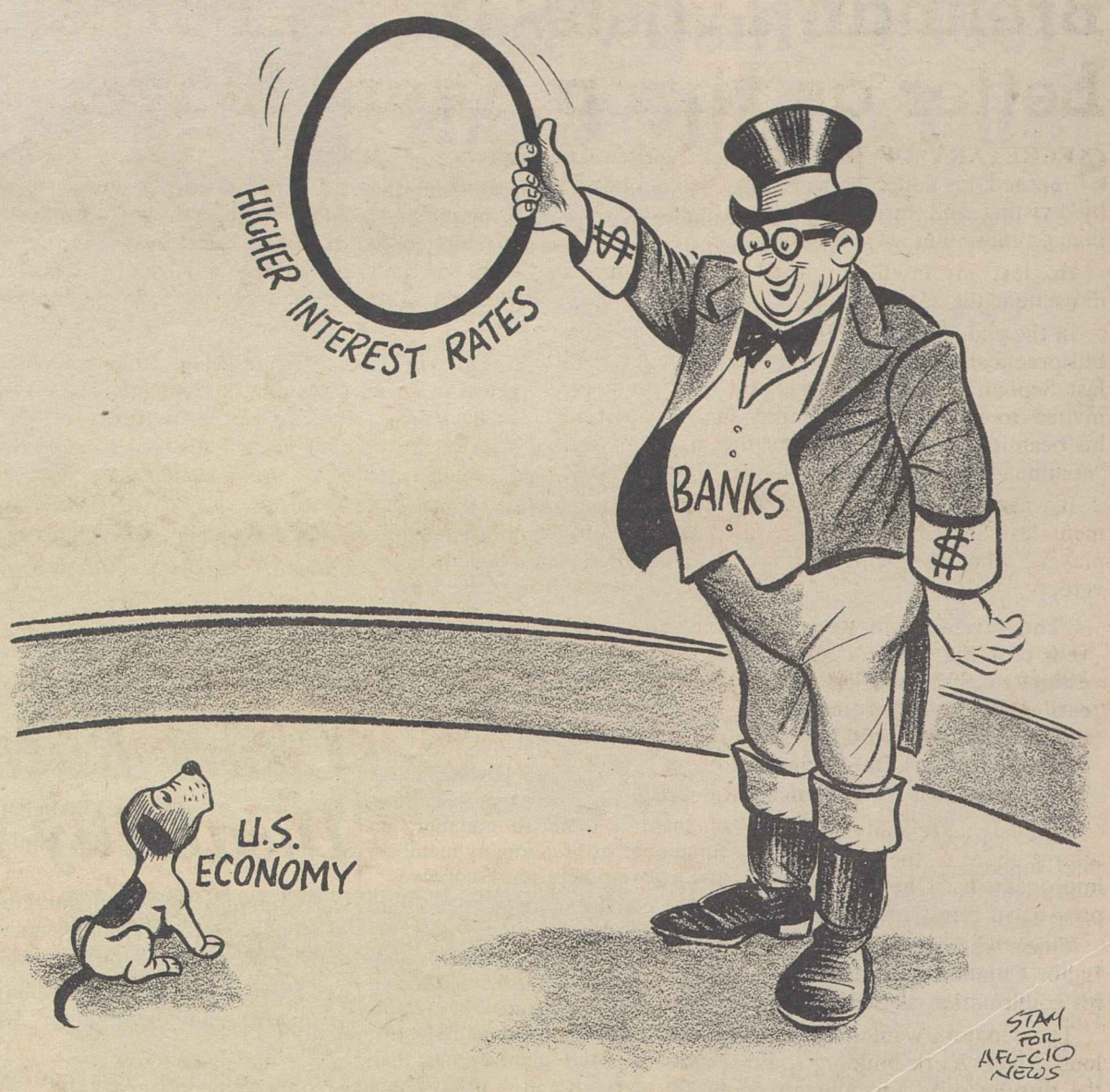
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, April 20, 1974 No. 16

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'Jump!'



A Word Edgewise:

Soviets Use Facade of Detente To Lull Western Governments

By John P. Roche

THOUGH THE STORY may be mythical, it is too good not to be true. When the first member of the newly formed U.S. Weather Bureau arrived at a town in central Kansas, where his headquarters were located, he promptly got his instruments and went to work. Something seemed odd—the barometer was acting eccentrically—and suddenly he recalled his manual and the material on predicting tornados. Sure enough, the instruments seemed to be suggesting a "cyclone." He rushed out to warn the townspeople. They thought he was some kind of a nut, until the tornado hit. Then they went looking for the weather man to lynch him for "his" tornado.

I have some of the feelings he must have had as I read my correspondence from readers on the subject of detente. A surprising number of these missives accuse me of undermining reconciliation with the Soviet Union. The reasoning is a bit obscure, but generally it comes down to the proposition that if we all believed hard enough in detente, it would come true. The trouble is, from where I sit, if we all believed hard enough in detente, the Soviets would take us to the cleaners.

This is not just my paranoid imagination, "brain-washed by Cold War myths," as one reader charitably put it. The thing that drives me to desperation on occasion is that all you have to do is read what Moscow, and for that matter Peking, has to say on the nature and utility of detente. If they kept their intentions secret, I might have more respect for my critics. But, since Lenin's time, they have laid the cards face up on the table: detente is a technique designed to lull and gull the capitalist world.

Let us go back to the words of the master, Lenin. For background we must realize that Russia, after the Revolution and "war communism," was an economic shambles. Lenin accepted Bukharin's proposition that capitalism should be allowed to operate in the USSR under careful political supervision, designed to prevent the growth of a strong capitalist class. The New Economic Policy (NEP) was set up and the welcome sign put out for foreign entrepreneurs.

However, the NEP gave Lenin political problems with his own troops. In contemporary jargon, the Bolshevik "hawks" (led by Trotsky) accused Lenin of selling out Marxism. Without getting involved in the esoteric debate, Lenin felt called upon to placate his critics and did so by accusing them of naivete, of not being tactically flexible. He pointed out that the capitalists would compete to sell the Bolsheviks the rope for hanging capitalism.

He meant it. In his "Private Notes, 1921," he elaborated the point, not without scorn for capitalist stupidity. "The capitalists of the entire world, and their governments, in the rush to conquer Soviet markets will close their eyes to the . . . realities, and will thus turn into Blind Deaf-Mutes. They will open credits which will serve as a support for the Communist Party—even in their own countries, and will provide us with essentially needed materials and technology which will restore our military industries, essential for our future victorious attacks on our suppliers . . . they will be working for the preparation of their own suicides."

LET US SKIP TO MOSCOW and Izvestia, Nov. 27, 1973. Concerned that detente might lead to a sense of popular relaxation, the paper vigorously called for vigilance: "The Marxist-Leninist ideology is waging an offensive against bourgeois and revisionist ideology along the whole front. Under conditions of the relaxation of tension we are faced with a crucial task: To make full use of the opportunities being opened up for a future offensive against bourgeois and revisionist ideology."

Radio Moscow, in Arabic, called upon the Arabs to take advantage of detente, which allegedly had weakened American ties with Israel.

This could go on indefinitely, but students pay tuition for that dubious benefit. Let me just wind up with a few words from Henry Kissinger's pal, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, speaking to a banquet for visiting Cambodian Communists. The Red Chinese claim to be the authentic Leninists, and Chou was in that tradition: "The revolutionary people do not at all believe in so-called lasting peace or a generation of peace.

"So long as imperialism exists, revolution and war are inevitable."

I didn't say it—he did. Please don't hang the weather man.

As Workers Suffer:

Brennan Twists, Turns, Earns Letter as Nixon 'Team Player'

SECRETARY OF LABOR Peter J. Brennan earned his letter as a Nixon "team player" by twisting and turning to the Administration's tune on minimum wage legislation.

He lost his credibility with the trade union movement the same way.

In the end, President Nixon signed a wage-hour bill practically identical to the one he had vetoed last September. Brennan was the only dignitary invited to the signing ceremony and Nixon told his beaming Secretary of Labor that he wanted to "commend" him for his legislative efforts.

It was almost as heady praise as Nixon's statement last September that Brennan was a "team player" who was being a good sport about the veto.

The seven-month delay resulting from the veto cost the nation's lowest-paid workers an estimated $977 million in lost wages. If the earlier bill had become law, more than 3.8 million workers would have received their first-step increase last Oct. 1, instead of on May 1. The average loss from the delay was $255.

Ironically, Brennan could have justifiably taken a large share of the credit for the minimum wage improvements if he had held to the views he expressed so firmly on Jan. 18, 1973.

That's when Brennan testified before the Senate Labor Committee which was holding hearings on his confirmation as Secretary of Labor.

The senators wanted to know where Brennan, long a New York building trades leader, stood in the dispute over amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Should there be a lower minimum wage for young workers, as the Administration had proposed?

Brennan wanted no part of a subminimum youth wage. He said, as had the AFL-CIO, that it would invite low-wage employers to hire youngsters to replace their fathers.

As for expansion of the Fair Labor Standards Act to public employes and other groups, Brennan answered with what a news report described as "an emphatic yes."

It certainly appeared that the Administration would be compelled to shift its position on the minimum wage bill—or quickly find itself a new Secretary of Labor.

Brennan pledged to advance his opinions "as strongly as I can" within the Administration. "If I couldn't follow my conscience, I would go elsewhere. I can't change my philosophy after all these years." But these words were to ring hollow less than three months later.

On Apr. 10, 1973, testifying before a congressional committee for the first time since his confirmation, Brennan spoke in favor of the youth subminimum he had pledged to oppose. He also complained that extending wage-hour coverage to all public employes would be "too great an interference with state prerogatives."

AFL-CIO President George Meany accused Brennan of abandoning all trade union principles to parrot "the threadbare arguments of the Chamber of Commerce."

Brennan contended that "labor is not always right" and said "when you get on a team, you have to play with the team."

Before he quits over a disagreement, the Secretary of Labor said, "it's got to have to be a hell of a lot more important thing."

WITH THAT BACKGROUND, there appeared to be no reason for Nixon to fear a public protest by Brennan when he vetoed the minimum wage bill in September. And while Brennan publicly urged Nixon to sign the new bill, the consensus on Capitol Hill was clearly that the 345-50 vote in the House and 71-19 vote in the Senate proved even more persuasive. A veto almost certainly would have been overridden.

After his first testimony in favor of a subminimum youth rate, Brennan indicated in a speech to a trade union audience that his personal feeling was still that the minimum wage should not be tied to age. But by this year, even that reservation had apparently been withdrawn.

At a Feb. 27 news conference at the White House, following a meeting with President Nixon, Brennan was asked what prompted his conversion from an opponent of a youth subminimum wage during his confirmation hearings to an advocate after he was sworn into office.

"When I was out there sitting in the balcony," he said, "I didn't have all the facts."

Congressional Elections:

Voter Dissatisfaction Holds Serious Threat for Incumbents

The following is excerpted from "The Momentum Toward a Veto-Proof Congress" by Ben Albert in the April 1974 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

IN SPITE OF AN IMPRESSIVE LIST of reasons why the Republican Party may take stiff losses at the polls this year, there remains good reason for caution and hedged bets. To begin with, there is always the possibility the GOP problems in the special elections reflect voter dissatisfaction with incumbents in general as much as they display anger at Republican candidates specifically. There's little way to know for sure between now and November, for all the special elections involve presently GOP-held seats.

In addition, if voters do feel vengeful about Republicans as a group, it could prove costly to liberal GOP incumbents as well as conservatives. There's a fair number of them, solidly in the plus column on AFL-CIO voting records, who could be tumbled in an anti-incumbent atmosphere. Among these, for example, is Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.), who in the last few years has been "right" on every vote listed by AFL-CIO. There are others with records that at least approach this. All of these could be in trouble as Republicans associated, rightly or wrongly, with the President.

Beyond this is the large number of liberal Democrats who biennially face bitter struggles for survival in marginal districts or states and even under the best of all possible circumstances squeeze by with a few percentage points breathing room. There are perhaps 30 of these in the House. In the Senate, eight of the Democrats up this year have been traumatized by previous campaigns too close for comfort. Republicans aren't without problems in this respect. About 45 GOP House members are in the marginal category—though not habitually, as are their Democratic counterparts—along with eight senators.

In the Senate, presently divided 57 Democrats to 43 Republicans, a wave of retirements, plus the unusually large number of marginal seats, make prediction risky. But there appear to be good opportunities for gains.

Thirty-four seats are up, 20 of them presently held by Democrats, 14 by Republicans. Seven senators are retiring. Of the retirees, four were marginal seats on the basis of a winning percentage of less than 55 percent six years ago.

In addition to these, 13 other Senate contests can also be considered marginal, seven held by Democrats, six by Republicans, two of whom were endorsed by COPE.

That makes an unusually high proportion of marginal seats, 19 out of the 34 up for election, and many of them are held by men with outstanding COPE voting records.

With only a few exceptions in the past few years, Senate efforts to override Nixon vetoes have fallen short, usually by a range of five to 10 votes. Consequently, it appears a minimum of five, perhaps seven, new senators committed enough to liberal legislation to vote to override will be required to secure one side of the veto-proof Congress that is the AFL-CIO goal in 1974 elections.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ACT of 1970, adopted after three years of struggle, is designed to protect the safety and health of some 63 million American men and women in the workplace.

Instead, it is developing into a battle between the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, which is part of the U.S. Labor Dept., and the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission, an independent agency which acts as a court of appeals.

This snafu should not be surprising. It was built into the 1970 legislation over the protests of organized labor which saw in it exactly the dangers which are now showing themselves. Labor was in favor of putting the whole process of setting safety standards and enforcing them in the Labor Dept. where they belong. The Nixon Administration wanted two separate agencies. In the end, labor was forced to accept the present compromise.

From the beginning, the Review Commission has shown a zeal for the rights of employers that has far outweighed its concern with the safety and health of workers. Its press releases have repeatedly stressed commission decisions that favored employers rather than those that favored workers.

This should not be surprising in the light of the approach to his job shown by the chairman of the commission, Robert D. Moran. Moran has been making a number of speeches around the country about the commission, its functions and how it works. Examination of these speeches reveals striking clues to why organized labor, thus far, has been disappointed with the results of the safety act.

Here are some excerpts from Moran's speeches:

- Safety standards should not be left "in the hands of technical experts and professional standards writers." Instead, they should be "carefully re-examined and all future changes and new standards ought to be written by committees which include ordinary businessmen who will have to live by them . . ."

- The function of the commission: "The commission's sole responsibility is to adjudicate. We haven't one iota of responsibility for seeing that employers comply with the law. . . ." Actually, the U.S. Government Organization Manual says: "The Review Commission was created to insure just and equitable enforcement of those occupational safety and health standards which are contested by employers, employes and representatives of employes." The word "enforcement" doesn't square with Moran's rejection of responsibility for seeing to it that employers comply with the law.

- **Bureaucratic gamesmanship: "I am also convinced that if OSHA does not transmit a notice of contest to the commission within seven days of its receipt, OSHA should be penalized by having that case dismissed." Arguing this technical point with other members of the commission who did not agree with him, Moran blithely talks in terms of "penalizing" OSHA—by now the enemy—without the slightest acknowledgment that the safety and health of workers also was involved.**

- The intent of Congress: "I think that the Review Commission is in existence today principally because Congress wanted the employer to have an escape hatch—an adjudicatory tribunal to which he could appeal if he felt the OSHA action against him was unjust." Congress undoubtedly wanted to create an appeals machinery, but an "escape hatch" for employers?

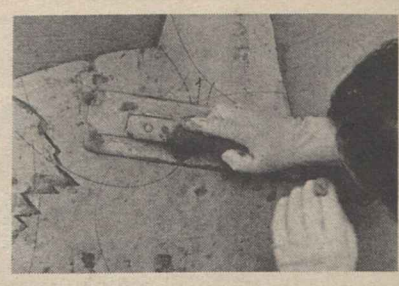
- In recent months Moran has begun to find fault not only with OSHA but with the two other members of the commission, James F. Van Namee and Timothy S. Cleary, as well as with some of his own administrative judges who don't always agree with him. He was particularly exercised over a judge's decision increasing instead of lessening a proposed OSHA fine against an employer. "What kind of justice is it when you appeal a proposed penalty of $650 because you think it is too high and then, after your hearing, are told that it's been ordered increased to $1,000?" Moran asked.

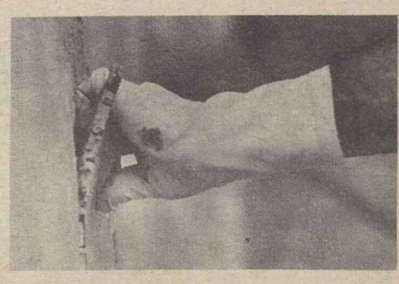
Apparently, it's okay for the judge to reduce the penalty, but never to increase it.

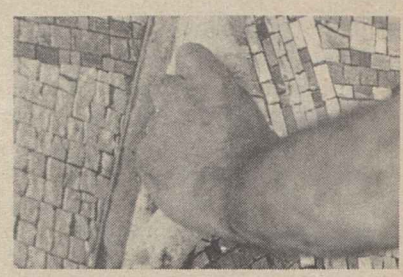


KEY LEGISLATIVE ISSUES affecting workers and their unions are reviewed by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) at a legislative conference held by the Rubber Workers in Washington.









The new 17-by-51-foot mural in the north lobby of the AFL-CIO headquarters.

New Mural Depicts Man's Achievements

AMERICA'S ACHIEVEMENTS of the 20th Century in the arts, sciences and technology are depicted in the new marble and glass mosaic in the north lobby of the AFL-CIO headquarters.

The new mural, nearly two stories tall and stretching 51 feet wide, is titled Labor Omnia Vincit—a quotation from Homer: Labor Conquers All. The mosaic complements a companion mural that was completed in 1956 in what now is the south lobby of the building. The theme of the earlier mural is man's mastery over the machine in behalf of progress.

Both mosaics were designed by muralist Lumen Martin Winter. Together, the two art works form the largest single mural complex of its kind in the world, according to Winter.

An estimated 300,000 pieces of marble and glass-gold were used in the mural, which took three years to complete after its commission by the AFL-CIO.

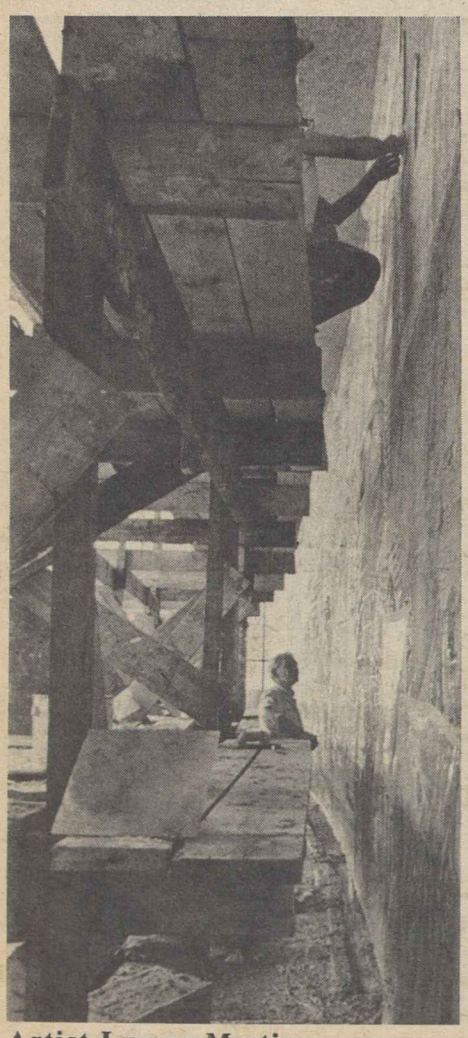
Depictions of man's achievements and aspirations flow from the center of the mural, which is dominated by a family group—woman, man and children. It goes on to depict the great advances in space and industry, in addition to such improvements in man's basic needs as health care and education.



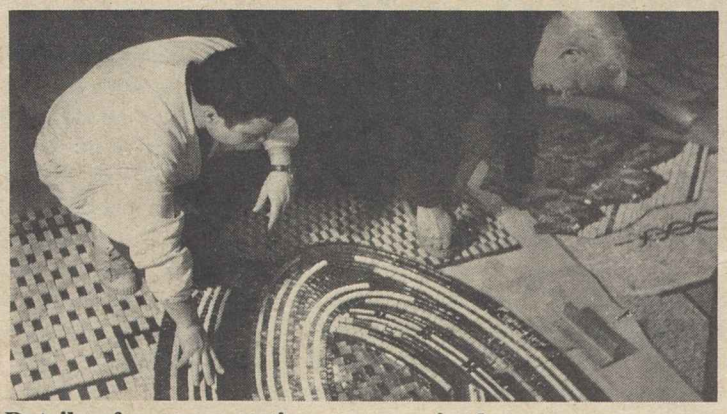
The first sections of the mural are laid in.



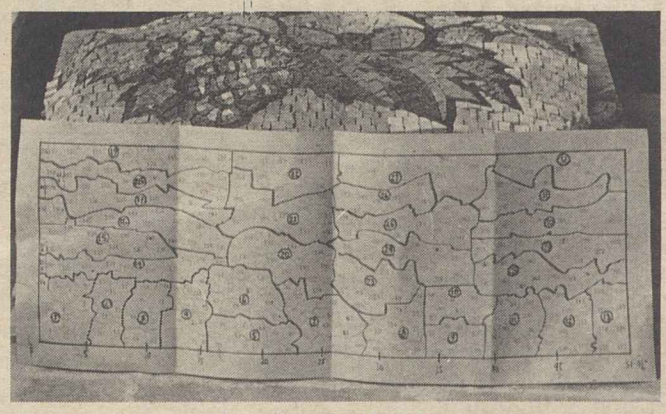
Studio layout under way.



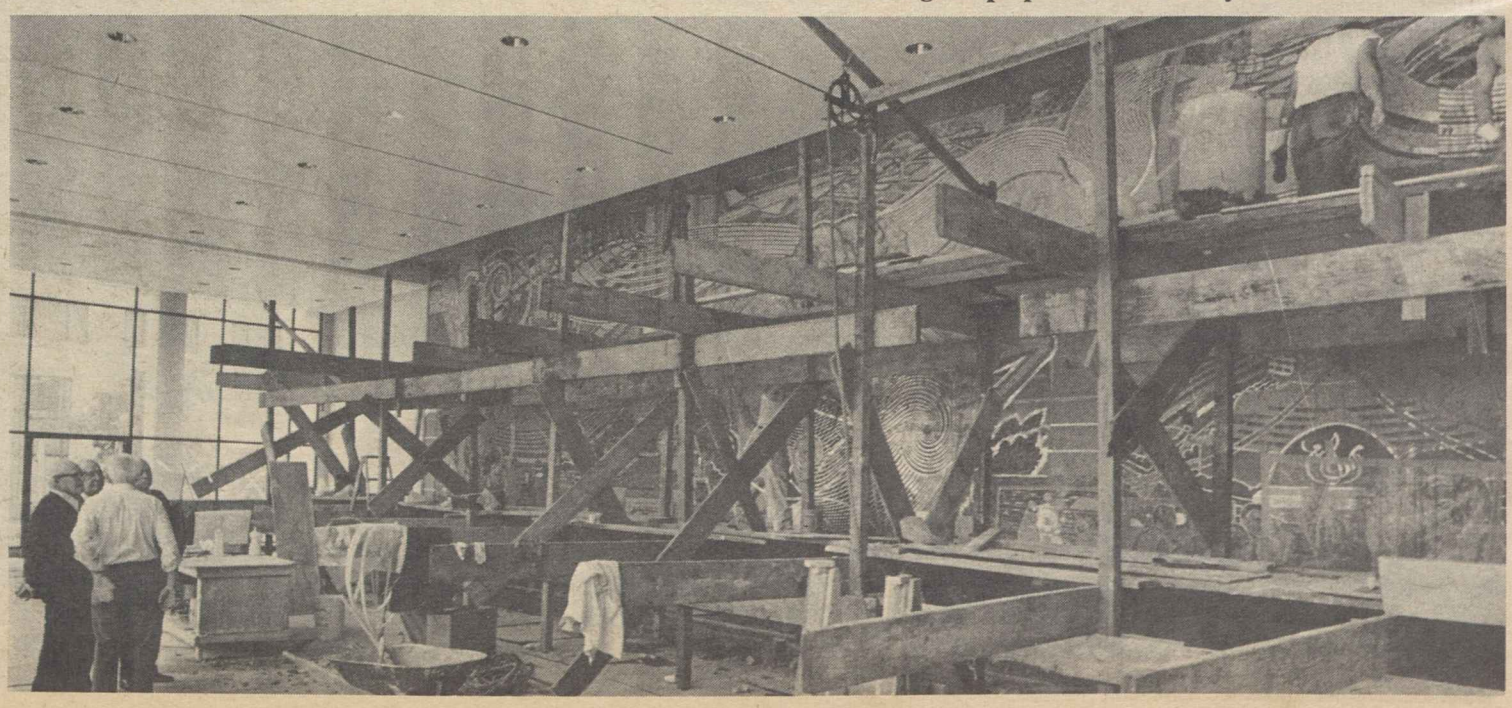
Artist Lumen Martin Winter observes progress.



Details of a space station are examined.



Master diagram pinpoints the 306 key sections.



The massive mural nears completion.

Grapes and Lettuce:

Ground Rules Listed For Boycott Support

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany enclosed sample language meeting the test of federal laws relating to boycotts for use in placards and leaflets, along with suggested instructions governing the conduct of authorized pickets.

Among the points Meany made in spelling out ground rules for action in support of the UFW boycott were the following:

1. You have a right to advise consumers, by picketing and handbilling, that these products were not picked by members of the United Farm Workers, that a retail store is selling lettuce and table grapes, and that you request the consumers not to purchase lettuce or table grapes.

2. You have a right to engage in such picketing and handbilling on the pedestrian walkways at the customer entrances of a retail store selling lettuce or table grapes during the hours that store is open for business.

3. You have the right to advise the manager of a retail store of your intention to engage in such picketing and handbilling.

4. You have the right to request the manager of a retail store to exercise his managerial discretion to make the business judgment to stop purchasing and selling lettuce and table grapes not picked by members of the United Farm Workers.

5. You are forbidden to address a retail store's employes and delivery men except to advise them that you are not requesting them to refrain from performing services.

6. You are forbidden to request a total boycott of a retail store selling lettuce or table grapes. The appeal must be limited to a boycott of lettuce and table grapes not picked by members of the United Farm Workers.

7. You are forbidden to undertake any form of physical interference with consumers, employes, or delivery men, or otherwise engage in any obstruction or disturbance.

8. You are forbidden to threaten a retail store manager with any form of economic reprisal for continuing to handle lettuce or table grapes.

Meany advised boycott directors to bring the boycott to the attention of store managers in advance of picketing and to supply every picket and handbiller with detailed instructions.

He also recommended that each boycott committee retain local legal counsel in advance to protect them from potential crippling restraining orders and damage suits.

"The plight of farm workers is of vital importance to the entire labor movement," Meany declared. "The success or failure of UFW to win economic and social justice for farm workers will be heavily influenced by the energy and dedication with which the trade union movement pursues the boycott campaign."

In another development, Meany retorted sharply to a letter sent him by Teamsters President Frank E. Fitzsimmons that urged there be no violence in the fields during this year's grape harvest.

Meany said the violence last year "resulted solely and simply because the Teamsters imported goons."

It was the Farm Workers who were "the victims of brutality last year, not the perpetrators," Meany stressed. He said hundreds were beaten, many hospitalized and two killed.

Farm Workers Sign 'Best Grape Contract'

Coachella, Calif.—The largest table grape grower in the Coachella Valley signed a new one-year contract with the Farm Workers paying 10 cents more an hour than Teamsters contracts in the industry.

The new UFW agreement with Lionel Steinberg, covering an estimated 1,000 grape pickers and skilled workers, provides a basic wage of $2.51 an hour, plus 25 cents a box harvesting bonus and fringe benefits. The basic wage under the old agreement was $2.40 an hour. The UFW also raised hourly wages for tractor operators and irrigators to $2.82.

The top scale in basic wages for field workers covered by current Teamster contracts with other employers in the valley is $2.41 an hour, the UFW said.

The Steinberg agreement is the only contract the UFW has in the valley following a series of raids by the Teamsters last year.

"But it is the best table grape contract anywhere," UFW President Cesar Chavez stressed in signing the agreement Apr. 15.

"As long as we have one contract, we will have roots here, we will have hope," Chavez told a crowd of 100 cheering supporters at the contract signing.

Other improvements in the UFW agreement are in pensions, death benefits and a special education fund. Medical benefits will continue to be fully paid by the company.

An unemployment compensation program, negotiated in the old UFW contract, goes into effect this year. It will provide up to $50 a week for jobless UFW members for a maximum period of 26 weeks.

Although farm workers do not qualify for state unemployment compensation, the state will administer the program financed through employer contributions.

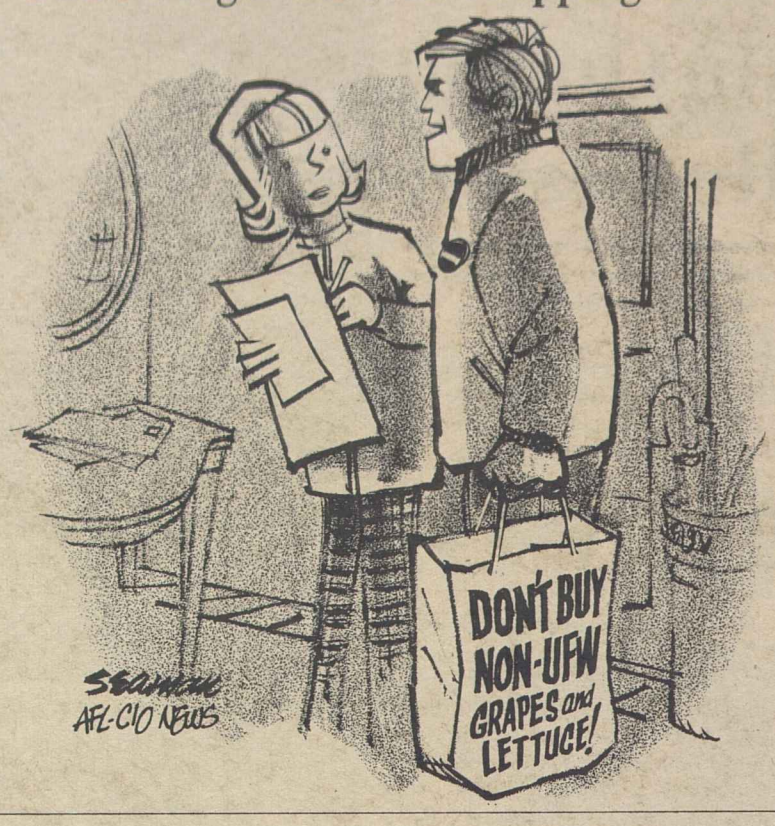
The agreement provides for continued use of UFW hiring halls rather than going through labor contractors and for renewal of job safety and health provisions.

Steinberg also has agreed to work with the UFW in promoting the development of government-financed public housing sorely needed for the field workers.

The UFW rebuffed an attempted Teamsters raid earlier this month in signing a three-year agreement with Almaden Vineyards. Several other UFW contracts with California wine grape growers are being renegotiated.



'Don't Forget the Non-Shopping List!'



Health Security Backed By Two Church Studies

Comprehensive health care proposed in the National Health Security measure before Congress would best meet the needs of America, leaders of the Catholic and United Methodist churches determined in separate studies.

The Board of Church & Society of the United Methodist Church concluded that Health Security was "clearly superior" in fulfilling the church's health care standards over five other legislative proposals.

A survey conducted by the Division of Urban Affairs of the U.S. Catholic Conference also showed that most diocesan social action and urban affairs directors across the country favor the programs outlined in Health Security.

The Methodist church board study is the outgrowth of a health care statement adopted by the general conference of the United Methodist Church in 1972. It affirmed that adequate health care is the basic right of all citizens and laid down nine principles for restructuring the health care delivery system.

The board found that the Health Security bill, which has the backing of the Committee for National Health Insurance and organized labor, was by itself superior in meeting seven of the nine principles. The measure also got a top rating on two other principles, along with the proposal favored by the American Hospital Association.

The four other legislative proposals weighed against the nine principles are the plans sponsored by the Nixon Administration, the American Medical Association, and the Health Insurance Association of America and the Long-Ribicoff catastrophic illness bill.

In the survey of Catholic diocesan leaders 76 of the 89 respondents to questionnaires agreed that neither middle-class nor lower-class Americans can now obtain decent health care.

A similar plurality felt that the present health delivery system is a failure in rural areas, as well as in poor neighborhoods of big cities. Most of the diocesan directors also felt that the costs of doctors' services and hospital care accounted for much of the breakdown in the delivery system.

John E. Cosgrove, director of the Division of Urban Affairs, noted that 76 of the respondents agreed that Americans need comprehensive health coverage. Only three disagreed and six were not sure.

The survey also found overwhelming agreement that psychiatric care, dental care and special therapy should be included in any national health insurance program, Cosgrove reported.

He said a significant plurality felt that a national health insurance program can be compatible with the religious convictions of Catholic people and institutions.

While most of the respondents indicated they favored a national health insurance program patterned after the labor-backed Health Security measure, there was some disagreement on deductibles that would require persons to make out-of-pocket payments. Although 40 felt that there should be a deductible provision in the national insurance plan, 26 disagreed and 21 said they were not sure.

When it came to financing, most agreed that the plan should be patterned after the Health Security bill is proposed for a combination of payroll tax and general revenues collected by the federal government.

Most of the diocesan directors also agreed that the best type of health coverage presently available is now under prepaid group plans.

Labor Urges Worker Aid In Sugar Act

Farm bloc congressmen were put on notice that improved protection for sugar workers is needed before labor can support an extension of the Sugar Act, which provides big price subsidies for domestic sugar growers.

Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters and a spokesman for the AFL-CIO on the sugar bill, told a House Agriculture subcommittee that the worker benefit provisions of the draft bill were "very disappointing."

While the subcommittee measure greatly increases protections for sugar growers, Mayer said it would leave nearly 100,000 workers who cultivate and harvest sugar cane in Louisiana, Florida and Texas and sugar beets in more than a dozen states "in the deepest poverty and exploitation."

The Dept. of Labor currently sets minimum wages for sugar workers which growers must pay in order to qualify for federal price guarantees.

Mayer said the subcommittee bill would do little to improve the poverty-level wage rates and fail to meet needs for health and accident insurance, grievance procedure and piece rate protection.

The AFL-CIO has endorsed a bill by Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.) to improve wages and working conditions in the sugar fields.

Health Care Substitute Bill Held Inferior

(Continued from Page 1)

American." Insurance companies would retain a role and, as with the Administration plan, there would be no effective consumer participation in the program.

A major weakness, the statement stressed, is the inadequate degree of reorganization of the health care delivery system whose "fragmentation and disorganization" is behind many of today's problems.

Compromise is sometimes necessary, the statement acknowledged. But it declared that basic principles cannot be abandoned without thwarting the overall goals.

No-Fare Transit Urged To Ease Traffic Woes

Fare-free public transit systems would be the most effective way of reducing automobile travel in metropolitan areas, a union spokesman testified.

President Dan V. Maroney, Jr., of the Amalgamated Transit Union told the House Public Works Committee that federal financing for mass transit operations "has been too long neglected by this Administration and must somehow be solved by Congress, this year."

Maroney cited an "urgent need" for more buses and for subsidies to enable expansion of services.

Fuel shortages and pollution problems, he said, compel a shift in commuting habits from private to public transportation.

Maroney stressed that the need for expanded public transportation can't be met "through the fare box," nor can state and local tax resources "bear the entire cost of subsidizing mass transit operations as a means of dealing with the current energy shortages and attaining the desired increase in transit ridership."

In line with an AFL-CIO convention resolution, Maroney urged federal funds for large-scale testing of the no-fare concept.

He said the no-fare concept would be less costly than other means of promoting a switch from automobiles to mass transit.

Maroney proposed a combination of federal, state and local funds, with the federal share between one-third and one-half of the total cost.

Labor Journalist Ed Murphy Dies

Edwin W. Murphy, who retired as a union journalist to accept an editorial post with the National Council of Senior Citizens, died of cancer at the age of 73.

Murphy was on the staff of the Machinist, weekly newspaper of the IAM, from 1959 until 1966. He then moved into a similar post as assistant editor of the Senior Citizens News.

He was one of the founders of the Newspaper Guild in Muskegon, Mich.

Interest Rates Soar:

5.8% Drop in Output Confirms Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

a slight decline in the previous quarter.

One of the major reasons for the drop in real GNP, Goldfinger noted, is the decline in retail sales, "and that's clearly related to the drop in workers' real earnings." Over the past year, real spendable earnings have gone down 4.5 percent while the cost of living has increased by more than 10 percent.

Goldfinger observed that the real GNP drop and the decline in industrial production carry an unmistakable meaning to rank-and-file workers—a cut in working hours in most industries and job layoffs in others.

The auto industry has been particularly hard hit by layoffs. Construction also has experienced job losses in recent months. And last month manufacturing employment dropped substantially.

Three days before the government released its report on GNP, the Federal Reserve Board announced total industrial production was off again in March, the fourth monthly decline in a row.

The drop in the board's industrial index last month was five-tenths of 1 percent. The March index was 123.9 percent of its 1967 base.

Goldfinger noted that unlike other recent months in which industrial production fell, last month's decline was not dominated by automobile production. Instead, he observed, the downward slide broadened out to include other industries.

The decline in March output was centered in nondurable consumer goods and durable-goods materials, the Federal Reserve Board report noted.

Earlier, the government provided prospective homebuyers with the news that the interest rate on mortgages backed by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration was going up from 8.25 to 8.5 percent.

The move reversed a drop in FHA and VA mortgage rates, to 8.25 from 8.5 percent, that took effect only three months ago.

"This will affect many of our people," Goldfinger noted. "It's going to have a bad effect on the housing market and, in turn, on employment."

New home construction dropped in March, after picking up slightly in January and February. The Commerce Dept. estimated housing starts last month at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.46 million, down 22 percent from February and 40 percent below year-earlier levels.

Housing construction has been dropping for well over a year, a direct result of rising interest rates and the Federal Reserve Board's tight-money policy.

The prime lending rate commercial banks charge their most creditworthy corporate customers is now 10 percent or even higher.

The Bank of California in San Francisco has adopted a 10.25 percent rate. And Citizens and Southern of Atlanta jumped its prime rate for new loans to 10.5 percent—an all-time high.

The effect of the prime rate rise is to stimulate increases in the entire interest rate structure, including consumer loans and installment purchases.

Goldfinger repeated the AFL-CIO's demand that the Federal Reserve Board abandon its tight-money policy, and stimulate the growth of the money supply to bring down interest rates. He noted also that labor has urged the federal government to direct commercial banks to allocate a portion of their funds for housing and community facilities at reasonable interest rates.



SHEET METAL DELEGATES to the legislative and safety conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. heard Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) at a luncheon meeting—one of a number of functions that brought together delegates from all parts of the country and their congressmen and senators.

Union-Industries Show To Open in Memphis

Memphis, Tenn.—The increasing importance of unions and industry to the South's economy will be underscored when the 29th edition of the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show opens at Cook Convention & Exhibition Center here Apr. 26.

It will mark the third time in five years that the week-long display of union-made goods and services has been held in a southern city. The 1970 exhibition was held in New Orleans and the following year Atlanta was the host city.

The show, sponsored by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., made its first appearance at Cincinnati's famed Music Hall in 1938 after the idea was adopted by the AFL Executive Council at a meeting a year earlier in Atlantic City.

In the years since, the show has moved to a different city each year. While some cities have had the show twice, this will be its first appearance in Memphis.

The theme of the show has remained constant — to display the products of union labor and enlightened employers. In many booths, craftsmen ply their trades and perform their services.

Open to the public without admission charge, the show has grown until it now includes more than 300 exhibits, regularly sets new attendance records and gives away nearly $100,000 in free prizes, gifts and souvenirs.

Director Edward P. Murphy of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., the show director, looks for this year's exhibition "to be bigger and better than ever in giving the public an insight into the energy, efforts and teamwork of labor and management in building a stronger America."

4-20-74

Michigan Vote Spurns Direct Nixon Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

paigned in the district's three rural counties famed for navy beans and Republicanism. Sparling carried all three, but by margins of about 3-2, too small to offset Traxler's 2-1 domination of Bay and Saginaw counties.

The election came on Apr. 16, one year after Nixon's first national TV address on the Watergate scandals. All five of the congressional vacancies since then have occurred in heavily Republican areas, with Democrats capturing all of them except a California race in which seven Democrats ran.

In each case, the vote represented a sharp falloff in the GOP vote:

- In Pennsylvania's 12th district, the Republican candidate polled 31,000 votes less than in the congressional election in 1970 and 62,000 less than the presidential year of 1972. The GOP had held that seat since 1948.
- In Michigan's 5th district, the Republicans drew 43,000 votes less than in 1970 and 71,000 less than in 1972. The GOP had held that seat since 1912.
- In Ohio's first district, the falloff was 36,000 from 1970 and 68,000 from 1972. That district had been won by Democrats only three times before in this century.
- Even in California's 13th district, the one seat the GOP retained, the Republican vote was 36,000 less than in 1970 and 100,000 below 1972. Republicans haven't lost that seat since 1944.

All four Democratic winners received the endorsement and strong backing of COPE. Republican attempts to make labor's support an issue waned in the Sparling campaign because of the heavy involvement of national Republicans. But Vice President Gerald R. Ford did express the post-election fear that the continuing Democratic victories threaten a "legislative dictatorship."

In each of the five districts, the vote total with which the Democrats won this year was remarkably close to the total the Democratic candidate received while being badly beaten in 1970. That reflects the smaller total vote in a special election as well as a tremendous number of Republicans who either switched or stayed home.

Plan Pressed to Bolster Rail Retirement System

(Continued from Page 1)

needed reform of the railroad retirement systems."

Until last October, railroad workers had been paying 10.6 percent of their earnings to the Railroad Retirement Fund and employers had been matching that amount.

Despite these payments, the fund was heading towards bankruptcy because the long-range decline in railroad employment had resulted in contributions from a dwindling number of workers sustaining benefits for a substantially greater number of retirees and their survivors.

A major step to restoring the solvency of the fund was agreement by the two parties to a phaseout of "dual benefits." Payments from both the social security and railroad retirement funds to workers who had a vested interest in both systems provided windfall benefits to about one-third of the retirees.

The agreement provides that workers who presently receive dual benefits or have a vested interest in both systems will continue to be entitled to both payments. In the future, however, the benefits will be combined.

The new agreement raises the guarantee to railroad retirement survivor benefits from the present promise of at least 110 percent of social security benefits to 130 percent. It will mean an immediate raise averaging $40 a month for the 400,000 persons now receiving survivor benefits.

Additionally, there will be full cost-of-living escalator protection to preserve the buying power of the combined retirement benefit, and supplemental benefits for workers who retire at age 60 with 30 years of service.

Food Costs Up Sharply Over Year

The cost of food in Feburary rose better than 20 percent above what it was a year earlier, the federal government reported.

New Agriculture Dept. figures show a family of four spent at least $43.10 a week on food purchased for consumption at home. The figure was $8.10, or 23 percent, higher than the February 1973 total.

The estimate was for a so-called "low-cost" plan compiled by USDA. More affluent families found their food budgets rose by similar percentages.

A "moderate-cost" plan added up to $54.80 a week, $9.60, or 21 percent, above the year-earlier level. A "liberal" plan cost $66.60 a week, an increase of $11.20, or 20 percent, over February 1973.

USDA said the low-cost plan relates to families with annual incomes of $4,000-$8,000, the moderate budget to those with yearly earnings of $8,000-$10,000, and the liberal plan to families with earnings of $10,000 or more.

Nixon Grabs for Credit On Social Security Hike

President Nixon is claiming some of the credit for the two-step, 11 percent rise in social security benefits recently enacted by Congress over his strong opposition.

Social security checks containing the first part of the increase went out this month with a notice identifying the President with the rise in benefits.

In fact, Nixon wanted a smaller increase and a delay in the effective date. He even threatened a veto, signing the measure only hours before it would have automatically been killed by a pocket veto.

Similar notices implying the President was responsible for benefit increases he actually opposed have been sent out with social security checks in other years.

The AFL-CIO and the National Council of Senior Citizens are supporting legislation to prevent any elected official from being mentioned in such notices. Bills to do this have been introduced by Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) and Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.).

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, April 27, 1974 | 7 | No. 17

Nixon Policies Trap Nation In Recession-Inflation Box

Unions Ask Price Index Retention

A decision by the U.S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics to discontinue the consumer price index and create a new one "will create confusion and chaos in collective bargaining and public uncertainty about the integrity of this basic series of government economic statistics," the AFL-CIO charged.

Research Director Nat Goldfinger told a Senate Banking subcommittee the CPI is vitally important to working people and union and company negotiators because of its use in labor-management agreements on cost-of-living escalation of wages.

"By contract, some five million working men and women have their wages tied directly to this city-worker-based CPI," he said. "Many more millions have their wages related to this CPI indirectly as a factor in negotiations and bargaining."

Goldfinger pointed out that the CPI was initiated during World War I specifically to help workers and employers in wage negotiations, and that for 60 years it has made a "tremendous contribution" to sound, stable labor-management relations and has been "the major factor in the development of long-term collective bargaining agreements."

This role of the CPI, based on its historical continuity, its integrity and its acceptability as a true approximation of changes in living costs, is now in jeopardy, Goldfinger declared.

"We find it outrageous that the Commissioner of Labor Statistics made a decision to change

(Continued on Page 3)



CHORAL GROUP from Upper Merion Area Senior High School at King of Prussia, Pa., performs at the AFL-CIO headquarters during a visit to Washington. The group also performed at the Pentagon and the Capitol. **(Another photo, Page 2.)**

New Start Urged:

Jobless Benefits Bill Termed Inadequate

The Administration's unemployment insurance bill is so inadequate that Congress should "scrap it and start over," the AFL-CIO urged.

The bill, originally proposed last year, is being considered at House Way & Means Committee hearings.

Its good points are outweighed by its deficiencies, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman testified.

It does set minimum federal standards for the amount of jobless benefits—but not high enough, in the AFL-CIO's view.

And it does provide some extension of coverage, but not nearly enough in labor's opinion.

It does not provide standards that labor considers essential on eligibility for unemployment compensation and duration of benefits.

In recent years, some states have coupled publicized increases in the maximum amounts of benefits with a harsh tightening of eligibility that denied benefits to many jobless workers.

Seidman expressed the AFL-CIO's view that "enacting weekly benefit amount standards without qualifying and duration standards would be disastrous. The impact would hit hardest those who depend on unemployment insurance the most—low-wage and irregularly employed workers and jobless

(Continued on Page 8)

Strict Rules Pressed For Oil, Gas Firms

Organized labor called on Congress to stop the "rape of the pocketbook" through more stringent federal regulation of gas and oil companies and creation of a Federal Oil & Gas Corp. to compete with private oil and gas companies.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, testifying before a Senate Commerce subcommittee, said the labor federation does "not buy for a single moment the argument that the only way to achieve energy self-sufficiency is to allow the oil and gas companies to charge consumers higher and higher prices. . . .

"Nor are we willing to have energy policy for this nation continue to be developed in the corporate board rooms of the gigantic energy conglomerates, insulated by a wall of secrecy from responsibility to the American people."

Biemiller drew a parallel between the 1930s when private electric companies failed their public responsibility and the oil and gas companies in 1974.

(Continued on Page 8)

12-Month Price Leap Hits 10.2%

Consumer prices leaped another 1.1 percent in March to a level 10.2 percent higher than a year earlier, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The March increase in the government's consumer price index was the third largest monthly rise in nearly a quarter-century. Prices over the first three months of 1974 have risen at an annual rate of 14.5 percent, the steepest increase for any quarter since 1951.

"Almost without exception, every economic alarm has now been sounded," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared. "Two-digit inflation is getting worse.

"The second Nixon recession —which the President pledged would not occur—is clearly deepening.

"The American people are trapped by uncontrolled inflation, tight money and declining production—all the direct result of Nixon economic policies," Meany charged.

Last month's rise in the CPI was 1.1 percent both before and after adjustment for normal seasonal increases in some prices. The increase has been exceeded only twice since 1951.

Last August, following removal of the Administration's midsummer price freeze, the CPI skyrocketed 1.9 percent over the previous month. In February of this year, the index rose by 1.3 percent over the January level.

(Continued on Page 6)

Earnings Down 4.7% Over Year

Workers' buying power fell nine-tenths of 1 percent in March, the sixth straight monthly decline, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The new decline brought the real spendable earnings — take-home pay expressed in 1967 dollars—of the average worker with three dependents to a level 4.7 percent below March 1973. It was the largest year-to-year percent decline since the government started computing these statistics in 1964.

The decrease in March marked the 13th consecutive month in which real spendable earnings were below their year-earlier levels.

In addition to the erosion of buying power caused by soaring living costs, a decline in the average workweek also is contributing to the drop in real spendable earnings.

Before adjustment for inflation, the average earnings of a typical married worker with three dependents were 6.6 percent higher in March than a year earlier. An eight-tenths of 1 percent decline in the average workweek lowered the earnings increase to a net gain of 5.7 percent.

But the 10.2 percent increase in the cost of living over the year, plus a seven-tenths of 1 percent rise in average taxes, more than wiped out the wage gain and put the average worker 4.7 percent behind in terms of real spendable

(Continued on Page 6)

Nixon's Political Test Bars Post to Unionist

The AFL-CIO has accused the Nixon Administration of attempting to politicize the Advisory Council on Social Security by vetoing the nomination of Federation Vice President Floyd E. Smith as a panel member representing workers.

Two other AFL-CIO nominees have rejected invitations to serve on the council because of the White House's refusal to accept Smith's nomination.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said the only logical conclusion is that the rejection of Smith was because of his political activities and opposition to President Nixon in the 1972 election campaign.

"The Administration wants the advisory council completely subservient to Nixon policies," Meany declared. "The AFL-CIO refuses to play this game."

In addition to Smith, who is chairman of the federation's standing committee on social security, Meany named AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman and Vice President Velma Hill of the Teachers as labor's three nominees for the tripartite panel. By law, the other representatives are management, the self-employed and the public.

The advisory council is appointed periodically to review the operations, financing, benefits and

(Continued on Page 8)



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR William C. Doherty, Jr., of the American Institute for Free Labor Development has no trouble hearing Luis Velasquez of Colombia, at graduation ceremonies of latest AIFLD course in principles of democratic trade unionism. The new bull horn, together with a silver plaque, were given AIFLD by Valasquez's graduating class. Looking on is Program Director Kenneth Hutchison who has since left AIFLD to take a field position with the Asian-American Free Labor Institute as country program director in the Philippines.

Steelworkers Set Drive To Organize DuPont

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers have launched an organizing drive at key DuPont Chemical plants across the country in response to overtures for affiliation from employes and leaders of independent unions at several large DuPont installations.

USWA President I. W. Abel said the decision to organize DuPont came only after the union determined there was "a groundswell of support" for the Steelworkers. He said the leadership and membership of existing independent unions in the DuPont chain "recognize the urgent need for a more viable bargaining alliance in dealing" with the firm.

Elmer Chatak, organization director for the Steelworkers who will head the DuPont drive, said the executive boards of several unaffiliated unions in the DuPont complex have expressed firm commitment to joining the USWA. The most recent such commitment, he said, came from the Chemical Workers Association at the firm's main plant in Deepwater, N.J., representing about 5,000 workers.

Even before the vote of the Deepwater unit's board, Chatak said, the executive boards of independent unions at other DuPont plants in Edgemoor and Newport, Del., and Carneys Point, N.J., had approved immediate affiliation.

Chatak said key employe groups at these DuPont installations and others, as well as top officers of the Federation of Independent Unions at DuPont, were among those who initially invited the Steelworkers to launch a general organizing drive.

Chatak reported that substantial activity towards USWA affiliation is already under way and currently at various stages of progress among workers at several other DuPont plant locations, including Newark, N.J.; Pompton Lakes, N.J., Gibbstown, N.J., and other locations.

While strongest interest in affiliation thus far has been shown in the Delaware-New Jersey area, Chatak said, requests for affiliation also have come from DuPont workers in New England, the Midwest and some southern border states.

DuPont, which employs about 110,000 workers has nearly 100 plants across the United States.

"Our investigation," Chatak said, "revealed that there is widespread interest in unifying all workers at DuPont properties so that they might establish a single, cohesive bargaining instrument to produce contract results equal to or better than those achieved in the basic steel, aluminum and metal container industries where the USWA negotiates successfully in a highly concentrated manner."

William Edwards, CWA Officer, Dies

William K. Edwards, a vice president of the Communications Workers since 1965, died of an apparent heart attack Apr. 18. He was 52. Because of continuing health problems for the past year, Edwards had been on leave from union duties as the top officer of CWA District 2.

Edwards became involved in union activities in the early 1940s and served as a president of CWA Local 2390 in the Washington, D.C., area. He first became a full-time staff representative in 1955 as CWA Maryland director.

Survivors include his wife, four children and six grandchildren.

As Senate Debate Opens:

Nixon Lines Up with Foes Of No-Fault Auto Insurance

The Senate opened debate on a no-fault automobile insurance bill strongly supported by the AFL-CIO as a means of holding down the cost of insurance premiums while guaranteeing full and prompt compensation to nearly all auto accident victims.

It carries the endorsement of two Senate committees—overcoming a jurisdictional dispute that had sidetracked a similar bill two years ago. But it may take a two-thirds majority to enable the Senate to vote on it. A filibuster is considered possible.

At one time, it appeared that the legislation would have Administration support. It is largely based on findings of a Dept. of Transportation study and the White House consumer adviser made clear her support. But President Nixon decided otherwise.

The President describes the no-fault insurance concept as "an idea whose time has come"—and insists the federal government shouldn't get involved in it. Nixon's leave-it-to-the-states advice fits in perfectly with the strategy of opponents, led by trial lawyers who profit from the litigation of accident cases and who have been enormously successful at either defeating or watering down no-fault insurance in state legislatures.

The bill that originally came out of the Commerce Committee and then was cleared for the Senate floor by concurrence of the Judiciary Committee is sponsored by Senators Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

It would require all states to enact legislation establishing minimum standards for no-fault insurance that would include compensation for all medical and rehabilitation expenses, payments for lost wages and reimbursement for the loss of services the victim would normally have performed.

These would have to be paid regardless of the cause of the auto accident. But there would be strict limitations on the right to sue for such intangibles as compensation for pain and suffering—the element that brings about much of the costly litigation in accident cases.

States that did not meet these standards within a full legislative session after enactment of the federal law would then be brought under a somewhat more extensive federal no-fault law.

In a letter to all senators, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller noted that the federation has been urging Congress to adopt a no-fault auto insurance bill since 1967. He urged defeat of amendments that would set standards at less than full payments of all medical and rehabilitation expenses or which would reintroduce the "negligence" principle by allowing an insurance company to seek reimbursements for benefits paid to the "negligent" party.

The one amendment the AFL-CIO supports, Biemiller said, is the proposal to be introduced by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) that would allow a person insured under a group health program to choose that insurance plan as the primary insurer for medical losses incurred in an auto accident. To qualify, the insurance coverage would have to meet the federal standards. The effect would be to further reduce the premium charge for auto insurance.

Sen. Frank E. Moss (D-Utah) opened the debate on the bill with a sharp attack on the Nixon Administration's insistence on leaving the issue to the states.

The President, he charged, "turned his back on the consumers of the United States and personally decided to support certain segments of the insurance industry and those lawyers . . . who earn a comfortable living at the expense of automobile accident victims."

Back in 1971, Moss noted, Nixon held out the "threat" of federal action if states failed to enact no-fault insurance within a two-year period.

Now, he said, even though most states have not acted and many laws passed are clearly inadequate, there is no longer even a threat of federal action from the White House.

Food Industry Forms Union-Management Unit

A joint labor-management committee has been established in the retail food industry to improve collective bargaining, minimize disputes and provide a forum for solving long-range industry problems.

The three major unions and eight of the largest food chains in the industry formed the committee in response to urgings by Director John T. Dunlop of the Cost of Living Council. The unions are the Retail Clerks, the Meat Cutters and the Teamsters.

Retail Clerks President James T. Housewright said the RCIA "will participate in all efforts that can possibly improve conditions of employes in the food industry," adding:

"At this point, we cannot foresee whether the committee will achieve its stated goals, but as long as it possibly might help solve the problems of our members, then, of course, we will continue our participation and cooperation."

Meat Cutters Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman said: "We will participate in the work of the committee in an honest and sincere effort to solve the many problems of our members in the industry.

"Hopefully, the face-to-face discussions with the heads of the major food chains will make it possible to avoid misunderstandings and bitter disputes."

Announcement of the panel came from Dunlop's office which a few days later exempted the food retailing and wholesaling industries from Phase 4 wage and price controls.

"This kind of voluntary organization, conceived and developed by labor and management in the retail food industry, and encouraged and assisted by the government, is in the best tradition of responsible labor-management relations, and bodes well for the future of collective bargaining in this industry whose labor relations have been through a particularly trying period under mandatory wage controls," Dunlop said.

President Nixon's authority to continue controls expires Apr. 30.

Major food chains represented on the committee are Acme Markets, Colonial Stores, Giant, A & P, Jewell Food, Kroger, Safeway and Supermarkets General Corp.

Both industry and labor members noted the panel is not a governmental body but represents a voluntary joint effort.

Wayne L. Horvitz, an independent consultant and mediator, will serve as the committee's neutral chairman and public member. Horvitz has been serving as chairman of the COLC's tripartite food industry wage and salary committee.



ENCORE PERFORMANCE of the Upper Merion Area Senior High School is presented in the north lobby of the AFL-CIO headquarters. Because of an outstanding performance in 1973, the singers from King of Prussia, Pa., were invited by Federation President George Meany to make another appearance before AFL-CIO staff members and guests.

Union Economists Testify:

Price Index Termed Vital for Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

the CPI to such a degree that its specific utility for labor-management wage negotiations would be weakened, undermined and perhaps destroyed."

As a result, Goldfinger said, hundreds of long-term wage contracts will probably have to be renegotiated. "The whole question of long-term agreements, which have had a stabilizing effect on the economy, will have to be reconsidered. And they may have to be abandoned. Numerous industries across the country will be affected."

Goldfinger pointed out that the elimination of the city-worker CPI in favor of an "all-consumer" index will destroy its usefulness to workers without aiding the newly added groups — professionals, self-employed, retired and unemployed. Those groups, he said, "will simply be buried in the overall coverage. . . . The net result is to include everyone but to please no one. The index would be fuzzed up for the wage and salary earner but not improved for any other group."

The new index would serve only as an academic abstraction "less and less influenced by consideration of the impact of consumer price changes on real persons and families," Goldfinger said.

The proposed change also will contribute to undermining the credibility of the BLS, he warned, and would be likely to be interpreted as "an effort to minimize or conceal price-level changes in a period of rapid inflation."

The BLS has already undergone "more than enough public discussion and public questioning of the integrity and neutrality" of its statistics, Goldfinger observed.

Goldfinger noted that the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that its planned changes were developed "following discussions with users of the index."

He told the panel that any implication that users agreed to the changes is misleading. There has been no union acceptance nor, so far as he was aware, has there been management approval.

A panel of union economists joined Goldfinger in stressing to the senators the problems a change in the index would impose on labor-management relations.

The group included Lazare Teper, research director of the Ladies' Garment Workers, who served on or headed labor advisory panels on the price index since before World War II.

Others who testified were Edmund Ayoub of the Steelworkers, Reginald Newell of the Machinists, and James Wishart, research director of the Meat Cutters.

Earlier, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) announced the introduction of a bill that would bar the BLS from dropping the present consumer price index.

In another development, the National Council of Senior Citizens also registered a strong protest over the proposed change in concept of the CPI.

In a letter to Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan, the NCSC executive board said it viewed the plan as "nothing more than another attempt to change long-accepted definitions of 'inflation' and 'recession' for political purposes."

The NCSC asked Brennan to take these three steps:

- Continue the consumer price index in its present form.
- Cancel plans to discontinue the current retired couples budget which estimates the specific needs of retired couples and is an important aid to legislative efforts to help the elderly.
- Establish a senior citizens' consumer price index which will actually help the elderly rather than lump them in with other elements in the population where their actual needs will be blurred and even lost.

"Since the enactment of an automatic 'cost-of-living escalator clause' in the social security system, there has been increasing hope that social security benefit increases can begin to reach the poor elderly in time to relieve increases in the cost of living," the NCSC said. "But, if there were established a special CPI for older Americans, Congress could—and we are convinced would—agree to have the escalator clause be determined from this more realistic reading of the elderly American's financial health."



PANEL OF UNION ECONOMISTS tells Senate Banking subcommittee that the drastic change in the consumer price index planned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics will lead to chaos in collective bargaining. From left: Edmund Ayoub, Steelworkers; Lazare Teper, Ladies' Garment Workers; AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger; AFL-CIO Economist Markley Roberts; James Wishart, Meat Cutters, and Reginald Newell, Machinists.

AFL-CIO Vice President John Griner Dies at 66

Cairo, Ga.—AFL-CIO Vice President John F. Griner, who served as president of the Government Employes from 1962 to 1972, died here at the age of 66.

When Griner became president of AFGE, the union had a membership of barely 100,000. Over the next 10 years, its membership tripled to make the union larger than all other federal employe organizations combined, excluding the postal unions.

He retired 16 months ago because of ill health and was succeeded by Clyde W. Webber, previously executive vice president of AFGE. Griner continued to serve the union as president-emeritus. As an AFL-CIO vice president, he had been a member of the federation's Executive Council since 1969.

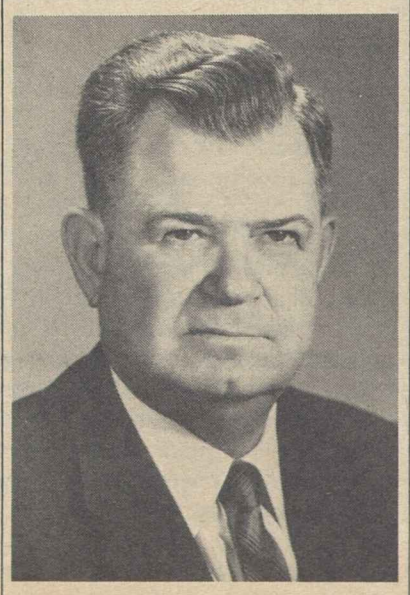
AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, in a message of condolence to his wife, Claranell, described Griner as "a fine gentleman, a good companion and a dedicated trade unionist" who "served his fellow government workers with honesty and diligence for many years."

Meany and Kirkland noted that "he made significant contributions to the AFL-CIO Executive Council, and all of his colleagues on that body share our sense of loss."

Before he became AFGE president, Griner had been a member of the union's national executive council for 16 years, serving as national vice president of the union's 7th District (Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin).

He first became a federal employe in 1936 as an adjudicator with the Railroad Retirement Board. He left the board in 1962 to devote his full time to the AFGE presidency.

Until he became employed by the federal government, Griner worked for 11 years as a telegrapher, agent, train dispatcher and assistant car accountant for the Atlantic Coastline, Seaboard, Georgia Northern and Southern Pacific railroads.



JOHN F. GRINER

Until his death, he carried cards in five railroad unions, the Trainmen (now part of the United Transportation Union), Signalmen, Train Dispatchers, Yardmasters and Telegraphers (now a part of the Railway & Airline Clerks).

A native of Camilla, Ga., Griner graduated from Camilla High School in 1924. While employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, he studied evenings at Columbus University in Washington, D.C., now a part of American University, and received his bachelor of laws degree in 1940.

Besides his wife, he leaves two sons, John, Jr., and Remer; two sisters and two grandchildren.

Full Funding Sought For Arts Program

A union spokesman urged a House Appropriations subcommittee to provide the full $200 million that Congress has authorized for twin federal programs of aid to the arts and humanities.

Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employes, said federal grants are the only means of preventing cultural resources from becoming the exclusive preserve of the wealthy.

Institutions supporting the arts are running into increasing deficits and "simply can't pay their way without government assistance."

Golodner noted that there's a "definite limit" to the degree that costs can be cut. "A full symphony orchestra cannot be reduced to the size of a chamber orchestra and still perform a symphony."

The Administration's budget request is for $82 million each for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Golodner urged that each of these be raised to the full $100 million authorized for the programs.

The arts and humanities are part of America's greatest resources, Golodner said, as worthy of preservation and encouragement as parks and natural resources.

The goal, he said, is "not only to protect and develop these resources, but to make them available and easily accessible to as many Americans as possible."

Hospital Cost Regulations Called Unfair

The AFL-CIO has asked the Social Security Administration not to make Medicare patients the victims of its effort to hold down hospital costs.

Under proposed new regulations, maximum payments for hospital services would be established by the government on the basis of a variety of yardsticks.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said in a letter to Social Security Commissioner James B. Cardell that labor does not oppose such an approach to cost control—so long as the disallowed charges are not passed on to the patient.

He protested, however, proposed regulations that would make a non-emergency patient liable for the cost of services that are above the government-set figure and also for health services determined to be unnecessary.

Meany stressed that "it is the doctors and not patients who determine the utilization of health services . . . and the nature of the patients' treatment. The patient is essentially an innocent victim and should not be required to bear the cost burden for the improper actions of others."

A better solution, Meany suggested, would be to require health service providers to bring their costs within approved limits during a specified time period.

If they fail to do this, he said, they shouldn't be allowed to participate in the Medicare program.

The incentive for holding down costs under the proposed regulations is "minimal," Meany said, "since the hospital will have available the easier alternative of passing them on to patients."

California Group Joins AFSCME

The Merced County Employes Association was granted a charter by the State, County & Municipal Employes after the 1,000-member California group voted overwhelmingly to affiliate with AFSCME.

The Merced group is the second California public employes organization to affiliate with the AFSCME in recent months. In December, the 1,200-member United Clerical Employes of Contra Costa County voted to affiliate.

The Merced County organization was chartered as Local 2703, the Contra Costa group, Local 2700.

AFSCME President Jerry Wurf said the recent affiliations "reflect a growing recognition among public employes that local associations need representation at the national level."

Handbag, Luggage Pact Boosts Pay of 20,000

New York—The Leather Goods Workers ratified the first uniform agreement with the northeastern handbag and luggage industry providing basic wage increases of 65 cents an hour over three years.

The industry-wide agreement covering 20,000 workers was reached one day before the Apr. 19 expiration date of the union's existing contracts with employers in New York, New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Union President Benjamin Feldman estimated the improved contract will bring members $60 million in wages and fringe benefits over the span of the contract, which expires Apr. 19, 1977.

The first across-the-board basic wage increase of 25 cents an hour takes effect Apr. 29, followed by another 25-cent raise next year. A 15-cent increase will take effect in 1976.

In addition to the basic wage increases, the agreement provides for extending cost-of-living protection for the first time with handbag employers beyond New York City.

The wage adjustments will be made annually, based on increases in the federal consumer price index.

Other contract provisions include progressions and new minimums for various skilled crafts and increased employer contributions to improve health and welfare programs.

In addition to the uniform contract, the union's affiliates reached agreement on issues affecting workers covered by area and industry practices.

Affiliates involved in the negotiations were the Pocketbook & Novelty Workers' Union, Local 1, New York; the four joint boards of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Locals 60 and 61 of the Eastern Joint Board.

Energy Blackmail

FOR MORE THAN 15 YEARS the AFL-CIO has been on record as opposing deregulation of natural gas. For nearly 10 years we have proposed a TVA-type corporation to develop the nation's energy resources, to bring forth new and expand existing supplies, overcome technological and environmental problems and provide a cost yardstick for the benefit of consumers.

We do not buy for a single moment the argument that the only way to achieve energy self sufficiency is to allow the oil and gas companies to charge consumers higher and higher prices.

And we don't buy what the oil and gas companies think is a reasonable rate of return. Nor are we willing to have energy policy for this nation continue to be developed in the corporate board rooms of the gigantic energy conglomerates, insulated by a wall of secrecy from responsibility to the American people.

Just as the private electric companies failed their public responsibilities in the 1930s, the oil and gas companies failed their responsibilities in 1974.

It is time for the government to take strong action. And, since the Nixon Administration refuses to protect the American people from what only can be called the "rape of the pocketbook," then it is up to Congress to act.

The American people are looking to the Congress to protect the people's interest, to provide this country with bountiful energy at reasonable prices, and to take steps to assure that America will never again fall victim to energy blackmail. America is vulnerable to energy blackmail because of a lack of true competition among energy companies. It is clear that if the American people are to benefit from expanded competition, then the government is going to have to create that competition.

OUT OF THE FIRST New Deal came the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Rural Electrification Administration, the Public Utilities Holding Company Act, and the Bonneville Power Administration, the public power yardstick. It is the hope of the AFL-CIO that out of the 93rd Congress will come programs to begin to put America's energy house in order.

The American people must not be forced to suffer inconvenience and economic loss while the oil and gas companies delay production from capped wells until the price rises. Unless price is set on the date of discovery, the American people will always be suspicious that productive wells were only capped for reasons of profit.

A major cause for the drop in developmental activities by the oil and gas industries over the past several years has been anticipation of higher prices and gas industry hopes for deregulation. This has undermined attempts to hold the price line on natural gas.

This nation's energy problems are too crucial for the oil and gas industry to escape public responsibility and evade accountability. If this industry is to fend off mounting criticisms of its job for the American people, it should face up to such a responsibility willingly.

To do any less would be to invite a repeat of the severe energy crisis of the past several months. The long lines at gas stations may have disappeared, for now, but the price—in consumer dollars and lost production—was too high and America must never pay that price again.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, April 27, 1974 No. 17

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO/CLC ASSOCIATION

Runaways



A Word Edgewise:

Nixon Displays Insensitivity To Shifts in Political Climate

By John P. Roche

COMMENTATORS ARE SUPPOSED to be incisive, bold and certain, but I confess I am forced to let down the side. I am baffled, utterly baffled. President Nixon's adventures simply defy rational explanation. Indeed, if one were to read the story in a mystery, he would be convinced at this point that Nixon was the victim of one set-up after another.

What else can we expect? Will some investigative reporter discover that the President's naval aide has been using a cruiser as a fishing boat? Did CREEP promise pictures from the National Gallery to large contributors? Will Mrs. Nixon forget to renew her driver's license and get arrested for unlawful use of an automobile? On the basis of what has happened so far, almost anything lies within the realm of possibility.

I don't want to fall into the Platonic trap of assuming that because there is a question there has to be an answer. Maybe there is no answer. But the difficulty is that, although I have been on the other side of the political hill from Mr. Nixon for a quarter of a century, I have always considered him to be extremely intelligent. (My conviction was reinforced by the fact that one of the shrewdest judges of men I have known, the late President Lyndon Johnson, shared this estimate.) Yet over the past year he has developed into almost a model of the "nebbish"—a Yiddish word that describes, for example, a person who goes into the shoe business just as people start being born without feet.

Some of the President's difficulties arose from his insensitivity to changes in the American political climate. Over the past decade we have undergone a revolution of rising moral expectations in politics. Mr. Nixon's defenders have a lot of history on their side when they point out that Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower each got a sweetheart deal from Congress on their memoirs. A special law, repealed after it served its purpose, treated the income as capital gains, which provided a financial windfall. John Kennedy could joke about his father's wealth and quote a cable from the old man, urging careful use of funds since he didn't want to waste money on a landslide. There was a good deal of monkey business sponsored by the Democratic "Five O'Clock Club" in 1964—so called because it met daily at five in a White House conference room. And Democratic campaign workers have been known to put the arm on businessmen who received government contracts.

But no matter how hard the Republican apologists push the "boys will be boys" argument, it simply will not be persuasive. Cleaning up politics is an idea that has found its time—in large part due to the way CREEP went to work harvesting that crop of $100 bills. As Murphy's Law notes, "If you play with anything too hard, it will break." Margaret Truman relates with relish how some friends of her father managed to get a third candidate into the 1940 Missouri Democratic primary, thus splitting the opposition and guaranteeing Truman's return to the Senate. (This by the way is great fun, particularly if the individual involved doesn't realize he is being played for a patsy.) Today, if somebody pulled the same gambit, there would be grand juries all over the landscape.

IN SHORT, THE RULES have changed largely because Mr. Nixon's operators (in the sad words of an old Boston pol) "gave dirty politics a bad name." But the President has to live by the new standards—a situation he simply does not seem to understand.

Beyond that there was a real element of hubris, of an over-reaching egotism, in Mr. Nixon's view of "the Presidency." He seemed to feel that he was not like other men, that he was vested with an imperial prerogative. In some aspects of foreign affairs this gave him buoyant strength; but in acting as though the United States was his private property, he was setting himself up for Nemesis, the goddess who in Greek tragedies is always the punisher of hubris.

Our political system operates on the basis of a number of unwritten laws, of which probably the most important is that head-on conflicts between the branches of government are to be avoided: when Nixon started rubbing Congress's nose in its alleged impotence, he learned (as FDR did in 1937 when he tackled the Supreme Court) that the only valid definition of the separation of powers is the distance between the Capitol and the White House. As the Joint Committee's decision on his income taxes demonstrates, once the barons are aroused they are not to be trifled with. Now, with the smell of blood in their nostrils, they are out to demolish the Nixon "Presidency."

Role in Bargaining Cited:

Proposal to Alter Price Index Threatens Integrity of BLS

The following is excerpted from testimony by AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger before a Senate Banking subcommittee on revision of the Consumer Price Index.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers is one of the most important series of economic data produced by any agency of the federal government. It is particularly important to working people and union and company negotiators because of its use in labor-management agreements on cost-of-living escalation of wages. By contract, some five million working men and women have their wages tied directly to this city-worker-based CPI. Many more millions of workers have their wages related to this CPI indirectly as a factor in negotiations and bargaining.

Destruction of the Consumer Price Index and substitution of a new index, as the Bureau of Labor Statistics has decided, will create confusion and chaos in collective bargaining and public uncertainty about the integrity of this basic series of government economic statistics.

The original purpose—and the continuing purpose—of the CPI was to help workers and employers in wage negotiations. For about 60 years, the CPI has served this vitally important purpose. It has made a tremendous contribution to sound, solid collective bargaining and labor-management relations. It has been a major factor in the development of long-term collective bargaining agreements. Now, the Commissioner of Labor Statistics has decided to destroy the CPI, its decades of essential continuity and public understanding.

Crucial to the usefulness of the CPI is its integrity and its acceptability to workers as a true approximation of changes in living costs. Fundamentally, workers must trust the validity of the index in order for it to serve as any kind of neutral arbiter where a question exists as to the adequacy of wages.

Moreover, the usefulness of the CPI to labor, management and the public also depends on its historical continuity. It is this essential historical continuity, which has been maintained over several decades—as well as public acceptance of its basic integrity—which makes it possible for unions and employers to use it in the formulation of contractual agreements concerning the wages of employes.

The objections of the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions had absolutely no effect on the decision of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to go ahead with the plan for a radical change in the nature, the concept, the historical experience and the utility of the Consumer Price Index.

The proposed expansion of consumer units would undermine the intent and uses of the CPI. It is obvious to us that changing the consumer unit base is going to change the market basket, as well as basic sampling specifications, so drastically that an entirely different index will be created. It will no longer reflect the specific purchasing patterns of low- and middle-income urban workers in the population.

BLS has made much of the need to expand the index coverage "because an increasing number of groups are using the index." This argument is specious on its face. The newly covered groups —professional people, self-employed, retired and unemployed—will simply be buried in the overall coverage, rather than excluded. The new index will fit their particular needs no better than the old one. The net result is to include everyone, but to please no one. In particular, the index would be fuzzed up for the wage and salary earner but not improved for any other group.

ACTUALLY, THE PROPOSED new index harks back to the Stigler Committee academicians' report and recommendations of 1960, during the Eisenhower Administration. Labor economists objected to it at that time, as they do now.

The CPI is not an exclusive preserve for a few university professors, nor was it created for the convenience of government economists.

Emphasis on the role of the index as an academic exercise-type general economic indicator carries inherent dangers to the CPI function as a measurement of actual, identifiable price changes to consumers. There has already been an undermining of this function in such matters as the treatment of additional costs to consumers of auto anti-pollution devices.

This trend would be predictably aggravated by the proposed change. The index would become more and more an abstract tool of the classroom, and less influenced by consideration of the impact of consumer price changes on real persons and families.

Moreover, the gross national product price deflator and its components, published by the Dept. of Commerce, serves as a general economic indicator. If there is any need to improve this price deflator, let it be done. But there is an urgent need to maintain the Consumer Price Index—with its essential historical continuity and many years of experience—as a generally accepted approximation of what changes in retail prices mean to urban workers in the real world.

Conceptually the Consumer Price Index should remain firmly grounded in the experience and needs of low- and middle-income wage and salary workers, defined essentially in terms of occupation group, as is done now through the present wage-earner and clerical worker mix.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has gone through more than enough public discussion and public questioning of the integrity and neutrality of BLS statistics in recent years. If the BLS persists in implementing its proposal for radical revision of the CPI and in phasing out or abolishing the city workers' CPI, its action will again raise questions about the possibility that this Administration is trying to manipulate a key economic statistic of great importance to the ordinary citizen.

Voluntary Action Stressed:

Growth of Consumer Pitfalls Poses Problems for Workers

THE CITIZEN'S ROLE in assuring morality in the marketplace will be the central theme of a week-long AFL-CIO national conference in Washington next month, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis announced.

Perlis said that workers and other consumers have to stay alert to the pitfalls of the marketplace and help make sure that business and industry provide quality goods and services at reasonable competitive rates. That, he said, is why the labor movement's total approach on behalf of consumers ranges from economics, legislation and community organization, to education, counselling and information.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Perlis said that some 600 delegates—union community services staff, representatives of voluntary organizations and others—are expected for the 18th AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services, May 4-10. He said that workshops and general sessions will also put heavy emphasis on voluntary action, both as members of organizations or groups and as individuals.

Perlis said that although Watergate and related scandals have discouraged and disillusioned a great many Americans, it hasn't killed their zeal for voluntarism. In fact, he added, it may very well "encourage them to do a more effective job."

Perlis said that one of the conference highlights will be presentation of the Murray-Green Award for Community Service to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Reporters questioning Perlis were Donald Barnes of Air & Water Newsletter and Robert Barr of the Fairchild Publications. The AFL-CIO produced program is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT SEEMS ONLY YESTERDAY that one of the hot political issues was our extensive grain surpluses and the charges of waste in our agricultural policies.

This was another world, but for some years we have been moving toward food shortages at home and abroad. It did not really hit us until last year when American consumers found products missing from supermarket shelves and prices for those that remained beyond the reach of many.

The American agricultural economy became unglued, in a great part, due to the massive export of food grains to the Soviet Union at what later proved to be a disastrously low price. But the problem has been building.

All this now points to a major debate shaping up in Congress on two critical questions:

1. Should the United States, in bumper crop years, stockpile wheat, feed grains and soybeans as insurance against poor crop years that bring scarcities and soaring prices?

2. Or, should the federal government stay out of the grain business, as Sec. of Agriculture Earl L. Butz urges, and let an unregulated world market govern the supply, price and export of American grain?

The problem goes far beyond our own domestic food security. It is the international food crisis that heightens the debate in this country. Experts are now predicting a world grain supply shortage of 6 to 9 million tons over the coming year.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) has taken the lead, urging steps to establish both domestic and international grain reserves.

A system of strategic domestic reserves would be set up under legislation sponsored by Humphrey. He says it would "protect the consumer from wild price escalation, assure the American farmer a more stable income and maintain our credibility in the world market as a reliable supplier of food and fiber."

Specifically, the bill, subject of recent hearings before the Senate Agriculture Committee, would establish reserve quotas for wheat, feed grains, soybeans and cotton. Within these quotas a minimum level of stocks would be held directly by the federal government through the Commodity Credit Corp. The private sector would be responsible for maintaining the bulk of the reserve.

If either the national commodity reserve or the public held stocks should fall below the target level, the Secretary of Agriculture would be required to restrict exports of the designated commodities and to prohibit the selling of CCC stocks at less than designated percentages of minimum prices set by Congress.

POSSIBLY AS MUCH AS anyone in public life, Humphrey is aware that more than 100 countries look to the United States to meet their urgent food assistance needs.

"To prematurely withdraw this aid is to court profundly serious consequences of political instability and extensive suffering in these countries," Humphrey warned. He said that "our international responsibility and vital interests demand that our government avoid such a policy change" but added that "the time has come to review food aid in terms of new circumstances and new needs."

Humphrey would direct our food assistance to long-term development programs designed to increase agricultural self-sufficiency, improve nutrition and provide for planned population growth.

Also, since 1956 Humphrey has been urging the establishment of a system of international strategic food reserves—a world food bank. He is sponsoring legislation urging the President to move this country into the forefront in support of a world food bank under the United Nation's Food & Agricultural Organization.

A national food reserve, Humphrey believes, must fit into the context of this world food bank.

To allow the domestic and world agricultural markets to fluctuate along the old suppply-and-demand lines, as urged by Butz, would seem to be courting disaster in light of our recent history.



VOLUNTARY ACTION of workers and consumers can be the key to assuring "morality in the marketplace," AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Donald Barnes, left, of Air & Water Newsletter and Robert Barr of the Fairchild Publications. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



NEW YORK CITY'S traditional "Easter Parade" along 5th Avenue was enlivened by this contingent from the Sportswear & Blouse Workers local of the Ladies' Garment Workers. The colorful outfits were made from material imprinted with the ILG's union label.

Machinists to Resume United Air Line Talks

Negotiators for 16,000 members of the Machinists employed by United Air Lines plan to sit down Apr. 29 in Washington, D.C., to try to reach a new settlement the workers can live with.

If a satisfactory agreement cannot be reached, the union said it is prepared to strike. George T. Robinson, president of IAM District 141, announced the walkout would start at 3 p.m., local time, on May 3.

The two sides were urged to resume their talks by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service after District 141 members overwhelmingly rejected a tentative agreement reached earlier this month.

Robinson said a prime cause for rejection of the proposed settlement was the carrier's introduction of entirely new issues never discussed previously just one day before voting started—11 days after the tentative agreement was reached.

In a last-minute switch the company insisted that any retroactive wage increase first would have to be presented to the federal Cost of Living Council for consideration.

Throughout the eight months of negotiations, the union noted, the carrier had refused to discuss the idea of paying wage increases retroactive to Aug. 31, 1973, when the old contract expired. Back pay is traditional in airline pacts.

The company agreed to the retroactive pay only in the final hours of bargaining. But it did not broach the idea of making payment of back wages contingent on COLC approval until the day before District 141 members were to begin voting on ratification, the union said.

IAM negotiators protested the firm's switch, and the airline said it "contemplated" paying the 1973 increases. The union, however, said "contemplated" was not an adequate response to support a "vote yes" recommendation to members.

United's late reversal, together with other factors, accounted for rejection of the pact by a heavy vote. The tally showed 10,116 against acceptance and 2,226 for acceptance. The voting was conducted at 29 UAL stations across the country.

The proposed agreement had called for wage increases that would have raised mechanics' base pay, now $6.60 an hour, to $6.80 as of last Sept. 1, and in further steps to $7.60 an hour on May 1, 1975. The 28-month contract also would have provided cost-of-living increases of up to 10 cents an hour this year.

Other features included improvements in group health insurance, dental coverage, death and disability insurance, tool insurance, pension benefits, vacations and holidays.

The Skid in Real Wages

The following table shows the steady deterioration over the past 13 months of the real spendable earnings (expressed in 1967 dollars) of the average married worker with three dependents:

Month	1973	1972	Loss
March	$95.67	$95.71	$0.04
April	$95.96	$96.70	$0.74
May	$95.61	$95.95	$0.34
June	$95.29	$96.07	$0.78
July	$96.16	$96.39	$0.23
August	$94.11	$96.36	$2.25
September	$95.11	$96.89	$1.78
October	$94.30	$97.49	$3.19
November	$94.00	$96.98	$2.98
December	$93.88	$96.78	$2.90
	1974	**1973**	**Loss**
January	$92.24	$95.81	$3.57
February	$91.92	$96.08	$4.16
March	$91.12	$95.67	$4.55

Farm Union Backed by Latin Council

El Paso, Tex.—The leadership of the new Labor Council for Latin American Advancement reaffirmed its support of the Farm Workers and the union's struggle to preserve and regain contracts with California growers.

"We are determined that economic and social justice shall return to the Farm Workers," LCLAA's executive board members and officers said in a resolution adopted here, "and we ask all trade unionists to continue boycotting table grapes and head lettuce until that day arrives."

In particular, the board urged all union members of Latin-American descent to mobilize their purchasing power to help the Farm Workers negotiate decent contracts and obtain true representation for its members. It agreed with AFL-CIO President George Meany's observation that "the growers can end the grape and lettuce boycott any time" by recognizing the Farm Workers as the valid bargaining representative of the workers.

The UFW's membership, the council noted, is predominantly of Latin-American background.

The LCLAA leadership also pledged its determination to put an end to continued exploitation of Latin-American workers by growers and industrialists.

Thirty-five of the 41 members of the executive board attended the two-day meeting. The panel includes representatives of 28 international unions from all over the nation.

A number of national and local labor leaders addressed the meeting. They included Alan Kistler, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services; Donald Slaiman, the department's deputy director; Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; COPE Director Al Barkan; President Harry Hubbard of the Texas AFL-CIO, and President Luis Rosales of the El Paso Central Labor Union.

President Murray Finley of the Clothing Workers lauded the key role played by LCLAA in the fight for adequate wages and human dignity for workers of the Farah Manufacturing Co. The council had strongly backed the Clothing Workers' strike and boycott against the firm at its founding convention in November.

2-Digit Inflation:

Price Surge Tied To Nixon Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

The outlook is for still higher prices. Sidney L. Jones, assistant Commerce Secretary for economic affairs, told newsmen second-quarter inflation "could be worse or about the same, but I see no real reason for it to be down."

The latest government figures followed announcement of several other sets of statistics showing the nation's economy in trouble. A day earlier, the Commerce Dept. reported the nation's real gross national product shrunk by 5.8 percent in the first quarter. Housing starts were down by 40 percent over a year earlier. And interest rates stood at their highest levels on record.

"This grim economic news, coupled with the White House announcement that the President is personally assuming command of economic policy, bodes ill for every worker and consumer," Meany declared.

Nixon will become chairman of the Cabinet-level Committee on Economic Policy when his nominee for Secretary of the Treasury, William Simon, is confirmed by the Senate. The outgoing secretary, George P. Shultz, currently holds the position.

Last month's overall increase in the cost of living covered a wide range of items, from food to doctor fees.

Food and gasoline prices each accounted for about one-fourth of the rise, BLS said. The remainder of the increase was due to higher prices for clothing, electricity, postal charges and many other consumer goods and services.

The 1.1 percent boost in prices lifted the CPI to 143.1 percent of its 1967 base. For the consumer, it meant that goods and services which cost $100 seven years ago cost $143.10 in March.

Food prices increased eight-tenths of 1 percent, seasonally adjusted, from February to March, substantially less than the 2.5 percent rise in the previous month but still much more than is usual for the period. The cost of food purchased at grocery stores rose at the annual rate of 25.2 percent over the first three months of 1974.

Prices of fruits and vegetables rose 2.9 percent in March, or 34.8 percent if calculated on an annual basis. Cereals and bakery products increased 2.5 percent. Dairy products, sugar and sugar-based items also were higher than in recent months. Meats, poultry and fish, on the other hand, declined after sharp rises in February.

Dining out last month again was expensive. Prices of restaurant meals and snacks rose eight-tenths of 1 percent, following increases of seven-tenths of 1 percent in each of the two previous months.

Price increases for nonfood commodities were "unusually large for the third consecutive month," BLS noted. The index for such items, which is usually unchanged in March, went up 1.5 percent—the largest monthly increase since BLS began recording such prices in 1956.

Clothing prices rose at an annual rate of 13.2 percent. Prices continued to rise for other nonfood commodities such as textile housefurnishings, housekeeping supplies, toilet goods, newspapers, houses and auto parts.

The index for fuel oil and coal declined by one-tenth of 1 percent, but was still 57.7 percent above March 1973, BLS noted.

The services index rose another eight-tenths of 1 percent, following increases of seven-tenths of 1 percent in each of the two preceding months.

In a separate report on gasoline prices, BLS noted the average price of regular-grade gasoline rose 7.5 percent to 52.8 cents a gallon between February and March. Premium went up 7.1 percent to 56.4 cents.

In the five months since the upsurge began last November, regular gasoline has increased 31.1 percent in price while premium has gone up by 28.3 percent.

Real Earnings Down 4.7% In 12 Months

(Continued from Page 1)

earnings.

Weekly take-home wages of production or non-supervisory workers rose 25 cents, seasonally adjusted, from February, and were $6.22 above March 1973.

However, in terms of 1967 constant dollars, these earnings dropped 80 cents to $91.12 from February to March, and were $4.55 lower than the year-earlier level.

Guild Ends Washington Post Strike

The Newspaper Guild ended its 17-day strike against the Washington Post, its first ever at the newspaper, with a 12 percent general wage increase over two years, plus fringe benefits.

The new contract, which is retroactive to Apr. 1, includes a cost-of-living provision under which employes will receive benefit payments for any increase in the federal government's consumer price index over 4.75 percent a year.

The strike began on Apr. 8 when more than 800 news and commercial department workers walked off their jobs to protest the company's refusal to meet their terms. The settlement was approved by the Guild unit following a 347 to 229 vote against setting up picket lines in an effort to halt publication of the paper.

The agreement lifts minimum salaries for key classifications—reporters, photographers, copy editors, display ad salesmen and circulation managers with four or more years' experience—to $448.25 a week over the life of the contract. These key top minimums are the highest paid under any Guild contract.

Upgrading of some lower classifications calls for an additional $30 a week on top of the general wage increase. Such classifications include classified phone sales personnel and communications center employes.

Shift differentials were increased by $1 for both night and graveyard shifts. The company agreed to pay all hospitalization insurance premiums, and to improve its pension plan. Automobile mileage allowances were increased also.

No 'Safe' Level:

Lab Tests Document Vinyl Chloride Risk

Laboratory animals have developed liver cancer at the same level of exposure to vinyl chloride currently permitted in the federal emergency standard covering the carcinogen.

The new findings prompted the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. to call on the Labor Dept. to reopen the record on the vinyl chloride standard so organized labor could continue to press for a safe emergency standard.

Unions want "no measurable concentration" of the cancer-causing chemical in the workplace.

The emergency standard issued by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration reduced the exposure level from 500 parts vinyl chloride per 1 million parts of air to 50 parts per million.

But even at the 50 parts exposure level there was a high mortality rate among laboratory animals in tests conducted by Industrial Bio-Test Laboratories for the Manufacturing Chemists Association. A report on the study was made available by the Rubber Workers to a special meeting of the IUD occupational safety committee.

The animals were exposed to vinyl chloride at levels of 50 parts, 200 parts and 2,500 parts per million. At each level, 100 rats, hamsters and mice were exposed for seven hours a day, five days a week over a period of several months.

Forty of the 100 rats exposed to the 50 parts concentration died; so did 40 of the hamsters. The study, however, did not pinpoint the cause of death.

Six of the 100 mice died. Four deaths were traced to neoplasm and two to angiosarcoma of the liver—the once-rare form of cancer that has been diagnosed in the deaths of a growing number of workers at vinyl chloride plants across the country.

While the study indicates no definite trend in deaths at higher exposure levels among rats and hamsters, there was a proportionate rise in deaths linked to neoplasm and angiosarcoma among mice as the concentration of vinyl chloride was increased.

On the basis of the Bio-Test findings, the IUD safety committee members agreed that there is no safe level of exposure to vinyl chloride.

Committee members expressed concern that the current emergency standard provides no protection for workers involved in the secondary use of polymerized vinyl chloride.

An estimated 6,500 workers are involved in the production of vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride. However, hundreds of thousands of workers are employed in the secondary use of the chemical—the basis of most modern plastics—where exposure levels at times exceed concentrations found at vinyl chloride plants.

Meanwhile, a federal court directed OSHA to conduct periodic monitoring of workplaces involved in the production and use of asbestos materials.

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington found that employers who once meet a federal standard on the control of asbestos dust are not automatically excused from further monitoring.

Attorney George H. Cohen told the committee that the court also remanded to the Secretary of Labor a review of the standard which delays until July 1976 a two-fiber exposure limit on asbestos dust.

Cohen represented the IUD in legal action against the Labor Dept. in seeking an immediate reduction from the current asbestos exposure limit of five fibers per 1 million parts of air.

The court concluded that all industries could not immediately meet the two-fiber standard, but it suggested that a blanket dispensation for all employers is contrary to the intent of Congress.

The Environmental Protection Agency also banned the sale of pesticide aerosol products which use vinyl chloride gas as a propellant. EPA said recent tests show that a 30-second burst from such aerosol products could produce concentrations of the gas similar to levels used on laboratory animals that have developed liver cancer.



TOURING TRADE UNIONISTS from New York Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are briefed on programs and activities of the International Labor Organization in Geneva. In the lower photo, the group receives a guided tour of the Palace of Nations, where the ILO holds its annual conferences.

New York Electrical Workers Given First-Hand Look at ILO

Geneva—A group of New York electrical workers has just put the International Labor Organization through an X-ray like examination during an intensive five-day visit to the headquarters of the United Nations specialized agency.

"It was well worth while," Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York City Central Labor Council, said of the study tour by the 73-member party.

"The interest that the visit has aroused among our group in the ILO and its work is very important at a time when the world is shrinking to neighborhood size," Van Arsdale commented.

Financed by the Educational & Cultural Trust Fund of the New York Electric Industry's Joint Board, the study tour included a cross section of rank and file dues payers and top officials of the 38,000-member Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Van Arsdale serves the union as its financial secretary in addition to being the IBEW's international treasurer.

Four New York employers joined the study group as guests, as did Harold T. Rigley, president of the Utility Workers, and two winners of Central Labor Council Awards — Gloria Maldonado of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 66 and Mary Doyle, president of Telephone Operators Local 1005.

Mrs. Lois Gray, assistant dean of Cornell University's School of Industrial & Labor Relations, programmed the study tour. She was assisted on the trip by Prof. Jules Manson of New York City University's Baruch College.

Before leaving for Geneva the group was briefed on the 124-nation ILO by Bert Seidman, head of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and David A. Morse, one-time U.S. assistant secretary of labor who was ILO director general for more than 20 years. Seidman is the U.S. worker delegate to the ILO.

The lectures and group discussions at the ILO headquarters on the Geneva lakeshore were "extremely educational," Rigley said. "I did not want to skip a class," Edgar Maloney, a Local 3 veteran, said with a note of surprise in his voice.

"The ILO moves because workers push it," Harold Dunning, head of the agency's workers' relations branch, told the study group. The ILO, although an intergovernmental agency, gives representation to the unions and employer organizations of its member states in addition to the governments.

"If the workers do not push, the ILO does not move," Dunning said. Because of the inertia of governments and employers the workers are the "engine of the ILO," he added.

This view was echoed by Irving Brown, AFL-CIO European representative, who said that if the ILO was "sometimes deficient it is the fault of the world labor movement."

On their arrival from New York the study group visited the European Center for Nuclear Research, while the next day it got in a tour along the lake to Chillon Castle, made famous by Lord Byron. But for the next five days the group concentrated on the ILO with only a quick look at the Palace of Nations, European office of the United Nations, where the ILO holds its annual conference of member states, and a visit to local construction sites to break the study schedule.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Maldonado said she did not find the non-stop program too taxing. "My regret is that there is not enough time to get the answers to all the questions we have," she said.

"The visit has broadened my knowledge of the labor movement as a whole," she continued. "U.S. labor would be better informed about the ILO and would be able to strengthen U.S. participation if more study groups were to come here."

From Geneva, the New York group went by bus through the tunnel under Mont Blanc, to the Italian industrial center of Turin. There they visited the ILO's International Center for Advanced Technical & Vocational Training before starting the return journey home.

Canadian Paperworkers Vote for Separate Union

New York—Canadian members of the Paperworkers have voted 26,818 to 4,149 to leave the international and establish their own national union in Canada's pulp and paper industry.

The 86.6 percent vote in favor of separating the Canadian membership from their counterparts in the United States was announced by UPIU President Joseph P. Tonelli following counting of ballots in a Canadian national referendum.

More than 60 percent of the union's approximately 52,000 members in Canada voted.

Holding of the referendum resulted from adoption of a resolution by the international executive board.

Tonelli said the vote had been ordered so that Canadians would be offered the opportunity to freely express themselves on the question of Canadian autonomy which had been an issue of concern to the international for some time.

He indicated that it was with considerable regret that the decision had been taken, but that in a final analysis he and the executive board members considered it to be in the best interest of workers in both countries. He reiterated an earlier statement that in many ways the separation will "bring us closer together in understanding and brotherhood than ever before."

L. H. Lorrain, executive vice president and Canadian director of the UPIU, announcing the results in Toronto said that they marked a significant turn in the history of Canadian trade unionism and expressed his conviction that the separation would be amicable, although it would be accompanied by an element of sadness on both sides of the border.

Lorrain said that the move to separate was not caused by financial considerations but rather reflected a grass roots desire of Canadian members to run their own affairs.

A founding convention for the new union will be held in Toronto starting June 3.

Film Unions Press Bill on Prevailing Pay

Hollywood, Calif. — Unions in the film industry took advantage of the Easter Week recess of Congress to do some lobbying for a bill that would guarantee union wages and working conditions in movies produced for federal agencies.

Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) and his field representative, Bill O'Donnell, were guests of the Screen Actors Guild at a labor-management luncheon. Holifield is chairman of the House Government Operations Committee.

The bill the film unions and the industry is pushing would encourage the production of government films at union studios by a requirement of prevailing wages and working conditions. Its chief sponsor is Rep. Barry M. Goldwater, Jr. (R-Calif.).

In addition to the SAG contingent, headed by President Dennis Weaver and Executive Sec. Chester L. Migden, the group included Sigmund Arywitz, executive secretary of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO, and officials of the Television & Radio Artists, the Hollywood Film Council, the Screen Extras Guild and the Motion Picture & Television Producers.

To Halt Profiteering:

Strict Rules Pressed For Oil, Gas Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

"America is vulnerable to energy blackmail because of a lack of true competition among energy companies," he said. It is clear that if the American people are to benefit from expanded competition, then the government is going to have to create that competition."

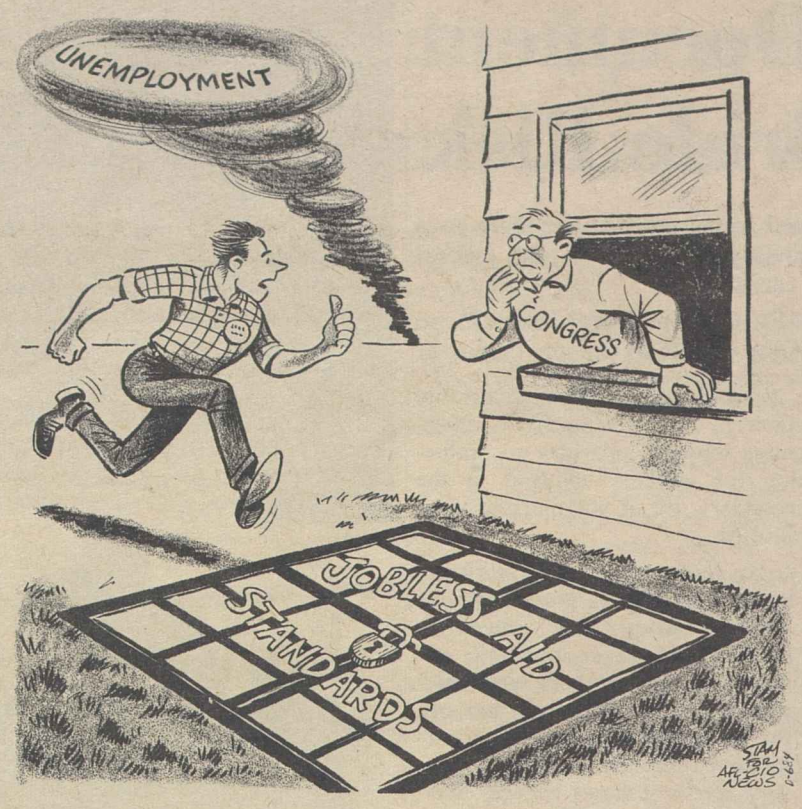
The AFL-CIO spokesman proposed:

- Adding new regulatory responsibilities over natural gas companies to be administered by the Federal Power Commission and extending the FPC's regulatory powers to the oil industry as well.
- Strengthening the independent, regulatory nature of the FPC. "It is time," Biemiller said, "the Congress reminded the present FPC that it is the agent of the people and not a handmaiden for the industry, and that the FPC is not an agent of a President who received $5 million in campaign contributions from oil executives."
- Federal regulation of intrastate as well as interstate prices of gas and oil—particularly gas.
- Pricing old gas as of date of discovery and not when it is committed under a contract or when wells begin production.
- A uniform accounting method for oil and gas companies to "permit the regulatory agency to better understand the total problems and halt corporate book juggling."
- Establishment of a mandatory system of reports of industry operations and data concerning reserves.
- Requiring the proposed Federal Oil & Gas Corp. to establish yardstick costs for exploration, development and production "to stimulate competition and encourage the industry to behave responsibly." These costs should include refinery costs and wholesale transportation costs.
- Strengthening of regulatory powers over oil pipelines and Small Business Administration loans for small pipeline companies which need to enlarge or build facilities.

Biemiller said that quick action is necessary to prevent the recently speeded-up leasing of tracts on the outer continental shelf from becoming "the greatest resources giveaway in this nation's history."

In conclusion, he urged Congress to consider requiring oil and gas companies to obtain certificates of necessity and convenience similar to those required of gas or electric utilities. "It is in the public interest," he said, "to require such a certificate which imposes utility responsibility for the regulated company to provide adequate service to its customers."

'Open Up—Fast!'



Job Losses Tied to Loans By Eximbank

The AFL-CIO renewed its criticism of the Export-Import Bank at House hearings and urged a moratorium on further U.S. credits to Communist nations while Congress is considering trade legislation.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller stressed, however, that labor's concern goes beyond its objections to giving countries hostile to the United States loans at lower interest rates than Americans must pay at home.

'We find that many of the loans by the bank result in the export of American jobs and American technology," Biemiller told the House Banking Committee.

He cited exports of advanced technology as "one-shot" gains for the U.S. balance of trade, "but the long-term result is that this equipment and technology is used abroad to manufacture products which then flow back into the U.S. market as imports."

Biemiller noted that the Eximbank has also shown its lack of concern for America's interests in transactions involving raw material.

Thus last year, when the United States was facing a shortage of cotton, Eximbank helped finance the sale of raw cotton to Japan. The cotton exported to Japan was to be turned into textiles and, Biemiller noted, "Japanese production of textiles for import into the U.S. had already become so serious a problem that import restraints had been put on them."

While trade figures may improve on paper, Biemiller said, the effect of the Administration's trade and credit policies has been "inflationary shortages at home."

He charged also that failure to curb excessive speculation and profiteering in commodity exchanges results in price rises that are passed to consumers.

Labor Asks New Start On Jobless Benefits Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

workers who have the most difficult time getting new employment."

Ironically, the only qualification standard proposed by the Nixon Administration and Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan is a negative one.

The Administration bill would forbid any state from paying unemployment compensation to persons on strike.

Only two states—New York and Rhode Island—now allow payments to strikers, and then only after a long waiting period. The Administration would force those states to change their laws as well as bar other states from following their example.

On the amount of benefits, the AFL-CIO position is in accord with the proposal for a benefit ceiling equal to two-thirds of the average wage in the state. But the federation contended that the benefit amount should be two-thirds, rather than half, of lost wages up to that ceiling.

On coverage, the AFL-CIO said the federal standard should make eligible all farm workers, not just those employed on the largest farms. It also should cover public employes and household domestic workers, Seidman insisted.

Included in this year's Administration bill is a one-year temporary program of extended unemployment compensation triggered by high jobless rates in large communities or labor market areas. It was proposed as an alternative to union-supported legislation that would provide extended benefits for persons thrown out of work for reasons related to fuel shortages.

Seidman urged that the government get away from the concept of an unemployment rate "trigger."

He urged that federal benefits be made available to all workers who have exhausted state payments. The added entitlement, up to six months, should be part of a comprehensive program involving job counseling, training, rehabilitation services if needed, relocation aid and job placement.

Support Renewed For Health Security

Two principal sponsors of the Health Security bill reaffirmed their commitment to the labor-supported legislation as the House Ways & Means Committee opened hearings on national health insurance bills.

Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.), both members of the Ways & Means Committee, said the original Health Security bill remains the most effective approach to health care problems.

In a letter to more than 90 co-sponsors in the House and Senate, they welcomed the opening of hearings as demonstrating "an increased commitment on the part of national leaders to the enactment of a health program aimed at reducing existing deficiencies and inequities in health care."

Representatives Griffiths and Corman emphasized, however, that the Health Security approach is the only proposal that offers the prospect of establishing effective cost and quality controls and curbing waste and administrative expenses.

Neither the Administration bill nor the bill recently introduced by Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) would accomplish this, they said. Kennedy was an original sponsor of the Health Security bill, along with Mrs. Griffiths and Corman.

In an accompanying statement, they noted that all three proposed bills would cost the American people "approximately the same amount of money in terms of total dollars spent for health and medical care."

4-27-74

Energy Shortage Fuels Profit Surge for Oil Firms

Early first-quarter earnings reports show that the nation's oil companies are continuing to reap a profit windfall from the fuel shortage.

Gulf, which posted a 153 percent increase in earnings in the final quarter of 1973, rang up a 76 percent net gain for the January-March period. Indiana Standard, which markets most of its products under the brand name of Amoco, weighed in with an 81 percent increase over the same period a year earlier. And Texaco raised its earnings 123 percent above first-quarter 1973.

Exxon, another large multinational oil company, registered a first-quarter gain of 39 percent over the like period last year. Ashland announced a 40.5 percent growth in profits for the first three months of 1974.

Two smaller companies, however, so far lead all the other oil firms in first-quarter earnings. Occidental Petroleum Corp. announced profits of $67.8 million, compared with $8 million for the first quarter last year—an astronomical 748 percent increase. Commonwealth Oil Refining realized profits of $15.6 million, a 450 percent rise.

Nixon Political Policy Bars Post to Unionist

(Continued from Page 1)

other essential aspects of the federal social security program. Labor representatives nominated by the AFL-CIO have served on the panels since the first council was appointed more than 20 years ago.

Under past Democratic and Republican administrations the advisory councils have maintained nonpartisan representation.

Meany noted that the previous panels made important contributions that led to improvements in the nation's social security system.

"Trade unionists played a large role in these efforts and Smith would have served labor and the country well by striving to strengthen social security protection for all Americans," Meany stressed. "That's why the AFL-CIO nominated him.

"But the Nixon Administration, which has fought every improvement in social security, does not want an advisory council intent on improving the program.

"Once again, the Administration is politicizing technical and advisory functions of the federal government. We not only won't be a party to such an effort, we will do everything we can to stop it."

Mrs. Hill and Seidman expressed shock in letters to Sec. Caspar W. Weinberger of the Dept. of Health Education & Welfare that Smith's nomination was vetoed because of his political activities.

Seidman warned Weinberger that by abandoning the nonpartisan structure of the panel the Administration would seriously jeopardize the objectivity under which the council must operate.

"If nominees to the advisory council are going to be required to pass political litmus tests by whatever administration is in power the inevitable result will be a council incapable of independent judgment which will no longer command the respect of Congress," Seidman said in declining his appointment.

Mrs. Hill said in her letter to Weinberger that she considers the action against Smith "a most disgraceful performance on your part."

"But frankly," she added, "I was not surprised. It is typical of the Nixon Administration, and it seems that your loyalty is to the President, not to the people of the United States."

The Auto Workers who were subsequently invited to nominate a candidate for the council, told Weinberger the UAW would also refuse representation because of Smith's rejection.

Seeking representation on the council from a sector of the labor movement that supports White House policies, the Administration selected Elizabeth Norwood of the Teamsters to fill the opening originally designated for Smith.

As president of the Machinists, Smith had been the co-chairman of the labor committee supporting election of Sen. George McGovern in the 1972 presidential campaign. Smith also is a member of the Democratic National Committee.

Wage-Price Controls Allowed to Die

Congress Lets Nixon Power End

President Nixon's power to impose economic controls expired on May 1 after Congress refused to extend it.

Three years of freezes and phases had held down wages while profits and prices soared. They left the economy "in much worse shape" than it had been, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

After House and Senate committees had rejected all proposals to renew Nixon's economic power, sponsors of control legislation made a last-minute effort to amend an unrelated Senate bill.

The key amendment, sponsored by Senators Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), Adlai E. Stevenson III (D-Ill.) and J. Bennett Johnston, Jr. (D-La.), would have given the President standby authority to reimpose controls over segments of the economy.

It was soundly beaten, 56-32.

The Senate did give tentative approval, 44-41, to a fallback plan that would perpetuate the Cost of Living Council as a "jawboning" agency to call attention to wage and price trends it considers excessive. The council also would have legal power to enforce price commitments it received from industries recently decontrolled.

The Senate did not actually pass the bill, however. It put off further action until May 8.

Labor was firmly opposed to any form of continuing economic controls.

. "Workers have suffered, their buying power has been sharply slashed," Meany stressed in telegrams to all senators before the vote. A number of building trades and other AFL-CIO unions sent separate messages to the Senate opposing efforts to keep the controls mechanism alive.

In the House, which would have to act on any Senate measure affecting wage-price controls, Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) said the Administration's record does not justify continuation of its economic powers.

Its record, Albert said, indicates that "further wage and price control legislation would be used to benefit the few at the expense of the many, to create further inequity and injustice in the distribution of income and wealth in our society."

He cited "an almost 6 percent decline in the American worker's buying power," a rise in unemploy-

(Continued on Page 7)

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX | Saturday, May 4, 1974 | 7 | No. 18

Profits Continue to Surge Despite Sagging Economy



MICHIGAN STATE POLICE confront striking Steelworkers outside the giant Dow Chemical Co. complex at Midland, Mich. The 5,300 members of USWA Local 12075 walked out Mar. 18 after management refused to improve its final offer on cost-of-living adjustments, pension program, health insurance contributions and other benefits. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Oil Paces 1st Quarter Earnings

Big business, helped greatly by the major oil companies, boosted first-quarter after-tax profits 24 percent above the same period a year earlier, the First National City Bank of New York reported.

The petroleum industry, making the most of the nation's fuel shortage, posted the biggest dollar gain in profits compared to last year, Citibank's report shows. The 21 oil firms surveyed in the study raked in total earnings of $2.1 billion—a 72 percent increase over first-quarter 1973.

The bank's study is based on preliminary reports of 1,104 firms whose aggregate profits amounted to more than $10 billion in the first quarter.

A separate Wall Street Journal survey of first-quarter corporate earnings covering a smaller number of companies (639) showed a 16.4 percent rise in after-tax profits over the same period a year earlier. As in the Citibank study, the top oil companies had an enormous impact on the increase in net earnings.

The reports of a continued overall profits boom come at a time when the nation finds itself in the middle of its second recession in four years. Real economic growth declined at an annual rate of 5.8 percent during the January-March period, the steepest drop since the 1958 recession, the Commerce Dept. reported earlier this month.

(Continued on Page 8)

Anti-Boycott Threats By Teamsters Hit

AFL-CIO President George Meany has issued a status report to the federation's affiliates and state and city central bodies on the Farm Workers' boycott and Teamster threats to retaliate against AFL-CIO affiliates supporting the boycott.

In letters to the principal officers of affiliates and central bodies, Meany enclosed copies of two recent letters from Teamster President Frank E. Fitzsimmons, which Meany described as attempts to "confuse the public and make them

(Continued on Page 7)

On 53-42 Vote:

No-Fault Insurance Approved by Senate

The Senate passed and sent to the House a no-fault auto insurance bill strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO.

It would hold down auto insurance costs by eliminating the need for most court cases involving claims for personal injury in auto accidents. At the same time, it would assure prompt payment of medical costs and lost wages to accident victims.

The Senate voted 53-42 for the bill, a significant gain in support since 1972 when the legislation was sidetracked, 49-46.

An assortment of weakening amendments failed by substantial margins and the final version was close to the bill that had been sponsored by Senators Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

The principal change was a labor-supported amendment by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) that would offer the potential for an even further reduction in auto insurance premiums.

Under the Mondale amendment, approved by a 66-27 vote, states could allow the medical care portion of the cost of auto insurance to be met through group health programs and insurance.

Thus, if a worker were adequately covered for medical expenses under the health plan negotiated with his employer, he would be able to obtain reduced rates for auto insurance because his medical insurance costs would already have been met.

Under the Senate bill, states would have four years to enact no-fault insurance programs that fully meet federal standards. They would have to adopt at least initial

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Disavows HEW Choices For Social Security Advisory Unit

AFL-CIO President George Meany made it clear that two individuals newly appointed to the Advisory Council on Social Security "do not represent the AFL-CIO and cannot speak for its 14,000,000 members."

Meany made the statement in a letter to Sec. Caspar W. Weinberger of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. Weinberger made the appointments after two AFL-CIO nominees to the council turned down his invitation to serve because of his refusal to name AFL-CIO Vice President Floyd E. Smith to the panel.

Smith, who is president of the Machinists and chairman of the federation's Social Security Committee, was the AFL-CIO's third nominee. Meany said earlier that the Nixon Administration vetoed Smith's nomination because Smith opposed President Nixon in the 1972 election.

Teachers Vice President Velma Hill and Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, declined to sit on the council because, as Seidman put it, the Nixon Administration had applied a "political litmus test" to council membership.

Smith was co-chairman of the Labor Committee for McGovern-Shriver during the 1972 election campaign.

Weinberger's appointment of two local building trades representatives, Edward Cleary and Stanford Arnold, was made "without consultation with any official of the national trade union movement," Meany noted in his letter.

Meany charged Weinberger with "blatant character assassination" of Smith on the basis of a statement attributed to the HEW Secretary by

(Continued on Page 2)

Alaska Pact Signals Start On Pipeline

Construction of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline system has been launched under the terms of a labor-management agreement to stabilize jobs and working conditions.

General accord on the Project Labor Agreement was announced by Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and William J. Curtin of the Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.

Agreement came after five months of negotiations between unions and the pipeline company. Georgine is chairman of the labor negotiating committee representing

(Continued on Page 2)

Senate Passes No-Fault Auto Insurance Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

legislation by Sept. 1, 1975, however.

The legislation originally required states to meet standards within two years, but the supporters of the bill agreed to the longer period to improve chances of passing the legislation.

If a state failed to meet the deadline, it would be brought under a strong federal no-fault law.

The legislation would require all motorists to purchase automobile insurance that would pay expenses resulting from injuries, without regard to who caused the accident. It would be up to the states to determine whether the no-fault principle would be applied to property damage coverage.

Injured persons would be restricted in the extent to which they could sue for damages, including such non-economic claims as compensation for pain and suffering.

The trial lawyers' lobby vigorously opposed the no-fault bill for its limitations on litigation. But supporters stressed that elimination of costly court cases was a major reason for the legislation—and for the assumption that it will lead to lower insurance premiums.

The Nixon Administration, while giving lip service to the concept of no-fault insurance, lined up alongside the bill's foes by advocating a "leave-it-to-the-states" approach.

No-fault bills have been brought up in most state legislatures in the past few years. But with few exceptions, the influence of lobbies opposing meaningful legislation has been so great that the bills have either been sidetracked, defeated or rendered largely ineffective through amendments.

Lawsuits for damages beyond actual losses in personal injuries would be permitted under the Senate no-fault bill—but only when the accident results in death, serious and permanent disfigurement or more than 90 days of total disability.

4.2 Million Get Increase Under New Wage Law

America's lowest-paid workers were due a pay raise on May 1, when union-supported improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act took effect.

Of the 56 million persons covered by the wage-hour law—including more than 7 million added for the first time—an estimated 4.2 million had been earning less than the new minimums. The first step of the pay raise they receive will add $1.9 billion a year in buying power to the economy.

Most workers previously covered by the wage-hour law had their minimum raised from $1.60 to $2 an hour on May 1. Future steps will bring the wage floor up to $2.30.

Newly covered workers, including about 1.5 million household domestics, will start with a $1.90 minimum. So will several million workers whose jobs were first brought under the wage-hour law in 1966. They also will move in stages to the $2.30 level, as will farm workers whose wage floor had previously been held to $1.30 an hour. The farm minimum rose to $1.60 on May 1.

The next step of the minimum wage progressions will be Jan. 1, 1975, with additional steps at one-year intervals.

Federal Fire Academy Approved in House Bill

The House voted to establish a U.S. Fire Academy as part of a major new program of federally funded research and training in fire prevention and control.

The union-supported bill passed the House 352-12. A House-Senate conference committee will now seek to merge it with a similar measure that the Senate passed last November, 62-7.

The provisions of the two bills, including the establishment of an academy for advanced training of fire fighters and their officers, are based on recommendations of the National Commission on Fire Prevention & Control. It would be comparable to the FBI academy in the law enforcement field.

Fire Fighters President William H. McClennan served as vice chairman of the commission and his union actively pressed for the legislation.

The House bill would establish a National Bureau of Fire Safety in the Dept. of Commerce, to be headed by a presidentially appointed director. It would be directed to test and develop standards for fire fighting equipment, gather national data on fire statistics and fire fighter injuries, and carry out public education in fire safety and prevention.

The U.S. Fire Academy would provide a means of passing on the most advanced fire fighting techniques to local fire departments.

A separate Fire Research Center, also in the Commerce Dept., would conduct laboratory research in types of fire, supplemented by field investigations. It would deal with such problems as various types of chemical fires and incorporation of fire safety into designs of buildings.

Still another section provides for a program in the National Institutes of Health dealing with improved treatment and rehabilitation of burn victims.

Rep. John W. Davis (D-Ga.), whose subcommittee of the Science & Astronautics Committee initiated the bill, gave the House several examples of the type of advances that might come from federally funded research and development programs.

He noted that the breathing apparatus that fire fighters now carry into fires "is unduly heavy and limited in operating time." And Davis cited also the need for "a cheap but reliable fire detector which can be installed in every home."

To Aid Bargaining:

Pipe Trades, Firms Set National Council

A new Piping Industry Collective Bargaining Council has been established by union-management agreement to provide national assistance and guidance to local negotiators.

The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters joined with the four national employer associations in the industry in an endeavor "to improve the collective bargaining atmosphere through the elimination of crisis bargaining, strikes and lockouts wherever possible."

The agreement, signed for the union by President Martin J. Ward, also pledges the parties to cooperate with other building trades union and employer groups in the construction industry to further this objective.

Other purposes spelled out in the agreement are:

- "To collect and maintain a data bank on all construction industry agreements so that factual information and assistance may be provided to all parties to piping industry agreements."

Local union and management negotiators will be expected to "utilize this data bank and seek guidance from the council" well in advance of the contract expiration date.

- To facilitate exchange of information and facts needed for "intelligent and responsible bargaining."
- To encourage standardization of terms and conditions in collective bargaining agreements.
- "To promote and support a Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Foundation, the purpose of which will be to study and make recommendations which will strengthen the free collective bargaining system within the construction industry to the end that the living standards of union workers will be protected and that employers will be competitive, being aware at all times of the industry's obligation and responsibility to construction purchasers and the general public."

Most of the union's more than 300,000 members are employed by firms that are in the associations signing the agreement — the Mechanical Contractors Association, the National Automatic Sprinkler & Fire Control Association, the National Association of Plumbing, Heating & Cooling Contractors, and the National Constructors Association.

The new union-management council will meet at least once a month. It will operate essentially through persuasion, with each side seeking to make sure that its local affiliates are informed of the national problems and patterns that should be considered.

The statement of purpose declares that the union and employer groups believe that "by providing this forum to intelligently discuss and find answers to these challenges, the industry will continue to progress and meet its responsibilities in the free collective bargaining process."

Equal Rights Amendment Hits Snags

The proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution ran into a pair of setbacks after a string of ratifications earlier this year.

Supporters of the amendment, which would wipe out all forms of legal sex discrimination, had hoped that Florida would become the 34th state to ratify it. But the Florida Senate voted 21-19 to kill the amendment—at least for this year.

Then Tennessee, which had ratified the amendment in 1972, voted to rescind its approval—setting the stage for a controversy in Congress and possibly the courts as to when the required 38 states have ratified the amendment. Nebraska last year also rescinded its ratification action.

Opinions differ as to whether a state can withdraw ratification action and Congress would have to resolve the issue unless the number of ratifications was great enough to make a decision unnecessary.

Three states—Maine, Montana and Ohio—ratified the labor-supported amendment this year.

Labor Accord Signals Start on Alaska Pipeline

(Continued from Page 1)

the BCTD unions, Hotel & Restaurant Employes and the Teamsters.

Two BCTD unions still have certain issues to resolve, but the parties concurred that construction should proceed without delay under the terms of the general agreement.

More than 9,000 workers are expected to be involved in this year's construction work. The workforce is expected to increase at the peak construction period next season to 14,200 and taper off to 10,600 in the third season.

The 800-mile pipeline will transport oil from the Prudhoe Bay field on Alaska's northern slope to Valdez on the southern coast. With the completion of the first phase of the project scheduled for mid-1977, the 48-inch diameter line will move about 600,000 barrels a day. The capacity will be increased with the addition of pumping stations and terminal facilities to 2 million barrels a day.

An initial stage of the project involves the building of a 350-mile road from the Yukon River to Prudhoe Bay that will be used to transport workers, supplies and equipment for the pipeline construction. About 8,000 workers will be employed in the road project.

Other construction work scheduled to get under way this season includes site preparation for a marine terminal at Valdez, camp facilities south of the Yukon River and access roads to material sites.

The agreement with Alyeska provides guarantees for no work stoppages or lockouts and procedures to resolve grievances and jurisdictional disputes. It also recognizes special government requirements pertaining to the pipeline system, including hiring priorities for Alaskan residents and natives.

Alaskan wage scales and fringe benefits will prevail under the agreement. It makes uniform most working conditions since workers will be housed together in construction camps in the remote areas of Alaska.

Screen Actors' Pioneer Pat Somerset Dies

Hollywood, Calif.—Pat Somerset, a pioneer member of the Screen Actors Guild who was on the executive staff of the union for nearly 30 years, died in Apple Valley, Calif., Apr. 20. He was 77.

A native of England, Somerset performed on the London stage and on Broadway before moving to Hollywood. He participated in the Actors' Equity strike of 1924.

Oregon Unionist George Brown Dies

Portland, Ore. — George Brown, who retired as Oregon AFL-CIO executive director of legislation and political education in 1969, died at age 71.

His union career began in the mid-1930s as an organizer of wood and millworkers. He served as a local officer of the Woodworkers and as an organizer for the union in the South and Northwest.

Brown was the executive secretary-treasurer of the Oregon CIO from 1949 to 1956. Following the merger of the state AFL and CIO, he became director of legislation and political education. He continued to handle special legislative assignments for the state body after his retirement.

Meany Hits HEW Move On Social Security Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

the New York Times that he had received "adverse reports" about Smith.

The federation president noted that Weinberger had stated in a letter to Seidman that he was unaware that Smith was chairman of the AFL-CIO Social Security Committee. Meany said Weinberger's observation "demonstrates that you never checked his credentials at all."

"So that there can be no misunderstanding of the viewpoint of the AFL-CIO on this matter," Meany said, "I wish to inform you that the individuals you have appointed to the Advisory Council do not represent the AFL-CIO and cannot speak for its 14 million members.

"Therefore, they do not represent 'organizations of employes' within the clear intention of the statute," Meany declared.

"In naming these two individuals, you have perverted the obvious intention of the law, an action that will further undermine the credibility of the council's eventual findings."

The Auto Workers, who were subsequently invited to nominate a candidate for the council, have told Weinberger that the UAW, too, would refuse representation because of the rejection of Smith.

The Nixon Administration found a representative for the council from a sector of labor that supports the White House and appointed Elizabeth Norwood of the Teamsters. Cleary is secretary of the Greater New York Building & Construction Trades Council, and Arnold is secretary of the Michigan Council.

The council, consisting of representatives of labor, management, the self-employed and the public, periodically reviews the operations, financing, benefits and other essential aspects of the federal social security program.

Labor representatives nominated by the AFL-CIO have served on the panels since the first council was appointed more than 20 years ago.

In Stricken Xenia:

Labor in Forefront Of Tornado Relief

Dayton, O.—Just a month ago, nearby Xenia and much of Greene County were visited by the worst natural disaster since the flood of 1913 devastated Ohio's Miami Valley.

A violent tornado—one of about 100 that swooped down from the skies along a 1,000-mile belt from Alabama to Canada on Apr. 3-4—zeroed in on Xenia, leaving death, destruction and chaos behind.

Trade unionists were among the first to come to the aid of the stricken community, volunteering their time, money and skills to help repair the immense damage to lives and property.

Robert Q. Preston, labor coordinator for the Dayton area chapter of the American Red Cross, arrived on the scene shortly after the twister ripped Xenia apart. He and William R. Boos, labor coordinator for United Way, Inc., in Dayton, worked closely together to coordinate labor's support, both financial and voluntary help.

"I observed first-hand a community that had almost been totally wiped out, with no electricity, gas, water, transportation or communications," Preston recalls.

With the aid of area labor leaders, Preston and Boos developed an action plan to meet the most pressing needs of the disaster victims. The plan, carried out by union officials, included:

- Plant membership collections and monetary donations from labor organizations.
- Conversion of two Dayton union halls into service and warehousing centers for clothing and non-perishable foods.
- Recruitment of Red Cross volunteers to give personal assistance to the tornado victims.

Preston focused his energies chiefly on securing food, clothing, cash and home furnishings for needy families. Boos, meanwhile, worked with families on temporary housing, food stamps, unemployment benefits, social security, legal aid services and mental health needs.

"As of Apr. 25," Preston reported, "we have received a total of $115,000 from all labor sources, and we're still receiving.

"This is the greatest response by the labor movement and its members I have ever seen in my 26 years of active labor participation," he noted.

"It clearly demonstrates not only labor's responsibility but its response to the community and the people's needs."

Besides money, labor poured men and material into the Xenia-Greene County area. Boos, in an updated report on labor's role following the disaster, listed some of the organizations that helped.

Local 82 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers sent men and equipment to Xenia immediately after the tornado to help Communications Workers Local 4322 and Utility Workers Local 175 cut down loose hanging wires and prepare emergency generators for lighting.

Plumbers Local 162 had men on call whenever needed. Carpenters District Council Local 104 and Millwrights Local 1311 helped families make emergency repairs on their homes. Laborers Local 1410 sent many of its members into the area for clean-up work.

CWA Local 4311 furnished the Red Cross with telephone operators throughout the emergency. Teamsters Local 957 had trucks and drivers on call whenever needed. And the Auto Workers formed work crews, and went into Xenia to help clear the streets.

"These are only a few of the locals I personally know about," Boos stressed. "However, there are many others that will be volunteering services when the need arises.

"I think this is the greatest effort I have ever witnessed from the total labor movement, helping their fellow man, without regard for anything other than being in need," Boos said.

Boos also had high praise for the Red Cross and the United Way agencies. "They have really done a terrific job," he said.

The Xenia YMCA worked with the Red Cross and the community to provide mass feeding and sleeping quarters for families who lost everything. Boy Scouts were on the scene immediately, giving first aid, joining search parties for survivors, and directing traffic so emergency vehicles could get through to hospitals.

The Salvation Army had about 60 workers serving meals, and providing clothing to disaster victims. The Mental Health Association helped those who had become despondent upon realizing that their life savings and accomplishments were blown away in the tornado. The Legal Aid Society intervened with insurance carriers to see that those victims who were insured received just settlements.

Xenia and other communities struck by the Apr. 3-4 tornadoes may never be the same again. But union members are doing what they can to get life back to normal.





TORNADO DISASTER in Ohio's Miami Valley left many scenes such as this. Trees were uprooted, roofs blown away, and buildings destroyed. Organized labor stepped into the breach, giving freely of its money, skills and materials. Over $115,000 from labor sources was collected for use in aiding victims of the disaster. Meeting to map labor's relief program are, left to right, President James Gann of the Dayton-Miami Valley AFL-CIO Council; Vice Pres. Wesley Wells; William Boos of United Way, and AFL-CIO Rep. Thomas Stewart.

AFL-CIO Asks Extension of Public Works

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to continue and expand the Public Works & Economic Development Act—and to reject the Administration's effort to replace it with an underfinanced revenue-sharing plan.

Under the present program, federal grants and loans are made to develop job-creating public facilities in labor market areas with the heaviest unemployment. Other funds are earmarked for public works programs in areas severely disrupted by natural disasters.

The AFL-CIO statement to a House Public Works subcommittee stressed that the economic development program has proved itself and should be extended "for a minimum of three years."

The present legislation is the result of a one-year extension, voted last year after President Nixon had vetoed a broader bill. It expires on June 30.

The $430 million program adopted last year should be raised to at least $1 billion a year, the AFL-CIO said.

"The time is long overdue to match the federal commitment to aid the economically distressed areas with funding sufficient to do the job," the statement declared.

Strike at Dow Chemical Moves Into 7th Week

Midland, Mich.—Steelworkers moved into the seventh week of a strike against the giant Dow Chemical Co. here and prospects of an early settlement are unlikely. The walkout began after the company spurned the union's efforts to reach a settlement after the old agreement was extended one week.

It became evident during the extra week of bargaining that the company was not ready to make needed improvements on its final offer, the union said. The 5,300 members of USWA Local 12075 rejected the company proposal by nearly a 2-to-1 vote, and walked out Mar. 18.

Key issues in the dispute are Dow's refusal to provide adequate protection for workers against runaway prices, pension improvements and medical plan contributions.

The USWA is seeking a cost-of-living escalator clause that would provide a 1-cent an hour adjustment for every quarterly rise of four-tenths of 1 percent in the government's consumer price index. Dow agreed to this schedule, but insists on a cap of 8 cents on the cost-of-living adjustments in the first year and 13 cents in each of the subsequent years of a three-year agreement.

The USWA pointed out that while inflation eroded the average Dow worker's wages 4.3 percent during the past three years, company profits rose more than 100 percent. In the past year alone, Dow's profits increased 42 percent over 1972.

Serious shortcomings in the company's pension plan and contributions to worker hospital insurance also must be overcome before settlement can be reached, union negotiators asserted.

The bitterness generated by the company's refusal to engage in realistic bargaining spilled over the Local 12075 picket lines the second day of the walkout.

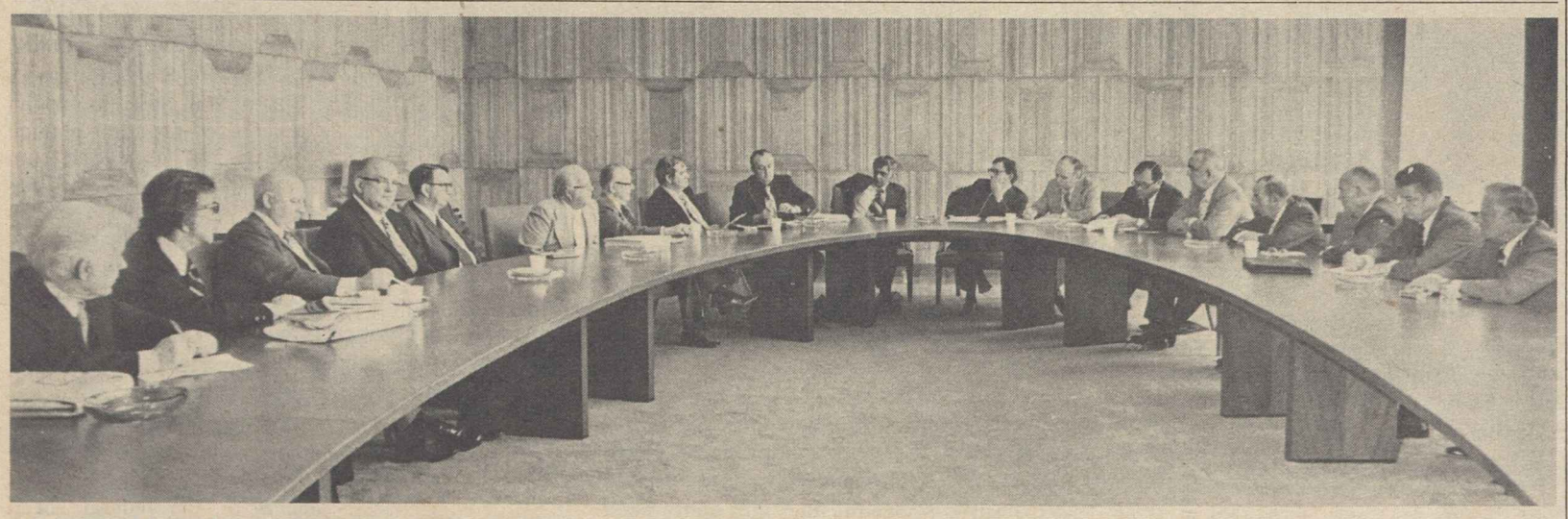
Pickets were confronted by more than 100 state policemen and tempers flared. The union reported that the troopers waded into the picket lines with riot sticks to make mass arrests. A number of strikers were injured, including eight who had to be hospitalized.

Fifty of the pickets were arrested on various charges, including resisting arrest.

USWA District 29 Director Charles G. Younglove, national chairman of USWA-Dow negotiations who witnessed the picket line confrontations, termed the police attacks on the strikers "irresponsible."

District representatives of the USWA charged that the Dow dispute is being fueled by the company's anti-labor strategy. Dow, which is headquartered in Midland, has about 50,000 employes at facilities across the country. Eleven unions represent the approximately 13,000 organized workers, 9,000 of whom are USWA members.

The USWA said that unions have lost 10 Dow bargaining units in the last few years as a result of the company's long-range campaign to destroy union bargaining rights. Local 12075 is among the units that the USWA absorbed in the merger with District 50.



A SPECIAL COMMITTEE to draw up specific plans for an AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Employes was set up at a meeting of representatives of 18 unions with members in the public sector. The meeting, chaired by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, discussed the general need for a public employes' department and instructed the committee to come up with definite proposals on the basis of affiliation, the scope of activities, administrative structure and staff, finances and a constitution. The last AFL-CIO convention asked the federation's Executive Council to consider a public employes' department.

Nixon's Diversion

PRESIDENT NIXON and the nation are still in the middle of their journey toward truth and a final resolution of the Watergate scandals. In his address to the nation, the President tried to hack a shortcut through the tangle of fact and accusation, suspicion and denial that surrounds him on every side. In doing so, he disclosed much that had been concealed. But the shortcut proved to be a detour leading inescapably back to the main road and leaving the subject only slightly advanced from where it had been before he spoke.

The speech was a classic performance of its kind. The President made an elaborate show of candor while concealing what could be critical portions of the evidence. He took a grave request from a coordinate branch of government—a subpoena for evidence by a committee of the House of Representatives considering impeachment—and converted it into an occasion for an appeal over the heads of Congress to the people. He attacked the press and television to foster the illusion that the bearers of the bad news are the progenitors of that news. He shrewdly narrowed a complex set of crimes and conspiracies into the single question of his complicity in the Watergate cover-up. He shrunk the circle of his accusers to a single figure, John W. Dean.

But a masterly exercise in propaganda cannot bring the Watergate troubles to an early end. Mr. Nixon has once more refused to acknowledge that his problems are in the solid domain of fact and law, not in the conjuror's sphere of public relations and image-building. What matters is not what the President says he knows in his own heart to be true but what the tapes, letters, and sworn testimony show to be true. What matters is not whether he trusts "the basic fairness of the American people," but whether he trusts the peoples' elected representatives who are discharging their responsibilities in the constitutionally prescribed manner.

The record of Mr. Nixon's performance in the Watergate controversy, including his latest speech, indicates that he is not willing to trust the people's elected representatives or to abide by constitutional processes. The House Judiciary Committee subpoenaed specific tapes; Mr. Nixon provided edited transcripts. It would be hopelessly burdensome for the chairman and the ranking minority member to verify these transcripts against the original tapes unaided by any staff, as Mr. Nixon proposes.

If they were to accept such arrangement, and if they were to disagree with Mr. Nixon about the deletions he has made, he offers them no means of resolution except the privilege of arguing their request to him in a personal audience. It is an offer of such breathtaking arrogance as to border upon open contempt for the Congress. Mr. Nixon has not yielded his claim of executive privilege, a privilege he has inflated beyond any recognizable past precedent and one that is inherently untenable once an impeachment inquiry has begun.

It is in grand jury rooms, courts of law, and the Judiciary Committee's chamber where the long Watergate journey has to go forward. In trying to appeal his case to a nebulous court of public opinion where no oaths are sworn, no cross-examinations occur, and no rules apply, Mr. Nixon has made a temporary diversion, not a lasting advance toward truth.

—*From an editorial,* "The Middle of the Journey," *in the New York Times, May 1, 1974.*

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

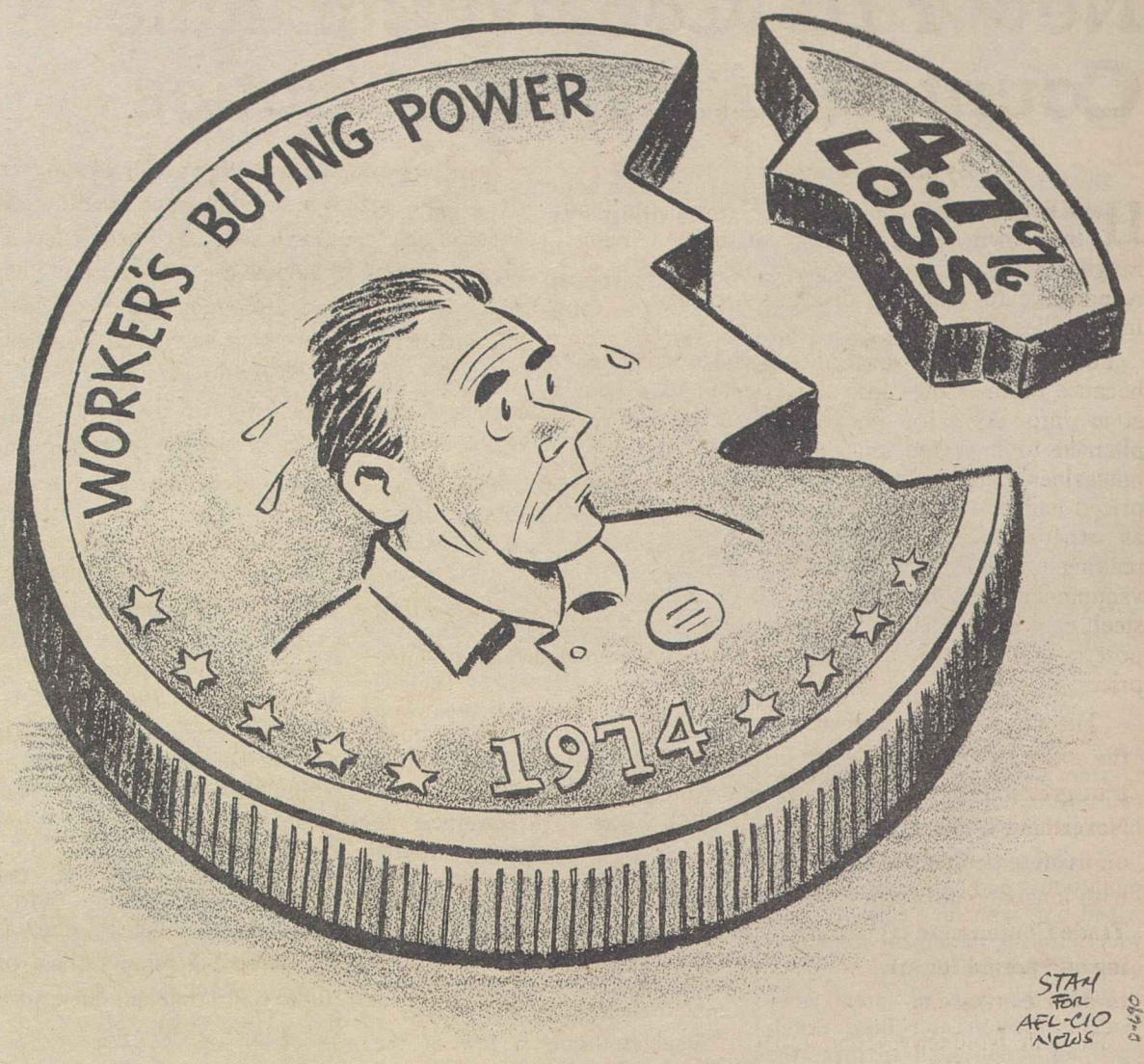
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, May 4, 1974 No. 18

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION



A Word Edgewise:

Double Standard on Dictators Reflected in Policy on Cuba

By John P. Roche

IF YOU REFUSE—as I do—to have favorite dictatorships, you are constantly on somebody's blacklist. For some reason or other, perfectly intelligent, nice people get furious when you inquire why we should boycott Rhodesian chrome and buy it from the Soviet Union.

I met with some concerned clerics recently who have been trying to get American universities to rid their investment portfolios of South African stocks—they didn't even smile when I asked if Chase Manhattan should be penalized for establishing a Moscow branch (and on Karl Marx Street, at that). I gathered they thought I was letting down the side, and perhaps a racist to boot.

Admittedly, I would like to live in a world composed of free nations—I reject the essentially patronizing notion that democracy is simply not appropriate for the "Third World." But I don't confuse my hopes with reality: the democratic nations at the UN could caucus in a small conference room. Indeed, I have long suspected that a secret ballot would find a UN majority convinced that representative, free government is dangerous and inherently unstable.

With this in mind, what can one say about the American position on Castro's Cuba? For openers, it is silly. At a time when we find pictures of President Nixon hugging Soviet Party chief Brezhnev, why should Cuba be left out in the cold? Chairman Mao has probably eliminated more Chinese opponents in any of the last three decades than there are people in Cuba.

Cuban history since the Eisenhower Administration has been interesting, in large part because of the myths involved. First of all, Castro would possibly still be in the hills if the United States, in the late 1950s, had not abandoned Batista. I hold no brief for Batista—he was a tin-pot dictator—but it is vital to realize that American policy opened the road to Castro. Once the word got out, the Cuban army simply switched sides. Subsequently, as American policy hardened, Castro decided he needed Soviet protection, hastily read "The Communist Manifesto," and announced he was a Communist.

The Soviets must rue that day. The fact is that Castro is a classic "Jefe," a romantic Latin fascist who combines dedication to the "revolution" with an addiction to $1 cigars and the good life. A first-rate demagogue, he has all the ideological sophistication of a fire hydrant.

But we overreacted absurdly. Suddenly we learned there was a Communist bastion "90 miles from Florida." (Actually, 90 miles from Key West, which is a good distance from the mainland.) The CIA cranked up for the Bay of Pigs and disaster, and Khrushchev saw an opportunity to shift the nuclear balance by sticking some intermediate range ballistic missiles (IRBMs) in Cuba. (At that time, Soviet ICBMs, which could reach the U.S. from Russia, were still on the drawing board.) We know the outcome of that adventure, but fail to realize that the USSR was left with an economic disaster area. Welfare payments to Cuba have probably cost the Soviets over half a billion dollars a year. Cuba, which in 1956 was on the edge of economic take-off (with the highest per capita income in Latin America), has become a model outdoor slum.

IT HAS GOTTEN SO BAD that all the good "Cuban" cigars now come from Tampa, the Canary Islands and Honduras. The home-made ones taste as though they had been filled with pulverized tobacco roots. This, in my judgment, ranks as one of the real tragedies of the Cold War.

Now the Organization of American States (OAS) is considering Cuban readmission. Sec. of State Kissinger, after delivering the patent office speech on inter-American partnership, stated that we have yet to consider the Cuban issue on the merits. It seems to me that as long as the Soviets have to pick up the tab, there is no sensible reason why we should object.

In other words, let us normalize relations, get good tobacco for the Tampa cigarmakers (mostly Cuban refugees), but insist that the Soviets send Castro his monthly welfare checks. Our relations, after all, are not based on love: we simply do business with the characters who run various kinds of regimes. That is, unless we have favorite dictatorships and play with a double moral standard.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

How to Buy:

New FTC 'Cooling Off' Rule Counters Hard-Sell Tactics

By Sidney Margolius

HARD-SELLING door-to-door canvassers, in their own desperate effort to make a living ranging from starving to good, often have been responsible for financial disasters to other working families.

People who may have little sales resistance because of their own low self esteem often have gone into debt for encyclopedias they never planned to buy; for long subscriptions to more magazines than they really wanted; for often overpriced and poorly-done home improvements such as expensive siding jobs; for religious articles, reading machines, baby furniture, baby pictures, vacuum cleaners for as much as $400, stainless steel cookware, dishes, tableware, garbage disposers and many other goods at exaggerated prices.

The direct-selling industry itself argues that the entire business should not be indicted for the transgressions of just some high-pressure sellers. Nevertheless, the many deceptions perpetrated on trusting people, and especially often on those with language difficulties, have led to a Federal Trade Commission regulation requiring a "cooling off" period for sales contracts made by door-to-door canvassers.

The rule is effective June 7, 1974. It gives the buyer three business days to cancel any purchase or contract amounting to at least $25 if the sale was made at your home or any other place except the seller's own business place. Nor can the seller any longer turn over your contract to a finance company right away. He has to wait five days from the date of the purchase.

Some states already have their own cooling-off rules, with varying degrees of effectiveness providing one to three days to cancel an in-home sale. But the new FTC rule adds several other safeguards.

The rule includes any place a sale takes place other than the seller's business place. Thus, sales made by canvassers at factory gates, docks and other work places also are covered. Salesmen sometimes have been able to circumvent state laws which didn't include work places.

Sales at work places of such goods as watches often have resulted in high-price credit contracts. Sometimes such sales have been effected on the pretext of giving the buyer an opportunity to take home the goods "on approval." The buyer would be given a "receipt" to sign, which actually turned out to be a firm installment contract, often even including a wage assignment in the case of default on payments.

The FTC rule also required that the seller must give the buyer a "notice of cancellation" attached to the contract or receipt. To cancel, all you need do is sign, date and mail this notice within three business days. If the seller doesn't pick up the goods within 20 days of the date of notice, you can keep them.

NOTE THAT the new cooling-off rule does not include appliance repairs which you called for, unless additional purchases are involved, or insurance sales. Nor does the rule cover real estate salesmen or securities salesmen registered with the Securities & Exchange Commission.

At least the rule comes in time to protect high-school graduates against some of the installment selling of sets of pots and pans or dinnerware for $200 to $300 that salesmen push at this season. Sometimes girls who have no immediate marriage prospects or even a boyfriend have been talked into buying such merchandise and have spent the next three years paying for them.

Another widespread in-home selling campaign recently has involved high-priced baby chairs that convert into strollers.

In general, the three most persistent areas of complaint about door-to-door canvassers have involved home improvements, magazines and encyclopedias and other books, advises Salvatore Sangiorgi, assistant regional director for the FTC in New York. The recurring deception used by salesmen to get into the home is misrepresenting the purpose of the call; for example, claiming that they are making a survey, Sangiorgi says.

Copyright 1974, by Sidney Margolius

Quality and Safety:

Effective Building Code Viewed As Protection for Consumers

RELAXATION of building codes in response to pressures from manufacturers and developers poses long-range dangers to public health and often means consumers pay premium prices for inferior quality materials and systems, President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters warned.

Citing a growing trend in recent years to weaken plumbing codes adopted to protect the public interest, Ward urged consumers as individuals and as groups to claim a greater role in shaping construction standards.

"Plumbing codes are being attacked on the basis of what is good for industry, what is good for the developer, what is good for the builder," he declared, without adequate safeguards for the general public. Ward, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Ward said that state and local plumbing codes are often superior to those advanced in recent years by the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development in negotiations with state and city officials for federal assistance in housing projects. He said that standards shaped by officials with a direct responsibility to and better lines of communication with the affected community come closer to meeting the community's needs and wishes of its citizens. He called for more input from both union and public experts, as well as from industry, in drafting the codes, "so that the consumer isn't lost in the shuffle."

The problem of substandard building codes is compounded by the nation's imminent danger of running out of essential construction materials, Ward declared, as substitute materials are finding their way into construction.

"But," he stressed, "before they're allowed in construction there ought to be more research on them so that the general public can be assured that this type of construction will be at least as good as older methods."

Ward pointed out that even good building codes with strong protective features fail to safeguard the public interest because of shoddy enforcement.

"A good code doesn't mean anything unless it is well-administered, unless you have sufficient inspectors to see to it that the construction is going according to the code," Ward said.

He also called for passage of the Safe Drinking Water bill now before Congress, which would for the first time set up federal specifications for purity of drinking water. He noted that federal standards now apply only for water carried in interstate commerce, such as that on buses, airplanes and railroads. He said that last year's outbreak of 100 cases of typhoid fever in Florida and the occurrence of cholera in Texas—the first case since 1911—emphasize the need for tight regulation to assure the fitness of water supplies for human use.

Reporters questioning Ward on the AFL-CIO produced program were Donald Barnes of Air & Water Newsletter and Donald Finley of United Press International. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WITH INFLATION MOVING upward at such a rapid rate there has been many a worker wishing that not only his pay but everything else could be on an inflation escalator. Then, the reasoning goes, nobody would get hurt.

Don't be too sure.

Milton Friedman, the conservative economist from the University of Chicago, is trying to push this idea. He would model it after a system used in Brazil called "indexing," or "monetary correction."

Under indexing, there is an adjustment mechanism that would tie wages, rents, interest rates, tax payments, prices and many other payments to the cost of living index.

At first glance, a worker might think this is the protection he is looking for. If the cost of living goes up 10 percent, then his pay would go up 10 percent. Therefore, he would have the additional income to pay for the higher costs of food, gasoline, services, etc.

The Brazilian experiment, unfortunately, shows that workers particularly would get the short end of the stick under indexing. This is largely the result of generous depreciation allowances that enable firms to report lower earnings and pay lower taxes.

New York Times Correspondent Marvine Howe writes from Rio de Janiero, "Basically, Brazil's anti-inflation system would not work in the United States because it is unfair to labor and the American unions would not accept it," in the opinion of Fernando Gasparian, publisher of the leading opposition weekly, Opiniao. He points out that protest is virtually impossible in Brazil because "the labor syndicates (unions) are weak and the press is censored."

The Times writer reports that Paulo Singer, an economist attached to the Brazilian Research Center in Sao Paulo, "cites studies showing the real wage of unskilled workers declined more than 30 percent over the decade ended in 1970, notwithstanding the anti-inflationary measures."

In another interview with the Times, Bezerra de Mello, president of the Othon Hotels Corp. and a member of a prosperous family holding company that also includes textile and sugar industries, acknowledged that "the Brazilian model has been good for businessmen but labor has been punished."

The new Brazilian finance minister, Mario Henrique Simonsen, conceded, Howe writes, "that there has been an increased concentration of wealth and that the gap between the rich and poor has widened."

His contention is that the concentration is necessary for business growth, an argument not unlike that of the Nixon Administration, which claims that high oil profits, for instance, are necessary for exploration and development of energy reserves.

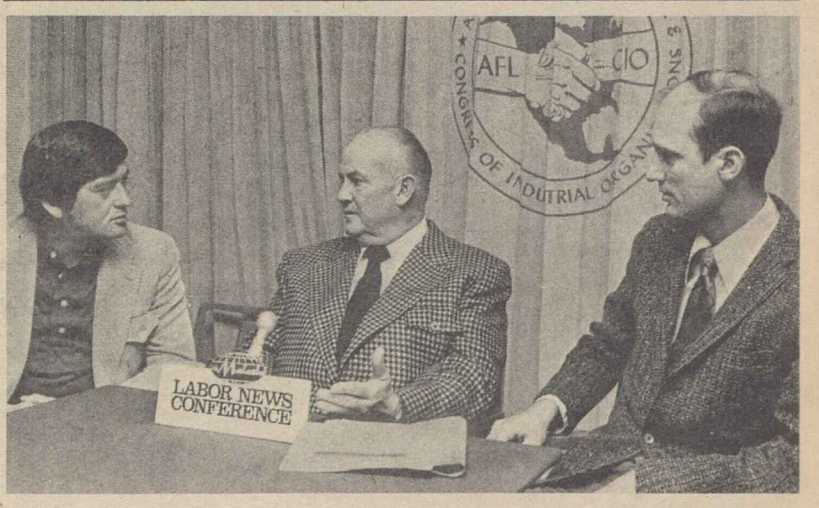
THE BRAZILIAN INDEXING system was inaugurated after runaway inflation reached 80 percent in 1963 and 90 percent in 1964, and a new military dictatorship took over. Inflation has been reduced to 15 to 20 percent in recent years, but the workers and their families have been paying a bitter price.

What apparently concerns many Brazilian critics of indexing is that inflation has become institutionalized. One recognized economist is quoted as saying, "Our system of monetary correction has not stopped inflation, but fuels it."

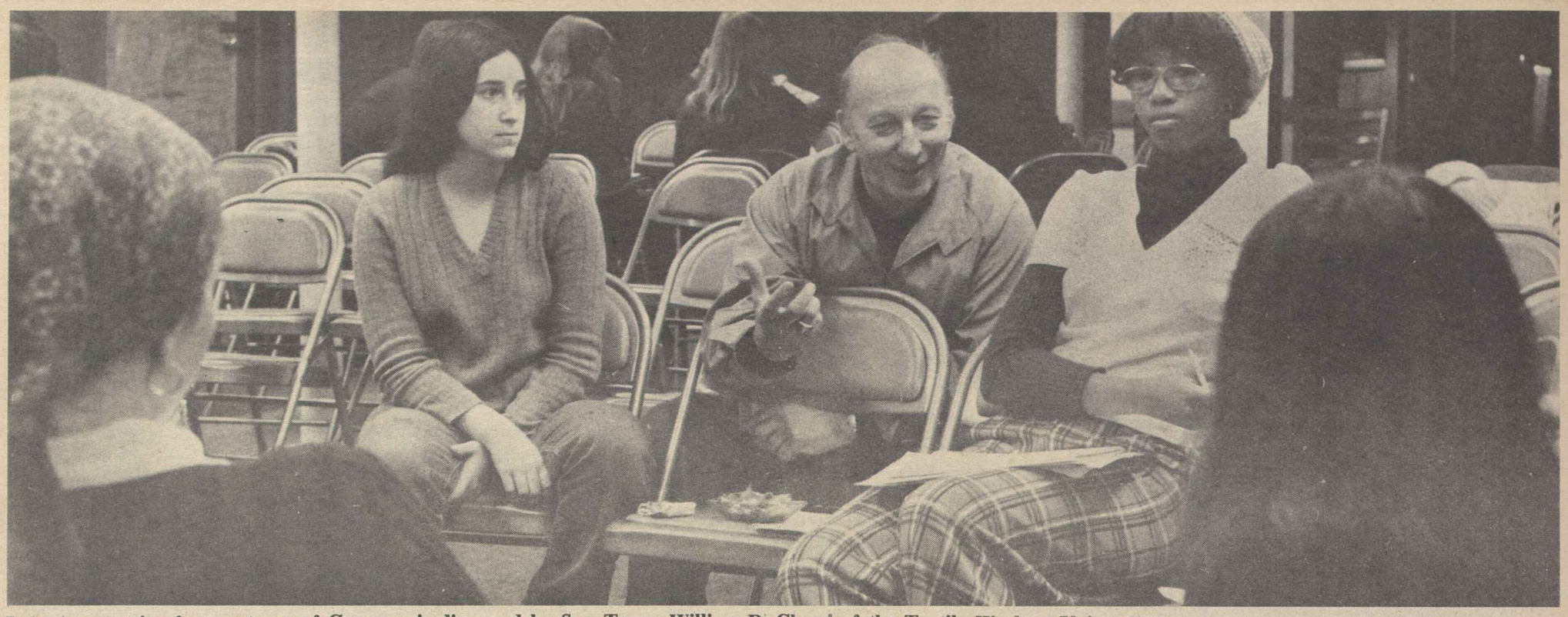
In the United States Friedman has been strongly advocating indexing for this country. He believes that business should be permitted sufficient capital concentration to encourage economic growth. Indexing fits into this concept very well. "Indexing is the old trickle-down theory with a vengeance," comments one labor economist.

A limited form of indexing may well be before Congress soon as Sen. James Buckley, the New York Conservative, introduces his bill to tie tax payments to the inflation index. The Wall Street Journal reports that Buckley has been "coached" by Friedman.

However, tieing tax payments to inflation may well mean, as it has in Brazil, that it's business that really reaps the benefits while the workers have to settle for an illusion.



EASING BUILDING CODES to accommodate developers, builders and manufacturers poses dangers to both public health and consumer interests, Plumbers & Pipefitters President Martin J. Ward, center, warned on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Donald Barnes, left, of Air & Water Newsletter and Donald Finley of United Press International.



Labor's campaign for a veto-proof Congress is discussed by Sec.-Treas. William DuChessi of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Institute Spurs Youth-Labor Tie

The development of a stronger youth-labor alliance under the aegis of the Frontlash organization was explored at a nine-day training institute for 75 young political activists.

The participants from 30 states in the East, Midwest and the South convened for discussions and workshops at the Harry Lundeberg School of Seamanship in Piney Point, Md.

Sponsored by Frontlash in cooperation with the League for Industrial Democracy, the nine-day program focused on basic skills, knowledge and commitment needed to organize register-and-vote campaigns and political education projects throughout the labor movement and on campuses for the 1974 elections.

Most of the participants were either trade unionists or members of union families and more than half were from college campuses.

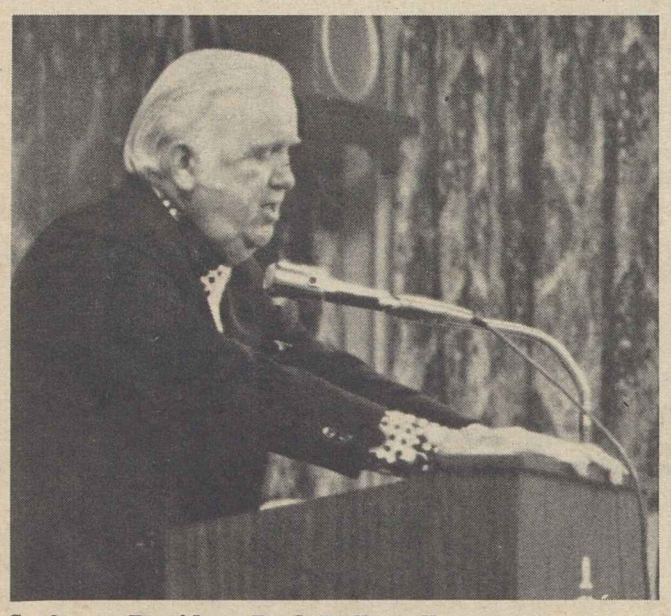
"A group of hard-working, dedicated organizers in the right place at the right time can help change the course of events from the precinct level to national politics," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said.

President Paul Hall of the Seafarers, which operates the Piney Point training facility, said "the young should be heard because they're the ones who fight the wars, and they are ones who've been on the firing line in the struggle to build the labor movement."

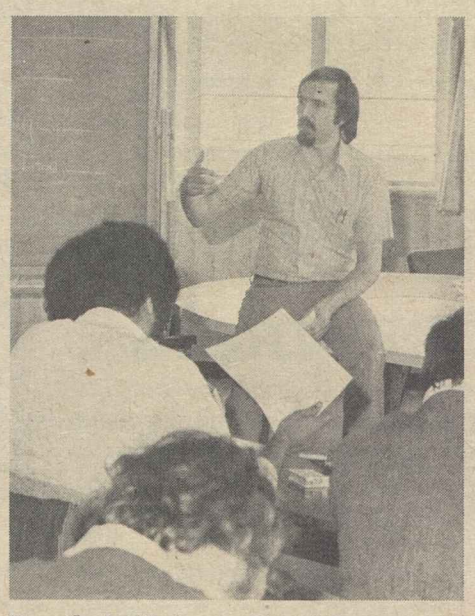
Other speakers addressing the institute included AFL-CIO Vice President Albert Shanker; Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Industrial Union Dept.; Sec.-Treas. Robert Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Sec.-Treas. William DuChessi of the Textile Workers Union of America; Assistant President Gus Tyler of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Deputy Director Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services; Vice President J. F. Otero of the Railway & Airline Clerks; Associate Director Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Tom Kahn, assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany; Sam Fishman, Michigan director of the Auto Workers' Community Action Program, and Dimitri Simes of Georgetown University.



AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland stresses effective organization.



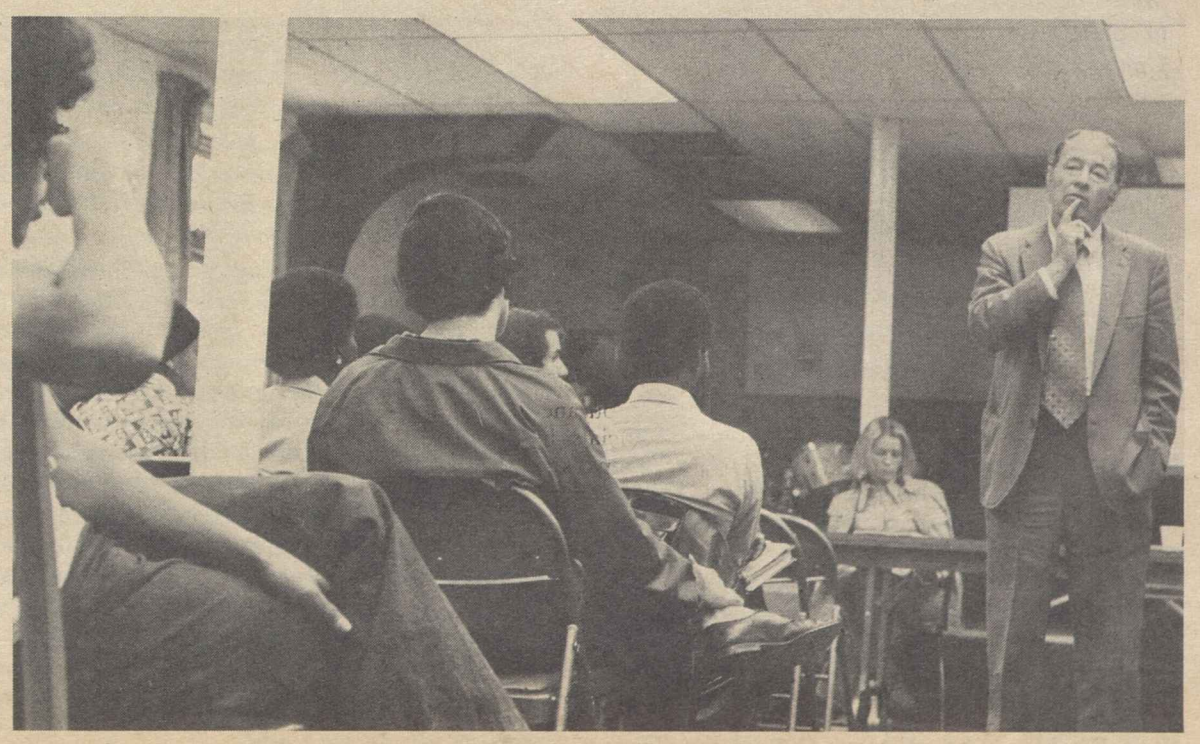
Seafarers President Paul Hall spells out common goals of labor and youth.



Frontlash Chairman David Jessup conducts classroom session.



Building Trades Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine explains role of construction unions in the '70s.



Assistant President Gus Tyler of the Ladies' Garment Workers explores vital economic issues.

BLS Reports:

Wage Settlements For 1974 Edge Up

Major collective bargaining settlements negotiated during the first three months of 1974 provided "somewhat larger" wage increases than agreements reached in 1973, the Labor Dept. reported.

First-year wage boosts in contracts covering 1,000 or more workers averaged 6.2 percent in the first quarter of the year, compared to 5.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 1973 and 5.8 percent for all of last year, according to the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The BLS report covered contract settlements affecting 466,000 workers, primarily in the construction, food, can, aluminum and transit industries.

Averaged over the life of the contracts, the settlements provided annual increases of 5.3 percent, up from 4.3 percent in the final three months of 1973 and 5.2 percent for all of 1973.

In key contracts—those covering 5,000 workers or more—there was a decline in the combined value of wage and fringe benefit packages, however. BLS said that first-year wage and benefit gains combined averaged 6.9 percent, compared with 7.1 percent for 1973. When averaged over the life of the contracts, these settlements provided gains of 5.9 percent per year, compared with 6.1 percent in 1973.

BLS pointed out, however, that its report does not reflect wage adjustments workers will be paid under cost-of-living clauses built into many of the contracts. More than half of the 466,000 workers covered by the new settlements will benefit from such provisions.

The duration of contracts negotiated so far this year is down slightly. BLS said the new settlements had an average duration of 29 months, compared with 30 months the last time agreements were concluded in these same bargaining situations.

Workers in the non-manufacturing sector, excluding construction, received the largest pay increases under the first-quarter settlements. First-year pay boosts provided some 185,000 workers in this category an average increase of 6.7 percent compared with 5.9 percent in full-year 1973. Averaged out over the life of the contracts, the annual increase was 5.8 percent, up from 5.5 percent last year.

First-year gains for 209,000 manufacturing workers averaged 6.1 percent, up from 5.9 percent in 1973. The life-of-contract yearly increase averaged 4.9 percent, the same as that recorded last year.

In construction, an estimated 72,000 workers received an average first-year wage increase of 5.2 percent under contracts negotiated in the first quarter, the same gain as recorded in full-year 1973. The life-of-contract increase dropped, however, to an average of 4.8 percent annually from 5.2 percent in full-year 1973.

Contract settlements containing cost-of-living escalator clauses provided average first-year wage increases of 6.4 percent, compared with 5.7 percent in 1973. The life-of-contract gain was 5.1 percent per year, compared with 4.9 percent in settlements reached last year.

Contracts without escalator clauses provided average first-year wage gains of 6 percent in the January-March period, up from 5.8 percent last year, and a life-of-contract increase of 5.4 percent per year, the same as in 1973.

MDAA Awards Meany Fellowship

New York—The George Meany Postdoctoral Fellowship for research in neuromuscular disease has been awarded to Bryan E. Roberts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America announced here.

The fellowship carries an award of $13,500, and was established by MDAA in 1968 in honor of the AFL-CIO president.

Roberts, a member of MIT's biology department, will undertake a study of the biochemistry of muscle cell differentiation.

Meany Hits Teamsters On Anti-Boycott Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

believe this is some sort of personal battle."

"Obviously, this is false," Meany declared. "This is a battle to protect the Farm Workers Union from a collusive campaign by the growers and the Teamsters to destroy this newest affiliate of the AFL-CIO."

In addition to the letters, Meany enclosed a press statement he issued Apr. 16, a Nov. 30, 1973, report on negotiations between the Teamsters and the AFL-CIO, and the agreement reached with the Teamsters which was later abrogated by Fitzsimmons.

In his letter, Meany charged that Fitzsimmons "is attempting to erase from the public consciousness" these facts:

"1. The Teamsters raided the Farm Workers. The Teamsters met clandestinely with the growers, signed "sweetheart" contracts without the prior authority of the workers involved, and instigated a campaign of violence against the Farm Workers in which hundreds were beaten, scores were hospitalized and two were killed.

"2. The Teamsters, after agreeing to a settlement of this dispute with the UFWA and the AFL-CIO which would have eliminated hostility and the boycott, abrogated their agreement and broke their word to the AFL-CIO.

"3. The time-tested and time-honored code of morality in the trade union movement has been that the strong help the weak; not that the strong destroy the weak.

"It is evident that Teamster locals will be instructed to attempt to persuade AFL-CIO affiliates to abandon the boycott," Meany wrote. "Frankly, I do not believe that the thousands of decent Teamster officials in local unions and joint councils all around the country want any part of this and I think they are, in fact, ashamed of Fitzsimmons' effort to tear apart and destroy the United Farm Workers."

Meany concluded: "I am equally sure that AFL-CIO affiliates will not bow to threats and will continue to support both the boycott and the United Farm Workers.



LABOR'S WIDER ROLE in local manpower training programs financed through federal grants was stressed at a regional manpower seminar in Washington sponsored by the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute. Participating in discussions are from left, Charles Bradford, assistant director of HRDI; Jocelyn Gutchess of Ruttenberg & Associates, and Russell Allen, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center.

Congress Bars Bid To Extend Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

ment and "an abrupt and dramatic shift of income—about $10 billion in all — away from middle and lower income workers to the very wealthiest persons in our society."

Ironically, the only segment still under legal price controls was the petroleum industry, which is bound by separate legislation. That has been the area in which the price rise has been sharpest over the past year, and in which profits have soared at the highest rates.

The AFL-CIO had protested from the very start—in August of 1971 when all wages but only some prices were frozen—that the Nixon Administration's control program was inequitable.

Every employer became a policeman to enforce wage controls. But the price control structure quickly became so cumbersome and riddled with exceptions that there was no way for the ordinary consumer to recognize an overcharge.

Throughout the period, Meany repeated what the AFL-CIO had first declared back in 1966—labor's willingness to cooperate in any overall stabilization measures "so long as restraints were equitably placed on all costs and incomes—including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation, as well as employes' wages and salaries."

Instead, the Nixon Administration responded with a vast program of tax relief for big corporations to accompany its holddown on wages.

It was with this background that Meany, testifying in early March at Senate hearings on renewal of the Economic Stabilization Act, urged Congress to let the program die.

He reminded them of the standing AFL-CIO pledge on cooperation with "equitable" controls but said it is by now "perfectly clear" that fairness and equal sacrifice cannot be expected from the Nixon Administration.

In a somewhat related area, the House Ways & Means Committee approved a bill that would gradually phase out the 22 percent depletion allowance loophole on oil profits and also provide for recovery of a portion of future windfall profits.

A labor-supported effort is under way to strengthen the bill on the House floor so as to tax the enormous profits the oil companies have been collecting as a result of the energy crisis.

110 Shoe Workers Get Trade Adjustment Aid

The Labor Dept. has certified 110 members of the United Shoe Workers in New York City eligible for trade adjustment assistance because they lost their jobs as a result of increased imports of women's shoes.

The Shoe Workers had been employed by the Fred Braum Workshops, Inc.

Court Upholds Union Shop On Networks

New York—A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld a union shop agreement negotiated by the Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA) as binding on two news commentators who protested the obligation to pay dues.

The legal challenge was brought by two prominent conservatives who conduct or regularly appear on broadcasts—William F. Buckley, editor of the National Review, and M. Stanton Evans, editor of the Indianapolis News.

Their suit had contended that AFTRA's union shop agreements constituted an "unreasonable restraint" of freedom of speech.

A lower federal court had upheld Buckley and Evans, but the decision was overturned by the 2nd U.S. Court of Appeals.

AFTRA was represented in the case both by its general counsel, Mortimer Becker, and by Alexander M. Bickel, the noted Yale University law professor.

AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff hailed the outcome as "a victory for organized labor generally" as well as for the union.

He said AFTRA's recognition of the potential impact of an adverse decision led it to "spare no effort" in carrying on the case.

The appellate court decision was in line with the ruling of a state judge in a 1972 case who dismissed a similar challenge to the union shop.

Blood Bank Proposal Viewed as Inadequate

A plan the federal government is considering for the implementation of a national blood policy fails to fully correct the deficiencies of existing blood banking programs, the AFL-CIO warned.

The proposal before the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to overhaul blood banking is a compromise that would merely rearrange many of the present shortcomings, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis said.

In a letter to HEW Assistant Sec. Charles C. Edwards, Perlis said the proposed implementation plan skirts the goals of an effective national policy.

"After years of commercialism, competition and professional conflict of interest, a rational blood system is long overdue," Perlis declared. "Another promise of good intentions will never do."

Perlis said the proposal falls short of the major guarantees essential to a national policy covering the supply, quality and accessibility of blood.

Under the proposed implementation plan, an American Blood Commission would be established to oversee the collection and distribution of blood and blood products. The commission would be made up of representatives of consumer, professional, business and labor organizations.

Perlis cited the following shortcomings under the proposal:

- No provisions for a national blood service.
- The National Blood Commission would be a loosely federated body without real authority.
- No enforced elimination of commercial blood banking operations, nor the labeling of commercial blood as "high risk" blood.
- Inadequate representation for consumers on the executive committee of the commission.
- No precise governmental responsibility for inspection, accreditation and licensing of blood banking operations.
- Provisions for donor recruitment, but no donor participation in development of policies and programs.

Perlis charged that the proposal would extend responsibilities of physicians, professional groups and medical societies—the same groups which are responsible for the disarray of the existing system.

'The Idea Was To Zap Labor . . .'

"The idea of the freeze and Phase 2 was to zap labor, and we did."

Arnold Weber, former executive director of the Cost of Living Council during the Nixon Administration's first wage and price freeze, offers this summation of the purpose of the controversial economic controls program that came to an end this week.

Weber, now a Carnegie-Mellon University dean, gives his views in an assessment of the controls program in Business Week magazine.

"Business had been leaning on Shultz and McCracken to do something about the economy, especially wages," Weber notes. At the time controls were imposed, Economist Paul W. McCracken was chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz was then director of the Office of Management & Budget.

First-Quarter Reports:

Oil Industry Paces New Profits Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

"This profit increase by the big corporations, is another indication of profiteering and price-gouging," AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger declared, "since it occurred at a time when the economy was in its steepest decline since 1958."

The first-quarter profits parade also follows a 27 percent increase in net earnings for 1973, a 16 percent gain in 1972, and a 21 percent rise in 1971.

According to Citibank, the oil-company profits accounted for half of the dollar increase of 771 manufacturing companies in its survey. Excluding the oil industry, manufacturing profits were up by 20 percent from the first quarter of 1973.

Most of the oil companies attributed much of their improved profits picture to crude oil price increases. A number of the large U.S.-based international companies also indicated their profit margins may be much higher than reported.

Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and other firms said they had set aside certain amounts of profits to cover first-quarter costs that might be incurred later this year, such as tax increases and higher retroactive costs of crude oil.

Exxon's controller, Archie L. Monroe, said his firm, for example, had set aside $37 million for possible retroactive taxes on some "non-petroleum sources of income." He would not, however, say how much allowance the company had made for higher-cost oil.

Some of the oil companies whose first-quarter profits were unusually high include:

Standard Oil of California, up 92 percent over the first three months of last year; Shell, up 52 percent; Mobil, up 66 percent; Union Oil Co. of California, up 91 percent; Texaco, up 123 percent; Gulf, up 76 percent; Amoco, up 81 percent; Occidental, up 748 percent, and Commonwealth, up 450 percent.

Citibank's survey lists the nonferrous metals industry among the profit leaders for the first quarter, up 98 percent from a year earlier. First-quarter earnings of 52 chemical companies were 35 percent higher than in the same 1973 quarter.

In the non-manufacturing sector, mining companies turned in a profit increase of 144 percent over the same period a year earlier. Other big gainers were trade, up 84 percent, and trucking, up 33 percent.

Auto makers, however, experienced steep declines in earnings. General Motors reported an 85 percent drop in first-quarter profits from the year-earlier level. Chrysler plunged 98 percent. Ford dropped 66 percent.

For 19 auto and auto-equipment firms, the Wall Street Journal survey showed, earnings fell 75.2 percent over the quarter. Other industries reporting lower profits, according to Citibank, were building materials, apparel and machinery.

Steelmakers, faced with a great demand for their product, fared well during the January-March period. The Journal study disclosed 20 steel manufacturers posted a profits rise of 45.8 percent.

The Journal report also showed 11 chain grocery firms had profit gains of 97.5 percent. Railroads and textiles also reported higher profits.

'Fed' Signals Tight Money In Rate Hike

The Federal Reserve Board raised its discount rate—the interest rate it charges member banks when they borrow—to a record level of 8 percent.

The increase, from 7.5 percent, was designed to make money harder to come by. An increase in the discount rate sometimes results in boosts in other interest rates, including those on consumer loans.

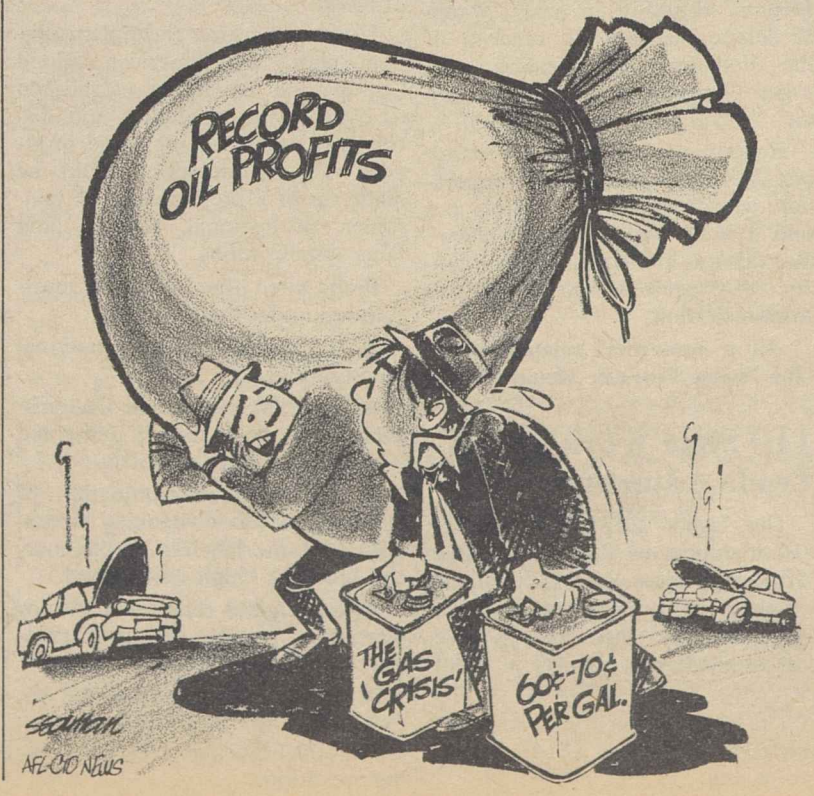
"Arthur Burns is putting the economy through a ringer," AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger commented, "and this time it looks like a much tougher tight-money, high-interest rate policy than in 1969-70."

Burns is chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, which adopted a similar tight-money position during the Nixon Administration's first recession.

Accompanying the board's move, the prime interest rate charged by commercial banks for lending money to their best corporate customers continued to spiral. With the industry standard at 10.5 percent, several major banks went as high as 10.75 percent. Franklin National Bank in New York lifted its prime rate to a record 11 percent. Banking circles predicted the prime might go higher yet.

S-4-74

'Tough, Eh?'





UNION-INDUSTRIES SHOW is opened with the snip of a ribbon for a six-day stand at the Cook Convention & Exhibition Center in Memphis. Officials participating in the opening ceremony included President Richard F. Walsh of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Douglas Dorman of Martin Marietta Corp., Administrator Russell E. Train of the Environmental Protection Agency, ULSTD Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy, President James T. Housewright of the Retail Clerks, and Tom Powell of the Meat Cutters.

'74 Union-Industries Show Draws Outpouring of Memphis Visitors

Memphis—An unprecedented outpouring of Memphians packed the 29th edition of the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show to receive labor's message at the more than 400 exhibits on display in this geographical center of the "right to work" states.

Prior to the opening of the show, a luncheon for exhibitors heard addresses by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Administrator Russell E. Train of the Environmental Protection Agency, Douglas Dorman, vice president for labor relations of the Martin Marietta Corp., and International Rep. Tom Powell of the Meat Cutters, who represented the Memphis AFL-CIO.

Kirkland pointed to the pride with which participating unions presented their contributions to American life and expressed the hope that the public would truly hearken to the message. He complimented those industries cooperating in the show for demonstrating their understanding of the significant contribution organized labor makes not only toward industrial success but in increasing the economic and social well-being of all Americans.

Train, representing the federal government rather than his agency alone, observed: "Over all the many years that this event has been held, it has stood for one basic proposition: that products manufactured by American labor, earning American standards of living, in the employ of companies that recognize the rights of workers to have a collective voice in their own job conditions—that these products are the best, dollar for dollar, that an American consumer can buy."

The Union-Industries Show was the first national exhibition to be presented at the huge Cook Convention & Exhibition Center.

Besides viewing the union products and skills display the public received a large number of free gifts ranging from color television sets given away in free drawings to sample cigarettes distributed by the Tobacco Workers and several union manufacturers.

Shopping bags provided by the Retail Clerks were filled to the bursting point with favors and prizes by the time the visitors left the building. For many, watching craftsmen at work was their first introduction to what it takes in skill and dedication to create products the public tends to take for granted.

The wonder of the viewers was evident as they watched, almost openmouthed, the art of glass blowing demonstrated at the Glass Bottle Blowers' exhibit with its huge 5,000 pound furnace.

The manner in which huge sides of beef are cut into the well-known steaks, roasts, shoulders and chops by journeymen Meat Cutters also intrigued the onlookers. Of course, the fact that these cuts of beef were distributed to the holders of lucky numbers enhanced the popularity of this exhibit.

At the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' booth, the art of cake decorating was demonstrated on a continuing basis from the moment the public entered the hall until the last visitor left. The decorated cakes, too, were given away.

For those fortunate enough to secure appointments, the Barbers & Hairdressers demonstrated their hair-styling abilities for both men and women.

The display of union-made products included a wide variety of goods produced by the Allied Industrial Workers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Carpenters, Textile Workers, Garment Workers, Pottery Workers, Stove Workers, Upholsterers and Doll & Toy Workers.

Prior to the opening of the show, the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers prepared scale models of plants where members have performed outstanding improvement projects.

The Plumbers & Pipefitters put particular emphasis on the union's educational programs for training and upgrading members.

For sheer height, the huge symbol of the Machinists dominated the hall, and the exihibit by NASA brought realization to the public that machinists, plumbers, steamfitters, electricians and many other skilled union workers are involved in the space program.

The AFL-CIO theater gave the foot-weary show visitors the opportunity to rest and to learn with a continuous series of labor films offered from 1 p.m. to 10:30 at night.

Government unions were represented, as well as bus drivers, railroad brotherhoods and postal employes. All told their story of the services they render to the nation.

Huge corporations such as Sperry Rand-Univac and Martin Marietta also had exhibits.

Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. called the show "a magnificent success" and pointed out that the attendance, which in the first three days alone exceeded 100,000, "represented the highest proportion of show visitors in terms of area population that the show has ever enjoyed. . . . This was the greatest outpouring of people in the downtown area of Memphis in the last five years."

Union Helps Save Streaker's Hide

If you've got to streak, it's a good idea to have your union behind you.

A postal clerk in Michigan discovered that recently. His shift completed, he shed his clothes and streaked down the main street of the town.

Postal Service management promptly suspended him. But, as Washington Star-News columnist Joseph Young reported, his union saved his hide.

The American Postal Workers Union made the point that he was already off duty when he started his streak. The suspension was rescinded, Young reported, but management asked him to keep his winning streak intact at one.

Nixon Called 'Disgrace' to Presidency

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, May 11, 1974 | No. 19

Tax Reform, Profits Levy Backed for Priority Action

Voting Bill Blocked by House Vote

A conservative coalition in the House mustered a 204-197 majority to block action on a labor-supported bill to establish a nationwide system of postcard registration for all federal elections.

A similar bill passed the Senate last year, after a filibuster by opponents was broken by a two-thirds vote to limit debate. The House vote, however, appears to have killed the legislation for this Congress.

The vote came on what is normally a routine procedure of adopting the rule providing for consideration of the bill, including the time allocated for general debate and any limitations on amendments.

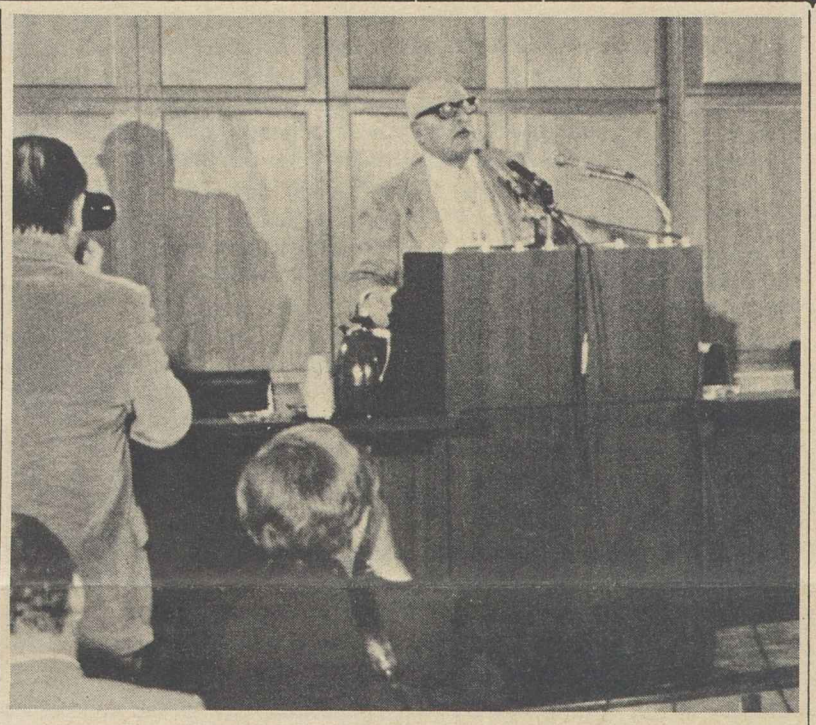
Republicans and a group of southern Democratic allies had no quarrel with the provisions of the rule. But they seized on the opportunity to reject it as a quick method of killing the bill.

On the key vote, 160 Republicans and 44 Democrats voted against making voter registration easier. Supporting the bill were 177 Democrats and 20 Republicans.

Before the vote, the AFL-CIO had written all House members urging support of the legislation.

"Working people whose hours of employment conflict with the hours during which they can register to vote will be afforded a more convenient method of registration,"

(Continued on Page 8)



GETTING WATERGATE behind us can best be achieved by getting Richard Nixon out of office, AFL-CIO President George Meany told reporters during the Executive Council meeting.

Council Charges:

Tape Transcripts Stain White House

"Richard Nixon has brought unprecedented shame and disgrace upon the office of the Presidency of the United States," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared as it called on the President to surrender the tapes of his White House conversations to the House Judiciary Committee for its impeachment inquiry.

Nixon has chosen not to comply with a committee subpoena for the tapes and other materials relating to 42 conversations involving the President and his aides, the council noted, and has instead decided to take his case to the public.

As part of that jury of public opinion, the council said, the AFL-CIO feels the President's decision to withhold the tapes and to make public edited transcripts of them is an inadequate response.

"The transcripts do not give us the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," the statement observed. "They give us 'inaudibles,' 'unintelligibles' and 'expletives deleted.' . . .

"The very existence of the Presidential tapes is an outrage. Their contents—as best we can glimpse them through the edited transcripts—are sickening.

"The atmosphere they reveal in the White House of meanness, of paranoia and conspiracy, of loyalty repaid by contempt leaves a lasting stain on our highest office."

AFL-CIO President George Meany said at a news conference that reading the Nixon transcripts made him "sick to my stomach" for what it revealed of the President and his closest advisers.

(Continued on Page 2)

Policy Pressed to Bolster Economy

By Saul Miller

Closing major tax loopholes and enacting an excess profits tax is the first priority before Congress, not a "one-shot tax cut of $1 or $2 a week," the AFL-CIO told Congress.

At the spring meeting of the federation's Executive Council in Washington, the council declared that "the average taxpayer will be able to get a genuine tax break, rather than an illusory benefit, only when everyone is paying his fair share—be he President, worker, corporate executive or heir to a fortune."

The statement strongly reiterating the federation's call for tax justice was linked closely to a similar reaffirmation of critically needed economic policies to get the nation out of "the tightening vise of an inflationary recession" created by the Nixon Administration.

And in response to the President's bypassing the House Judiciary Committee and carrying his case on Watergate to the public, the council declared that "Richard Nixon has brought unprecedented shame and disgrace upon the office of the Presidency of the United States."

AFL-CIO President George Meany told a press conference that "without question this man is no longer fit to be President of the United States. And I think the best thing he could do for the office is to resign" and get Watergate "behind us." The transcripts of White House tapes "really strengthen the case for impeachment," Meany stressed, adding that he personally believed the President would be impeached and convicted by the Senate.

At a one-day meeting the council also adopted statements strongly backing the Farm Workers and calling for all-out support from affiliates for the lettuce and table grape boycotts despite threats from the Teamsters, scoring the Mills-Kennedy health insurance bill as "seriously inadequate" and calling again for National Health Security legislation.

It reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's strong support for Israel and called on the U.S. government to take no action "that would in any way diminish America's friendship for and support of" the Middle East nation.

On taxes the council called specifically for immediate enactment

(Continued on Page 3)

Hospital Bargaining Approved by Senate

The Senate voted to extend collective bargaining rights and protection against unfair labor practices to the nearly 1.7 million employes of non-profit hospitals.

It passed a bill ending their exclusion from the National Labor Relations Act by a bipartisan 63-25 vote, sending it to the House. And it rejected all attempts to saddle the bill with anti-union or irrelevant amendments.

The Senate bill would establish special procedures in the entire health care field aimed at averting strikes, including an obligation to seek the assistance of federal mediators.

But if mediation failed and the required strike notice expired, workers would be free to strike.

President George Hardy of the Service Employes said the bill's greatest contribution to labor peace would be to eliminate the need for workers in non-profit hospitals to strike in order to obtain union recognition.

Under present federal law, the

(Continued on Page 8)

Mills-Kennedy Bill Held Short of Health Needs

The AFL-CIO cannot support the Mills-Kennedy national health insurance bill because, while it is a modest improvement over the Nixon Administration's plan, "it falls far short of meeting the needs of America," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

"Therefore, we again affirm our strong support of National Health Security, and pledge our unstinting efforts to secure its passage," the council said at its spring meeting.

The so-called "compromise" measure, introduced last month by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who was a principal sponsor of Health Security, and Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), "espouses, but does not provide, health care as a right," the council noted.

The Mills-Kennedy bill acknowledges quality health care as a right of every American but provides a stiff means test that "makes that declaration of right hollow indeed," the council said. Additionally, the high deductibles and coinsurance would deter many people from seeking care they need, it noted.

"Frankly, we are disappointed by the bill, and are surprised the

(Continued on Page 3)



ONE OF THE FIRST George Meany awards for union leadership in scouting is presented to Ralph A. Williams of Shreveport, La., at the 17th AFL-CIO Conference on Community Services. L. C. Morgan, left, representing the Louisiana AFL-CIO, makes the presentation at the opening session with Carpenters President William Sidell presiding. Williams, 73, has served in almost every capacity in the Shreveport Boy Scouts Council. An active member of Typographical Union Local 155 since 1921, he is currently scoutmaster of a troop of 40 mentally retarded boys.

Full Support Pledged Grape, Lettuce Boycott

Support of the Farm Workers and the product boycott of non-UFW table grapes and lettuce was reaffirmed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

In endorsing the boycott action initiated last month, the council called on all trade unionists, citizens, church groups and civic organization to join in the cause to assure that the long-exploited workers achieve justice and dignity.

The council said it was undaunted by threats from Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons to engage in reprisals against AFL-CIO affiliates for cooperating with the boycott.

Fitzsimmons launched several attacks against the AFL-CIO after Federation President George Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and an ad hoc committee of the council initiated the boycott Apr. 8.

"We remain undeterred by threats," the council stressed. "We do not believe that the thousands of decent Teamsters' officers of local unions and joint councils have any desire to be part of a conspiracy to destroy the UFW. We have developed an agreement with the Teamsters in this matter which would have resolved this dispute. We still stand ready to implement that agreement."

The council urged all AFL-CIO affiliates to give "unstinting support" to the boycott and called on state and local central bodies to pursue it vigorously under the guidelines issued by Meany on Apr. 17.

The council said it would continue its support of the UFW and the product boycott "until the growers recognize the United Farm Workers of America as the collective bargaining representative of the workers in the field."

The Farm Workers negotiated their first contracts in the California vegetable fields and vineyards four years ago. However, raiding Teamsters moved in last year as the UFW was renegotiating the agreements.

Meany told a news conference that the Teamsters never organized the farm workers and "don't represent these workers."

They signed "sweetheart contracts" with the growers, he charged, and the AFL-CIO doesn't consider products produced under such conditions as union label products."

Meany pledged that "we are going to support the Farm Workers in every legitimate way we can" even though the Teamtsers "continue to support the growers, who are exploiting the farm workers."

He said the boycott will affect the sales and the pocektbooks of the growers, and that this will be a "much more important" factor than the support they get from the Teamsters.

Steelworkers Given Backing On Boycott

The Executive Council called on all trade unionists to support the Steelworkers in their boycott of Aladdin Industries, Inc., products.

The Steelworkers have been on strike against Aladdin in Nashville, Tenn., since last Jan. 25. The walkout resulted from the company's refusal to bargain on the issue of compulsory overtime and inclusion of a cost-of-living clause in a contract with the union.

The workers want the right to request one day off per week and a minimum compulsory workweek of 50 hours. But the company, which has called upon its employes to work 10 to 12 hours a day, seven days a week, has flatly rejected the union proposal. Nor will the firm agree to protection for the workers against soaring inflation.

Aladdin makes thermos bottles, jars, lunch boxes and kerosene lamps, which are sold under its own name and various labels, including Dura-Clad, Thermo King and Economy.

Bethune Memorial Hailed as Fitting

The National Council of Negro Women was praised by the Executive Council for its efforts to erect a memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune, the organization's founder.

A memorial will be dedicated in Washington, D.C., July 10-12 to commemorate the 99th anniversary of the distinguished black educator.

"This memorial," the council said, "the first to a black woman to be erected in a public park in the nation's capital, will be a fitting tribute to black heritage and black contribution to American life."

At AFL-CIO Conference:

Community Service Workers Explore Programs, Projects

By James M. Shevis

New tools and techniques to strengthen labor's "human contract" with workers at the grassroots-level were laid before some 600 trained community service experts at the 17th AFL-CIO Conference on Community Services.

The five-day national conference brought together union community services staff members and representatives of voluntary and government social agencies from across the country. Their purpose was to explore new programs and projects to better serve union men and women, their families and all citizens—beyond the plant and office and the collective bargaining agreement.

These programs deal largely with personal and family needs that are generally not covered by a union contract—the needs of the aged, consumer interests, alcoholism, natural disasters and problems that crop up during layoffs and strikes.

AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, keynoting the conference in the nation's capital, expressed confidence in the American system's capability for resolving human problems.

"People say Americans have no heroes," he said. "But we do. Our hero is the American process itself, an open, flexible, democratic society. Due process. Pluralism.

"But the price of progress in a democratic society is persistence and patience to transform our communities and institutions into representative, responsive and responsible instrumentalities in the service of people. This is what the human contract is all about."

Recognizing that in 1974 the American worker may well be a woman, the conference gave particular emphasis to the problems of woman workers. Adequate quality day-care services for children of working mothers came under close scrutiny.

Economist Mary D. Keyserling, former director of the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept., said there is a pressing need to bring about "an awareness of the inadequacy of child-care service, both qualitatively and quantitatively".

She urged delegates to the conference to support a bill to establish a national pre-school child-care program which Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) told the conference he will introduce in the near future.

"The climate has changed" since 1971 when President Nixon vetoed a comprehensive child-care measure after it had passed Congress, she said.

"But legislation is only part of it. Let's get the unions into the picture. You can do much back home in your own communities," she said.

Mrs. Keyserling praised the Clothing Workers for establishing day-care centers for members in various parts of the country. In the Baltimore joint board alone, ACWA has six centers, she noted.

"Good day-care centers more than pay for themselves, in increased productivity and in other ways," she said.

Delegates also heard President Nelson H. Cruikshank of the National Council of Senior Citizens speak on pre-retirement planning. Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Commissioner on Aging for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, discussed problems of the elderly.

Other speakers included Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.); Judge Earl Warren, Jr., president of the National Consumer Center for Legal Services and Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.).

The final day of the conference was marked with a dinner honoring Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), this year's recipient of the AFL-CIO's highest honor, the annual Murray-Green Award for distinguished public service.

Afternoon workshops and evening sessions on such topics as the worker in the marketplace, health maintenance organizations and prepaid legal services were conducted throughout the conference.

At one of the general sessions, President Robert E. Gibson of the National Foundation for Consumer Credit warned of the steady proliferation of credit and its misuse.

"People aren't using it effectively any more," he said. "When people start using credit for day-to-day items such as socks and underwear and groceries, I can predict to you the country is going to be in deep, deep economic trouble.

Elisha Gray, chairman of the Council of Better Business Bureaus, said the council's priority this year is to set up local advertising review boards throughout the country. Although they would have no legal powers, Gray said, "they would have tremendous power in what we call public scorn."

Gordon H. Cole, editor of the Machinist, IAM's weekly newspaper, agreed that misleading advertising is of tremendous concern to consumers but of even greater concern is the constant bombardment of the people — particularly low-income consumers — with advertisements and broadcast commercials pushing them to buy things they neither need nor can afford.

Sidney Margolius, syndicated consumer columnist, suggested to Gray that all too often Better Business Bureaus appear to be advocates of the business community. "We appreciate the work you're trying to do; however, we need to be as skeptical as we can," he said.

Ruth Jordan, consumer writer for Press Associates, Inc., took issue with Gray's remark that consumer fraud is "microscopic" in the marketplace. "Consumers don't agree with that," she said.

Council Demands Nixon Surrender All Tapes to House Judiciary Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

There was no talk, Meany noted, about justice. Instead, as if it were "the high executive committee of Untouchables, Inc.," the conversation was of "hush money," of "perjury," and of "our enemies."

Meany said that in his view, "the transcripts speak for themselves and I think they say without question that this man is no longer fit to be President of the United States. And I think the best thing he could do for his country, for the office, is to resign."

He added that "I want to get Watergate behind us by getting this man . . . out of the White House."

Asked by a reporter to comment on the "expletive deleted" language of the President, Meany spoke with scorn of Nixon's past assertions that he was going to restore to the White House the "clean language" of President Eisenhower.

Meany noted that Eisenhower and other presidents had used "what I would term good old-fashioned cuss words." But that, he said, is a great deal different than the "obscenities" that had to be expunged from the Nixon transcript.

Above all, Meany said, the transcripts "strengthen the case for impeachment."

The council, which at its February meeting called for the impeachment of Nixon as "the only way to get the truth" about Watergate, said the transcripts raise more questions than they settle and show direct Presidential involvement in the payment of "hush money" to participants in the Watergate burglary, obstruction of justice and misprision of felony.

"Other issues remain, to put it charitably, unclear," the council observed. "There is only one way to settle the unresolved questions raised by the transcripts.

"All of the requested tapes—not edited transcripts replete with 'expletives deleted'—must be surrendered."

The transcripts bear on only a small part of the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry, the council noted. They do not touch on the ITT case, the milk-price case, the $100,000 Hughes contribution, Nixon's tax deductions on his Vice Presidential papers, the $200,000 Vesco contribution, the use of the Internal Revenue Service for political purposes, domestic surveillance, nor to other of the 37 areas into which the panel is inquiring.

The council also noted Nixon has refused to make available tapes of additional Presidential conversations sought by the House committee. He also has refused to turn over tapes of 64 conversations requested by the special Watergate prosecutor.

Even the transcripts that Nixon has made public are so punctuated by "inaudibles" and "unintelligibles" — one for every minute of conversation—as to render whole sections inconclusive, the council pointed out.

By refusing to hand over the requested tapes, the council said, Nixon—who told a nationwide television audience, "I am placing my trust in the basic fairness of the American people" — apparently "will not place his trust in the elected representatives of the people."

Vice President Paul Hall asked to be recorded as opposed to the statement.

Action Pressed to Close Loopholes

Council Calls Reform First Priority Need

(Continued from Page 1)

of an excess profits tax, elimination of percentage depletion allowances in the oil industry and an end to foreign tax credit provisions, adding:

"Failure by the Congress to curb such profiteering and tax abuses, at the expense of the vast majority of Americans, could completely shatter what little is left of public confidence in government."

Tracing the course of tax legislation over the past five years, the council noted that since the 1971 Administration-backed "tax giveaways," the country "has been plagued by an imbalanced economy, huge budget deficits, Administration efforts to hold down public investment, and raging inflation which has reduced the living standards of low and middle-income families."

But the "most damaging of all the assaults on the nation's tax system," the statement continued, was the report of the congressional Internal Revenue Committee on President Nixon's tax returns, "a carefully documented case study of how the President made a mockery of the tax system. . . ."

The energy emergency and the use of tax gimmicks by exporting firms have added new aspects of profiteering and abuses, the council said, making it imperative for "Congress to act swiftly to fully complete the unfinished business of achieving tax justice."

Pointing out that as much as $30 billion of additional federal revenue could be raised by closing major tax loopholes and enacting an excess profits tax, the council said, "The nation's interests — present and future — will not be served by new assaults on the government's ability to generate revenues.

"The average American taxpayer knows he is paying more than his fair share of taxes. He will be helped very little, in the short run, by a one-shot tax cut of $1 or $2 a week if the structure continues to be rigged against him and if essential, job-creating public investment outlays are held down. . . ."

On the economy the council reviewed the "grim economic news" of the past few months on soaring living costs, the washout of workers' buying power, the drop in the gross national product, the sharp drop in housing starts, the decline in industrial production and retail sales, the tremendous rise in interest rates, the level of unemployment and rise in profits overall.

"The Administration's response," the council noted, "has been to encourage price increases for oil and petroleum products, while the Federal Reserve, headed by Dr. Arthur Burns, is putting the economy through the wringer of a tightening money supply and the highest interest rates since the Civil War."

The economy's "complex mess has festered so long that no one-shot device or simple remedy can provide a workable solution," the council concluded. It called for a number of government measures "to begin to restore public confidence and economic health." They included:

Funding a large-scale public service employment program; an improved unemployment compensation system; federal grants for short-term public works construction and repairs; increased government expenditures for middle and low-income housing; expansion of money and credit by the Federal Reserve system with much lower interest rates and allocation of bank credit for housing and community facilities; closing tax loopholes and enactment of an excess profits tax; government controls on exports of agricultural and crude materials; a comprehensive trade bill to stop the exporting of American jobs, technology and capital.

In a separate statement on housing, the council cited the rising prices of both new homes and rental units triggered by astronomic mortgage costs which have priced as much as 70 percent of America's households earning less than $15,000 out of the housing market.

The council cited the "feeble and ineffectual efforts" of the Nixon Administration in response to the housing crisis and called for expanded special assistance programs for low- and moderate-income families—additional funding for subsidized housing programs, public housing and rural housing. It summed up:

At his press conference, in addition to comments on the Watergate tape transcripts Meany said:

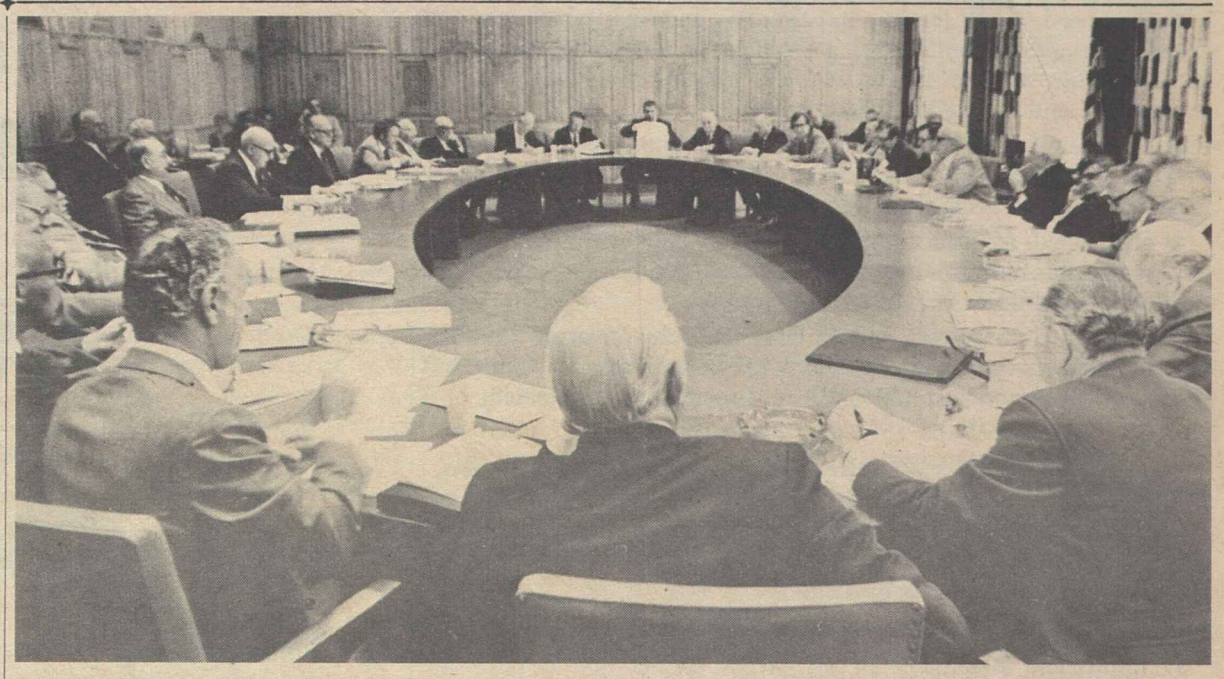
- The first thing the government should do about inflation is "get a new President."
- Wage demands this year will reflect the increased cost of living with more stress by unions on escalator clauses in contracts. The goal of workers in an inflationary period, he pointed out, was to make themselves whole—if the cost of living goes up 10 percent then a 10 percent wage increase is needed to stay even.
- Vice President Gerald Ford would restore confidence in the presidency if he becomes President through a Nixon resignation or if Nixon were found guilty of impeachment charges.
- Unions do not have any machinery or rules that bar advancement of women or Negroes up through union ranks. There are some very capable women who move up into varied union leadership positions but they tend to stop short of the top positions. "This is not due to any policy of the AFL-CIO" nor in most cases to policies of the affiliated unions.

The council received a report on formation of a committee to work out plans and programs for a Dept. of Public Employes in the federation, approved a revision of rules governing directly affiliated local unions to bring them up to date with court decisions, received a report from the Committee on Education on various projects in progress through the Dept. of Education, and approved a budget for the Labor Studies Center.

The council acted also on a report on deferred resolutions from the 10th Convention. Four were covered by its action on the Farm Workers boycott. It approved a resolution on the Panama Canal and held in abeyance action on three other matters.

It approved contributions to the African-American Labor Center, the Asia-American Free Labor Institute, the Clergy Economic Education Foundation, the Energy Policy Task Force and the National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organizations.

It set the next meeting of the council for Aug. 5-6 in Chicago.



TAX JUSTICE and other means of freeing workers from "the tightening vise of an inflationary recession" were urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as it met in Washington, D.C. The council termed short-range tax cuts "an illusory benefit."

Mills-Kennedy Bill Held Inferior To National Health Security Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

sponsors didn't do better," the council said.

In a detailed analysis of the Mills-Kennedy bill, the council found the measure "abandons most basic principles of the National Health Security program."

Although the council declared its respect "for these two outstanding legislators" and found several positive points in their bill, the measure on balance "is seriously inadequate," it said. Specifically, the council found these other shortcomings:

- Unlike National Health Security, the Mills-Kennedy bill has serious coverage gaps. It would exclude new workers and their dependents if the worker is employed less than 25 hours a week. Other exclusions would include most divorced women who have never worked, self-employed adults who earn less than $400 a year, and students over 22 years old with limited income. Health Security, on the other hand, has universal coverage.
- Like the Nixon plan, Mills-Kennedy creates the "illusion" its benefits are comprehensive. The truth is that while the benefits are broad, the benefit coverage is shallow.

Under Mills-Kennedy, the deductible requirements would result in most individuals and families having to pay out of their own pocket "substantial" medical bills before being eligible for benefits. These expenses would be in addition to the tax on employes and employers.

"At best, only one in five families would become eligible for full benefits," the council noted. "Under Mills-Kennedy, most people would not be eligible for preventive care, which we consider an essential part of comprehensive benefits."

Benefits under Mills-Kennedy are not much better than those in the Nixon proposal, which the AFL-CIO found "grossly inadequate," the council warned. Basically, the Nixon and Mills-Kennedy plans are catastrophic insurance programs designed to insure against the risk of major illness, the council said.

"Health Security would cover all medical bills and, therefore, provide full benefits to every American," the council noted.

- The Mills-Kennedy bill would not provide a single standard of benefits covering all Americans, because it would continue Medicare as a separate program. Only Health Security would provide the same comprehensive benefits to all Americans, regardless of age.
- Compared with National Health Security, the financing provisions of Mills-Kennedy are "inequitable." Health Security would be financed 50 percent from general revenues; Mills-Kennedy relies largely on payroll taxes.

Furthermore, under Mills-Kennedy, welfare recipients would have to pay a 1 percent tax on their meager benefit checks to support the program. The unemployed would have to pay 2.5 percent of their unemployment compensation checks. Employers would also have to contribute more under Mills-Kennedy (3.9 percent) than under Health Security (3.5 percent).

- Mills-Kennedy would use private insurance companies as fiscal intermediaries, as in Medicare, thus imposing higher cost and inefficiency on the program.
- While the compromise bill adopts from Health Security quality controls against unnecessary surgery, its cost and quality controls overall are weak. Fee schedule provisions, for example, have many loopholes.
- The effectiveness of organized systems of delivering health care, such as health maintenance organizations and prepaid group practice plans, is minimized in the Mills-Kennedy bill. HMOs and prepaid group practice plans would not be able to compete effectively with private insurance under Mills-Kennedy.
- Mills-Kennedy is wedded to the "outmoded and inefficient" fee-for-service method of reimbursing physicians, and provides no alternative methods of payment, as does Health Security.
- Health Security provides for strong consumer representation throughout the program. There is no advisory consumer representation in the main aspects of the Mills-Kennedy plan.

Panama Canal Project Supported by Council

A long-delayed plan to modernize the Panama Canal through construction of a third lock received the endorsement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The resolution to improve the utility of the canal had been referred to the Executive Council by the AFL-CIO's 10th Convention last fall.

Military Aid to Arabs Seen Hazard to Peace

The AFL-CIO called on the United States to take no action "that would in any way diminish America's friendship for and support of Israel."

The federation's Executive Council specifically said that any aid given Arab countries by the United States should not "increase their military potential and encourage new aggression against Israel."

The council noted that the cease-fire has been breached by Syria and cited the continuous attacks against Israel in the past two months with the all-out support of the Soviet Union and its satellites. This is the very opposite of detente, the council said, and "sets new cruel barriers to peace."

No genuine settlement can be achieved in the Middle East as long as Syrian threats continue, the council said, and "secure and defensible borders and a strong Israel are the best answers to such threats." It added:

"Any pressure, regardless of its source, which might violate or run counter to this principle must be categorically rejected."

The council also stressed its "deep disappointment and disgust" with the vote of the United States in the United Nations last month condemning Israel for a retaliatory act on bases of Palestinian terrorists "who perpetrated the massacre, mostly of children and women, in the workers' suburb of Kiryat Shmona. This resolution, which did not even mention the massacre, is utterly inhuman and unfair and will encourage the worst crimes against humanity."

Tax Justice

CONGRESS MUST immediately develop and enact a thoroughgoing program of tax justice which fully addresses:

- The need to halt the huge and rapidly growing imbalances and inequities resulting from shocking increases in corporate profits and incomes while workers and consumers are suffering hardship, inconvenience and falling living standards.
- The need to raise revenues sufficient to finance essential public investments in areas such as health, housing, mass transit, resource conservation and development, education and jobs.
- The need to insure that the burden falls equitably on all Americans and that low- and middle-income families no longer have to shoulder an unfair share of the tax burden.
- The need to restore public confidence by insuring that the nation's tax structure is a mechanism for promoting the health and welfare of all Americans and not a tool for the private benefit of a privileged few.

Because of the critical nature of the nation's present situation, we urge the Congress to give first priority to the immediate enactment of tax measures necessary to put an end to tax abuses that provide lavish benefits to the wealthy, big business in general and the giant oil companies in particular.

We call for:

1. Immediate enactment of an excess profits tax to curb the profiteering of the multinational oil companies and other big business corporations that are accumulating huge returns from price hikes which are, in turn, eroding the purchasing power of workers and other consumers.

2. Immediate elimination of percentage depletion allowances and "intangible" drilling cost write-offs for foreign produced oil, and the speedy phase-out of such write-offs as they apply to domestic operations.

3. An end to the foreign tax credit provision. Foreign income tax payments by U.S. corporations should be treated as deductible costs of doing business and the present practice of crediting them dollar-for-dollar against the company's U.S. income tax liability must be ended.

Failure by the Congress to curb such profiteering and tax abuses, at the expense of the vast majority of Americans, could completely shatter what little is left of public confidence in government.

As much as $30 billion of additional federal revenue could be raised by closing the major loopholes in the tax structure and enacting an excess profits tax.

The nation's interests—present and future—will not be served by new assaults on the government's ability to generate revenues.

The average American taxpayer knows he is paying more than his fair share of taxes. He will be helped very little, in the short-run, by a one-shot tax cut of $1 or $2 a week if the structure continues to be rigged against him and if essential, job-creating public-investment outlays are held down.

The American taxpayer wants tax justice. The average taxpayer will be able to get a genuine tax break, rather than an illusory benefit, only when everyone is paying his fair share—be he President, worker, corporate executive or heir to a fortune.

—From a statement on "Tax Justice" adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council May 9, 1974.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

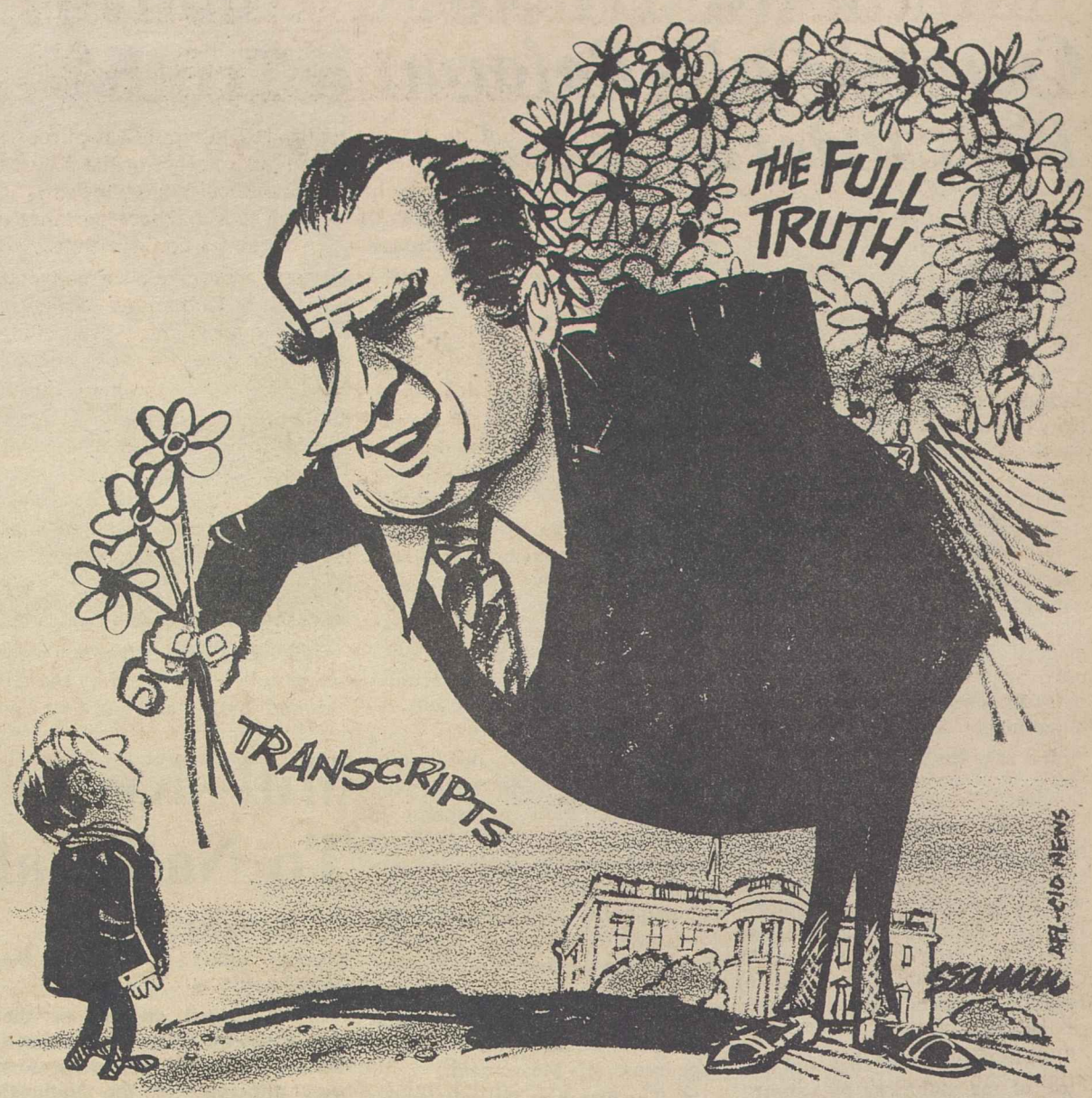
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX **Saturday, May 11, 1974** **No. 19**

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO/CLC ASSOCIATION

'That's All There Is!'



A Word Edgewise:

Portugal Must Shed Empire To Achieve Political Stability

By John P. Roche

THERE MAY BE DANCING in the streets of Lisbon, but Gen. Antonio Spinola and his junta may take quite a while to institute promised democratic reforms. The reason for oppression in Portugal has been essentially simple: the people want their taxes spent at home, but the government has poured the money down the ratholes of distant African wars. In short, Portugal cannot afford its empire, and any democratically elected government would liquidate most overseas commitments.

Yet Gen. Spinola is on record as stating that Portugal will not give up its African colonies. True, he wrote a blistering critique of the counter-insurgency operations in Guinea, Angola and Mozambique, and it is possible he plans to emulate the strategy Gen. de Gaulle used in disengaging France from Algeria. (While the French president kept insisting that Algeria would remain French, he quietly pulled out.)

I doubt if we can expect more than one de Gaulle a century. If I had to predict Spinola's scenario, I would visualize him cutting the Portuguese link with Guinea-Bissau—an essentially worthless piece of real estate—and concentrating on building some pseudo-independent status in two other colonies, which are extremely valuable in terms of natural resources. (There is already the legal fiction that they are provinces of metropolitan Portugal.)

There will be immense pressure from Rhodesia and South Africa to frustrate self-government in Angola and Mozambique. A look at the map of Africa will show why: "white" Africa now runs solidly, from Angola on the Atlantic, along the line of the Zambezi River, which separates Zambia from Rhodesia, to Mozambique on the Indian Ocean. If black governments were set up in the two Portuguese territories, Rhodesia would be dangerously exposed and insurgents in Southwest Africa provided with a sanctuary. (The Republic of South Africa took over Southwest Africa, but its action has been challenged and a black government-in-exile exists for the area, known to them as Namibia.)

There is one further complication: the tiny Portuguese enclave of Cabinda, which is north of the Congo River, has turned out to be situated on an oil field capable of providing the "white" states with petroleum resources. South Africa has long since battened down the hatches and prepared for a possible blockade by installing huge underground oil tanks, but Cabinda oil is useful insurance.

One should not underestimate the iron will of the Afrikaners: they constitute an extremely tough bunch who will not sit idly by and watch ramparts to the north crumble. Despite the usual local mythology, the fact is that Britain and France were not driven from sub-Saharan Africa—they shoved off because they (like the Portuguese today) had lost the capacity to play for keeps. The Afrikaners, and a sizable proportion of the Rhodesians, are quite prepared to deal ruthlessly with black revolutionaries. (When the British left Kenya and Uganda in East Africa, it was said that the hard cases went to Rhodesia, while the softies went to Britain.) And South Africa is armed to the teeth—as the black leader of a neighboring state put it ruefully, "They would be in Cairo in 48 hours."

THE PORTUGUESE HAVE NEVER been racists. They have intermarried freely with blacks and, indeed, half their army and civil service in Africa is one shade or another of "black." One suspects that if they had climbed off their high horse a decade ago, both Angola and Mozambique would be governed (in the French-African model) by pro-Portuguese blacks. Now it may be too late for such an accommodation to be worked out.

But Gen. Spinola has got to bite the bullet. His popularity was generated by public conviction that he would excise the colonial cancer. If he fails, the Portuguese people may again crowd the streets of Lisbon, but this time in a revolutionary mood.

Successful coups are habit-forming. This one featured the generals against ineffective civilians; the next may star realistic colonels prepared to take measures the generals would not condone. One thing is certain: there can be no stability in Portugal until its African wars are ended. In the not unlikely event that South Africa and Rhodesia move to take up the slack, no one in Lisbon would lose any sleep.

Executive Council Statement:

Inaudibles, Deleted Expletives Do Not Constitute the Truth

Statement on the Watergate transcripts adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, May 9, 1974, Washington, D.C.

FOR SOME WEEKS NOW, out of respect for the judicial process and the impeachment inquiry of the House Judiciary Committee, the AFL-CIO has exercised restraint in its public statements on the scandals known as Watergate.

We will continue to exercise such restraint so as not to bring any improper pressures to bear on the constitutional procedures that have been set in motion and that now provide the only means to a resolution of the present crisis.

However, in response to the Judiciary Committee's subpoena for tapes and other materials relating to 42 Presidential conversations, Mr. Nixon has chosen not to comply but rather to make public edited transcripts of the tapes and to unveil them in a nationally televised appeal for public support. In other words, the President has decided to bypass the Judiciary Committee and take his case to the court of public opinion.

The President seeks a response from the people. We have a response.

It is not the response of a jury empanelled to judge the innocence or guilt of the President on the specific articles that may be set forth in a bill of impeachment. That is the job of the United States Senate. We would not arrogate it to ourselves.

But there is another jury. It is composed of 200 million Americans who have, and exercise, the right each day to pass judgment on how the man they elected President conducts himself in office.

We are part of that jury. The President has asked for our verdict. It is our judgment, confirmed by the transcripts, that Richard Nixon has brought unprecedented shame and disgrace upon the office of the Presidency of the United States.

In its February meeting, the Executive Council called for impeachment proceedings as the only way to get the truth. We said:

"The truth is what America needs. It needs no more delays, deceptions, denials and defiance. Of all these, America has had enough. Now is the time, Mr. Nixon, for the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

The transcripts do not give us the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. They give us "inaudibles," "unintelligibles" and "expletives deleted."

First of all, the transcripts bear only a small part of the impeachment inquiry—indeed on only a small part of the Watergate break-in and cover-up. They contain no information related to the ITT case, the milk price case, the $100,000 Hughes contribution, the tax deductions on Vice Presidential papers, the $200,000 Vesco contribution, the use of the IRS for political purposes, domestic surveillance, nor to other of the 37 areas into which the House Judiciary Committee is inquiring—and for which it is still seeking tapes of an additional 42 presidential conversations.

Nor do the transcripts cover eleven conversations which the Judiciary Committee earlier requested as vital to its impeachment proceedings and which the White House says do not exist.

Moreover, the 1254 pages submitted by the President are so punctuated by "inaudibles" and "unintelligibles"—one for every minute of conversation—as to render whole sections inconclusive. Indeed, of the 1670 "inaudible" and "unintelligible" omissions, nearly two-thirds of them are from Mr. Nixon's remarks—the rest being divided among eleven other people.

THESE TRANSCRIPTS raise more questions than they settle. While they seem to indicate that the President ruled out clemency for Howard Hunt, they show direct Presidential involvement in the payment of "hush money," the obstruction of justice and the misprision of felony. Other issues remain, to put it charitably, unclear.

There is only one way to settle the unresolved questions raised by the transcripts. All of the requested tapes—not edited transcripts replete with "expletives deleted"—must be surrendered. To propose that the chairman and ranking Republican member of the Judiciary Committee, and no one else, be allowed to verify the transcripts is unreasonable. Even if these busy Congressmen could spare the endless hours it would take to hear the tapes, they do not have the technical expertise to determine whether the tapes are authentic and intact.

Yet, the same Richard Nixon who told his television audience "I am placing my trust in the basic fairness of the American people," apparently will not place his trust in the elected representatives of the people.

The same Richard Nixon who told his television audience, "I want there to be no question remaining about the fact that the President has nothing to hide in this matter" refuses to make available the additional tapes requested by the House Judiciary Committee or the tapes of 64 conversations requested by the special Watergate prosecutor.

The same Richard Nixon who repeatedly proclaimed that he would not invoke executive privilege in the Watergate investigation has ordered his chief of staff not to testify before the Senate

The very existence of the Presidential tapes is an outrage. Their contents—as best we can glimpse them through the edited transcripts—are sickening. The atmosphere they reveal in the White House—of meanness, of paranoia and conspiracy, of loyalty repaid by contempt—leaves a lasting stain on our highest office.

Goldfinger Warns:

Shift in Consumer Price Index Would Undercut Wage Pacts

CHAOS AND CONFUSION in labor-management relations expected to come out of the Administration's plan to scrap the basic concept of the consumer price index will have devastating effects on workers, AFL-CIO Economist Nat Goldfinger warned.

Stressing that the wages of 5 million workers are tied directly to the CPI in union contracts, Goldfinger pointed out that millions of others are tied indirectly to the index "as a factor in negotiations and collective bargaining with employers."

Goldfinger emphasized that the present CPI concept is the product of 60 years of continuity and experience going back to World War I, when it was developed to follow buying patterns and prices "paid by real people, real families: urban wage earners and clericals." That group, he added, makes up some 55 percent of the nation's urban population and 45 percent of the total population.

Goldfinger was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research said that adding high-salaried people—executives, supervisors, professionals—to the survey group, as the BLS proposes, would reflect entirely different measurements of cost and price trends that would have little or no meaning to the vast majority of Americans.

"We don't know what the index would measure; we don't know what the index changes would be; it's like buying a pig in a poke," he asserted. He said that both unions and managements would have to re-examine wage escalators and the entire issue of long-term collective bargaining contracts.

Goldfinger declined to speculate that political motives are behind the Administration's push for radical revision of the CPI, but he said the move will again raise questions about what the Nixon Administration is trying to do to key economic statistics. He said that if the new index had been in effect the last three years, it would have substantially understated the rate of inflation.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT TOOK five-and-a-half years—1969 to 1974—for Congress and the Nixon Administration to produce greatly needed improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act, better known as the minimum wage law.

At long last, the result of that struggle—which includes the entire span of the Nixon Administration—has gone into effect as of May 1 with signfiicant increases in the minimum wage and equally significant increases in the number of American workers covered.

Adopted in 1966 during the Johnson Administration, the previous amendments made highly important improvements both in the minimum wage and in coverage. The minimum, for example, went from $1.25 an hour to $1.60 in 1968 while coverage went from 32.3 million workers tc 41.4 million, an increase of more than 9 million workers who previously had no protection in wages and overtime.

Yet, for the five-and-a-half years after that, nothing was done to improve the law during a period of dramatic changes in the the nation's economy that clearly demanded increases both in the minimum wage and the number of workers to be protected.

During that period the number of uncovered workers rose to 17 million while the cost of living soared to the point where the 1968 minimum of $1.60 an hour fell far below what was needed for a family of four to keep even with, much less above, the poverty level.

As organized labor pointed out, the Dept. of Agriculture's "economy food plan" for a family of four increased more than 40 percent between 1968 and July of 1973. Rents increased 21.5 percent; public transportation was up 38.5 percent; apparel and upkeep increased 20.2 percent and medical care was up 29.1 percent. These costs have since gone up even more dramatically.

Yet, it had become increasingly clear that the Nixon Administration was determined to hold down increases in the wage floor and, above all, hold down the number of new workers to be covered. To complicate matters, the Administration stubbornly sought to introduce a subminimum rate for teenage workers. This effort met determined opposition from labor, which saw in it an attempt to weaken the whole structure of the minimum wage. Older workers would simply lose their jobs to younger ones with society suffering in the long run.

IN 1972 CONGRESS came to the brink of passing improved legislation only to have the measure held back by a conservative coalition that prevented action. It was not until September of last year that Congress finally voted a bill that accomplished pretty much what labor had been pressing over the previous four years. President Nixon vetoed it, becoming the first President ever to veto a minimum wage increase.

Nixon's veto message was assailed by the AFL-CIO as a "collection of myths and distortions of fact." The federation called on Congress to override the veto, but the House failed to muster the needed two-thirds majority, and the bill died.

Once again, Congress went through the legislative process to pass another bill containing long overdue improvements in the law. This time the President signed it, an approval that was clearly based on the political realization that he no longer had the votes to sustain a veto. Yet the legislation largely included the very things to which he had taken objection in 1973. Even his cherished subminimum was whittled down to nothing more than a "pilot" project.

The new law increased the minimum wage for most covered workers to $2 an hour as of May 1 and provides for further boosts in steps to $2.30 by January 1976. More than 7 million workers previously without protection are now covered.

Yet, there are still as many as 7.5 million workers who remain without the protection of the law, about 11 percent of the 57 millions eligible for coverage. Among those not protected are about 700,000 agricultural workers on small farms, 2.4 million in various service jobs, 3.2 million in small retail outlets, 1 million in various other jobs and the rest in scattered occupations.



CHAOS AND CONFUSION in labor-management relations can be expected if the Administration's plan to scrap the consumer price index runs it course, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, center, warned on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Donald Finley of United Press International. The AFL-CIO interview is broadcast Tuesdays over Mutual radio.

Jobless Rate For Veterans Rises Sharply

The unemployment rate for veterans of the Vietnam era went up sharply in the first quarter of 1974, the Labor Dept. reported. The increase in joblessness was particularly steep among those in the key 20-to-24 age bracket.

Non-whites in the 20-24 age group had a jobless rate of 18.9 percent for the quarter, more than double the 8.5 percent level for this category in fourth-quarter 1973. White Vietnam-era veterans between the ages of 20 and 24 had an 11.1 percent unemployment rate, compared to 6.8 percent in the fourth quarter.

In the overall 20-to-34 age bracket, the unemployment rates for both white and non-white veterans "were back up to year-ago levels, losing the decided over-the-year improvement registered in the fourth quarter of 1973," the Labor Dept. reported.

The jobless rate for black veterans, 20-34, more than doubled to 11.8 percent in the first quarter from 5.2 percent in the fourth quarter. For white veterans in this age group the rate rose from 3.6 to 5.5 percent from quarter to quarter.

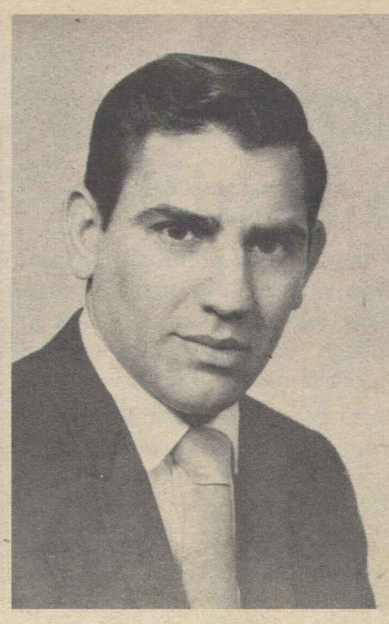
On a seasonally adjusted basis, unemployment among veterans rose by about 60,000 to 290,000, the Labor Dept. said. Virtually all of the increase in joblessness occurred among veterans under age 30.

The rate for 20-24-year-olds jumped to 9.9 percent in the first quarter from 9.9 percent in the closing period of 1973. The 9.9 percent rate was substantially higher than the 7.6 percent for non-veterans of the same age group.

The Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, disturbed by the sudden rise in veteran joblessness, called hearings to look into the problem.



FRANK BONADIO



ROBERT A. GEORGINE

Building Trades Leader Frank Bonadio to Retire

Frank Bonadio will retire June 1 as president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. Bonadio announced his intention to retire at a quarterly meeting of the BCTD executive council, which then unanimously elected Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine to succeed him as president.

Bonadio, who headed the department for the past three years, told council members he has enjoyed his relationships with the presidents of the 17 affiliates, "but I feel the time has come for me to turn over my responsibilities to a younger man." He is 70.

The council, which is made up of 10 general presidents of the department, praised Bonadio for his fairness and dedication in administering his office.

Bonadio had been secretary-treasurer since 1954 before succeeding the late C. J. Haggerty as head of the department, which represents more than 3 million building trades union members.

A native of Pittsburgh, Bonadio served his apprenticeship and became a journeyman in Sheet Metal Workers Local 122 in Baltimore in 1929. He later served as the local's business agent and as vice president and treasurer of the Baltimore Building & Construction Trades Council.

In 1948, Bonadio was appointed an international representative of the Sheet Metal Workers. He presently is the third vice president of the union.

Bonadio also for four years represented the Sheet Metal Workers as a member of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

Georgine, 42, a native of Chicago, became a journeyman with Lathers Local 74 in 1953. After service in the U.S. Army, he returned to work with the local and subsequently was elected to its top offices.

He later became assistant business manager of the Lathing Foundation in Chicago and in 1963 was named an international representative of the Lathers.

Georgine was assistant to the president of the Lathers when he was elected president at the union's convention in 1970. He became BCTD secretary-treasurer when Bonadio moved up to the presidency of the department in 1971.

Machinist New Head Of Colorado AFL-CIO

Denver—A special convention of the Colorado AFL-CIO elected William F. Smith president and Americo Toffoli secretary-treasurer.

Smith, a member of Machinists Local 1661 in Denver and former director of IAM District 86, received 51,305 votes to 11,441 for Harold Terry of the Rubber Workers. Toffoli, secretary-treasurer since 1960, was unopposed and was elected by acclamation.

Jay Dee Patrick, AFL-CIO trustee of the Colorado Labor Council, reported that 62,746 votes of the 62,848 eligible ballots were cast. The former council president, Herrick S. Roth, did not seek election.

The labor council was formally placed in trusteeship last fall for violating rule 4 of the Rules Governing AFL-CIO Central Bodies by failing to conform its policies with those of the national federation.

The trusteeship was ordered by the AFL-CIO convention after Federation President George Meany suspended the Colorado charter. The issue was over the Colorado council's political endorsement in the 1972 presidential election despite the Executive Council's decision that the AFL-CIO would make no endorsement.

In issuing the call for the special convention, Meany also announced that the trusteeship would be removed within two weeks after the session. After trusteeship is lifted, Patrick will monitor the restructured council for another six months.

The convention also elected 15 vice presidents from a field of 20: Mike Baca, Steelworkers; Al DeWit and Augustine Diaz, Jr., Meat Cutters; Earl D. Dungan, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; LeRoy Gauthier, Sheet Metal Workers; Earl L. Howe, Amalgamated Transit Union; Toby Lopez, State, County & Municipal Employes; John Maroney, Communications Workers; Ray L. Pfeifer, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; James B. Silverthorn, Brewery Workers; Daniel F. Thorn, Retail Clerks; Dennis Thuis, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Felix Trujillo, Laborers; Ray Valdez, Bakery & Confectionery Workers, and Mathew J. Weaver, Carpenters.

Smith, who stepped down as head of the IAM district to run for the top office in the labor council, declared that the state body would not defy the national federation as long as he holds the office.

"I am a person who believes in the rules and following the policies of the AFL-CIO," Smith said.

Smith, 49, has been a full-time representative of the Machinists for the past 10 years, including seven years as the directing representative of IAM District 86.

Attending the convention were Alan Kistler, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services; Stanton Smith, coordinator of state and central bodies, and Nicholas Kirko, director of Region IV.

Metal Polishers Vote $1 Per Capita Boost

Cincinnati—The Metal Polishers voted at their 28th constitutional convention here to increase per capita payments, and to step up their membership drive this summer.

The four-day meeting drew about 250 delegates from some 90 local unions, the largest turnout at any of the union's conventions.

The delegates approved a $1 increase in per capita dues—60 cents for the international and 40 cents for local unions.

The action raises per capita payments to the international to $4 per month. President Jim Siebert, who is also secretary-treasurer, said the increase was due entirely to higher operating costs.

The convention put heavy stress on the need to involve individual members in organizing efforts. AFL-CIO Regional Director Jesse Gallagher of Cleveland spoke on organizing in general.

Delegates adopted 40 resolutions, including support for National Health Security legislation now before Congress and for the AFL-CIO's program to assist the Farm Workers in their struggle against the Teamsters and growers in California.

Other speakers included Earl Shobe, Labor Dept. representative in Cincinnati; William L. Kircher, head of the Washington, D.C., office of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, and Executive Sec.-Treas. William P. Sheehan of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO. Mayor Theodore Berry greeted the delegates.

Siebert was re-elected by acclamation to his fourth three-year term of office. Also re-elected were Vice President E. F. Wilburn, eight executive board members and three trustees.

Most of the union's 25,000 members are employed in the automotive, appliance and metal-plating industries.

Ohio Democratic Primary:

John Glenn Wins Senate Nomination

The first heavy week of primaries of the 1974 elections also saw the first incumbent fall as former astronaut John Glenn defeated Sen. Howard Metzenbaum for the Senate nomination in Ohio's Democratic primary.

Glenn won almost 55 percent of the vote in defeating Metzenbaum, who was appointed to the seat vacated when William Saxbe became Attorney General last December. Glenn polled over 570,000 votes to 476,000 for Metzenbaum and missed by only 3,000 votes carrying Metzenbaum's home Cuyahoga County (Cleveland).

Elsewhere in early May primaries:

- Gov. George Wallace won renomination decisively in Alabama, keeping alive his base for a possible fourth run for the Presidency in 1972.
- Gov. Dolph Briscoe of Texas won a much easier victory in the Democratic primary than he did in 1972 over the same opponent, Frances (Sissy) Farenthold.
- Two House committee chairmen, Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) and Rep. Ray Madden (D-Ind.), won renomination.
- Lt. Gov. Robert Morgan won the Democratic nomination in North Carolina for the Senate seat being vacated by Sam Ervin.
- A limited form of home rule was approved by residents of the District of Columbia with the lopsided adoption of a new charter.

Metzenbaum, 56, carried the endorsement of the state AFL-CIO in his race against Glenn, 52, who had lost to Metzenbaum in the 1970 Democratic primary when Saxbe was the eventual winner. Glenn was endorsed by several labor groups.

It was the first election victory for Glenn, who will be opposed in the fall by Mayor Ralph Perk of Cleveland, winner of the GOP primary.

Gov. John Gilligan, whose appointment of Metzenbaum also became an issue in the Senate campaign, won 70 percent of the vote in winning renomination for governor. Gilligan's opponent will be former Gov. James A. Rhodes.

The way was also paved for a rematch from Ohio's special congressional election which attracted national attention earlier this year. Willis Gradison won the Republican nomination to try again in November against Rep. Tom Luken in the 1st District.

In Alabama, Wallace captured nearly 66 percent of the vote, the biggest victory margin ever in an Alabama gubernatorial primary, in beating four opponents without a runoff. The previous primary high was the 54.1 percent won by his wife Lurleen in 1966.

Alabama Democratic Sen. James B. Allen also won renomination and will be unopposed in the fall.

In Texas, Briscoe was nominated for a second term in a race that drew about one-third fewer votes than the 2.1 million turnout in the 1972 primary. Briscoe won almost 70 percent of the vote against Ms. Farenthold, a women's rights leader who pulled a sizable vote for vice president at the 1972 Democratic convention after her runoff loss to Briscoe.

Patman, chairman of the House Banking & Currency Committee, beat two opponents in the Democratic primary. He will face Republican James Farris in the general election after keeping intact his record of never being forced into a runoff since he first won the seat in 1928.

In addition to Madden, chairman of the House Rules Committee, 10 other House incumbents — seven Republicans and three Democrats —also won renomination in Indiana. Madden was first elected in 1942. Later party conventions are expected to match Indianapolis Mayor Richard J. Lugar, a 1972 GOP convention keynoter, against Democratic Sen. Birch Bayh.

In Washington, D.C., the 4-1 approval for a new charter will mean the election of a mayor and city council this fall, a first for the district in over 100 years. D.C. residents started voting in presidential elections in 1964.

In North Carolina, Morgan won in a 10-candidate field, with former Rep. Nick Galifianakis barely missing a spot in the runoff. Galifianakis won the Senate nomination in 1972 but lost to Republican Jesse Helms in the general election.

The lone North Carolina House candidate to carry the COPE endorsement, Attorney Hector McGeachy, failed in his attempt to unseat Democratic incumbent Charles G. Rose. Rose was one of 11 incumbents to be renominated.

Wholesale Prices Continue to Climb

The government's wholesale price index rose in April for the sixth month in a row, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the all-commodities index increased seven-tenths of 1 percent.

While prices for farm products were down substantially in April, industrial commodities, which make up two-thirds of the index, rose 2.3 percent over the month and were 20.7 percent higher than a year earlier.

Price increases for metals, paper and chemicals caused almost 60 percent of the rise in the industrial commodities index, BLS said.

Labor Force Declines:

Unemployment Rate Sticks at 5 Percent

The nation's unemployment situation remained "essentially unchanged" last month, with the jobless rate dropping slightly from 5.1 percent in March to 5 percent after adjustment for seasonal variations, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced.

The chief reason for the decline in joblessness was the lack of growth in the labor force—the total number of persons working or looking for employment—while the overall population continues to grow.

The total labor force in April was 92,556,000, or 191,000 smaller than in the previous months, BLS said. Since January, the labor force has declined 230,000.

Total employment, meanwhile, amounted to 85,775,000 jobs last month, a decline of 88,000 from March. Over the January-April period, the number of persons employed has remained about the same, actually declining by 36,000 jobs.

The level of unemployment in April, at 4,538,000, was 95,000 below that of the previous month, and about 200,000 lower than in January. As BLS noted, however, the jobless level was still 430,000 higher than in October 1973.

The drop in the labor force over the first four months of the year resulted from declines of 300,000 among adult men and 400,000 among teenagers, which were only partially offset by a rise of about 500,000 among adult women.

While the size of the white labor force remained the same from January to April, the nonwhite labor force dropped by about 200,000 over the same period.

At the same time, the slowdown in the nation's economy that began last year has brought on a declining trend in the number of hours worked. The average workweek in the private, nonfarm sector has dropped from 37.2 hours last September to 36.6 hours in April, the lowest level since BLS began keeping these monthly statistics.

The drop in hours worked has been particularly sharp among factory employes. Their workweek shrank 54 minutes from March, and from 40.8 hours last September, to 39.5 hours last month.

The employment situation among teenagers illustrates April developments in the job market. Their unemployment rate declined from 15 percent in March to 13.8 percent, even though the number of teenagers with jobs fell from 1,330,000 in March to 1,190,000.

"This decrease, which was concentrated among 16- and 17-year-olds, resulted from the net exit from the labor force of a relatively large number of youth," BLS said. "This development was also reflected by a drop in the number of unemployed seeking their first job."

Other categories in the labor force remained about unchanged, although the jobless rate for adult men moved up from 3.4 percent in March to 3.6 percent. Their jobless rate has increased from 3 percent late last year.

The rate for full-time workers last month held steady at 4.6 percent. The jobless rates for household heads and married men edged up one-tenth of 1 percent each.

The unemployment rate for young Vietnam veterans went up in April, and was sharply higher than that for non-veterans of the same age. Veterans 20-to-24 years old had a jobless rate of 9.2 percent, compared to 9 percent in March. For nonveterans in the same age bracket the rate was 7.6 percent.

The average duration of joblessness increased from 9.4 weeks in March to 9.8 weeks in April, about equal to its year-ago level, BLS said.

Average hourly earnings of nonfarm workers rose one cent to a seasonally adjusted $4.08.

C-O-L Hike Applied In Nonferrous Units

Pittsburgh—A cost-of-living adjustment of 12 cents an hour was added to the wages of 25,000 members of the Steelworkers in the nonferrous metals industry in April.

With earlier adjustments totaling 37 cents an hour under the provisions of the USWA's 1971 contract with the industry, the nonferrous workers are receiving 49 cents an hour more to cover the increase in living costs since May 1972.

Members of other unions participating in coordinated bargaining with the USWA in the nonferrous industry have received identical cost-of-living increases.



AFL-CIO POSITIONS on domestic and international issues affecting workers are discussed by Federation President George Meany and fellows of the Washington Journalism Center during a visit to the AFL-CIO headquarters.

West Virginia Leader Miles C. Stanley Dies

Charleston, W.Va.—Miles C. Stanley, president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO since its formation in 1957, died after a heart attack May 3. He was 49.

Stanley also was chairman of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council which operates manpower training and placement programs in a 12-state region.

An estimated 1,000 persons attended services for Stanley at the First Methodist Church in Dunbar, W.Va., May 6. Among the mourners, representing the AFL-CIO, was Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, who extended the sympathies of President George Meany.

In a message to Stanley's wife, Romaleda, Meany said Stanley "was a fine gentleman who served his fellow workers and the entire trade union movement with dedication and distinction. During his years here at the national headquarters, he made many close friends who join with us in mourning his death."

He is survived by three daughters as well as his wife.

Stanley served as a special assistant to Meany for nearly two years beginning in 1965 while on leave as president of the state body. During that period, he was instrumental in the establishment of the Hawaii AFL-CIO. Stanley also served with the U.S. worker delegation to the International Labor Organization.

He was born in Dunbar and began his union career as a member of the Machinists. Following service in the U.S. Army during World War II, he joined the Steelworkers and served as president of Local 3715 from 1946 to 1956. He also was the president of the Kanawha Valley Industrial Union Council and executive secretary-treasurer of the West Virginia CIO. Following merger of the state bodies, Stanley was elected president of the State AFL-CIO in 1957.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On No-Fault Insurance

The Senate on May 1 voted 53-42 for a no-fault auto insurance bill that would reduce insurance costs while providing quick payment for medical expenses and lost earnings resulting from automobile accidents.

Labor supported the bill and the position of the 34 Democrats and 19 Republicans who voted for it. Voting against the no-fault bill were 22 Democrats and 20 Republicans.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 34

Abourezk (S.D.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Moss (Utah)
Bayh (Ind.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Muskie (Me.)
Biden (Del.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Nelson (Wis.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Pell (R.I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Clark (Iowa)	McGee (Wyo.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Cranston (Calif.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Gravel (Alaska)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Symington (Mo.)
Hart (Mich.)	Metzenbaum (Ohio)	Tunney (Calif.)
Haskell (Colo.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Williams (N.J.)
Hathaway (Me.)		

Republicans 19

Aiken (Vt.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Beall (Md.)	Mathias (Md.)	Scott (Pa.)
Bennett (Utah)	Packwood (Ore.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Pearson (Kan.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Case (N.J.)	Percy (Ill.)	Taft (Ohio)
Griffin (Mich.)	Roth (Del.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Hatfield (Ore.)		

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 22

Allen (Ala.)	Ervin (N.C.)	McGovern (S.D.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Bible (Nev.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Byrd (Va.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Johnston (La.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Church (Ida.)	Long (La.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Eastland (Miss.)		

Republicans 20

Baker (Tenn.)	Dole (Kan.)	Hruska (Neb.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Domenici (N.M.)	McClure (Ida.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Scott (Va.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cook (Ky.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Young (N.D.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Helms (N.C.)	

Paired Right: Mansfield (D-Mont.)
Paired Wrong: Fulbright (D-Ark.)
Not Voting or Paired: Bellmon (R-Okla.), Fong (R-Hawaii), Gurney (R-Fla.)

Nixon Order Keeps COLC For Cleanup

The Cost of Living Council still may challenge, consider or reconsider pay and price cases not completed before May 1, even though its authority under the Economic Stabilization Act has expired. The Act ran out on Apr. 30.

In an executive order, President Nixon gave the COLC authority to continue pending proceedings, civil or criminal, not completed prior to May 1. He also directed COLC Chairman John T. Dunlop to monitor wage and price increases effective before May 1 and to take remedial actions deemed appropriate.

The executive order spelled out the council's functions through June 30, the end of the fiscal year for which the agency is funded.

One of COLC's chief functions will be to monitor all decontrol commitments made by some 200 to 300 companies in 17 major industries. The order empowers the COLC to make sure the commitments are honored.

The council also was given the responsibility of reviewing industrial capacity, demand and supply; focusing attention on productivity improvement, and reviewing activities that may adversely affect supplies and increase prices.

The order continues the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee and its craft dispute boards. The council's committees on food and health are continued through June 30, along with the Labor-Management Advisory Committee.

Seidman Scores Shift On Health Care Tactics

Miami Beach—AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) took different approaches to health care legislation at a union-management conference here.

The occasion was the annual gathering of officials of health, welfare and pension funds set up by the Longshoremen and their employers in various port cities.

Seidman and Kennedy agreed on the need for a comprehensive program of health security—as provided in the original Kennedy-Griffiths bill.

But they disagreed on the tactics to achieve it, and specifically on the new Mills-Kennedy bill, which the Massachusetts senator termed "a compromise in the highest sense . . . that will lay the best possible groundwork for enacting the entire health security act in the years ahead."

Seidman stressed the essential element in the health security bill, reshaping the means of delivering health care, as the only means of both holding down costs and expanding services.

Although they spoke at different points in the program—not in debate—Seidman and Kennedy both cited the legislative history of Medicare as precedents.

Kennedy saw his new "compromise" bill as analogous to the Kerr-Mills bill—the original Medicaid concept of health care for the poor—which preceded the enactment of Medicare, which pays hospital and medical bills for the elderly as a matter of earned right.

But Seidman recalled labor's refusal to abandon the concept of Medicare in 1963, when a vastly inferior token measure was proposed to a pending social security bill. In the very next Congress, he stressed, Medicare was enacted and signed into law.

President Thomas W. Gleason of the ILA and James J. Dickman, president of the employers' council, were co-chairmen of the conference.

Conservative Coalition:

House Vote Blocks Registration by Mail

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said. He predicted that enactment of the legislation would "help to reverse the alarming decline in voter participation."

The shifting nature of House majorities was demonstrated immediately after the setback on the voter registration bill when the House voted 266-136 for a labor-backed bill to assure American-flag tankers a share of oil imports.

The legislation is a major goal of maritime and shipbuilding unions seeking to break the virtual monopoly that the giant oil companies have given to runaway fleets of foreign-flag tankers.

Provided U.S. tankers were available to carry the oil at "reasonable" rates, at least 20 percent of oil imports would have to be carried on American vessels initially. The percentage would rise to 25 percent on June 30, 1975, and to 30 percent on June 30, 1977.

The House added an amendment exempting refineries of less than 30,000 barrels a day capacity from the requirements of the bill.

Only about 4 percent of oil imported into the United States is currently carried on American-flag ships. The House Merchant Marine Committee, which recommended the bill by a 13-3 vote, said enactment would create thousands of needed jobs for American workers, reverse a dangerous dependency on foreign-flag vessels, bring new tax revenue and protect the marine environment because of the more stringent safety standards required of U.S. vessels.

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate voted to direct the Export-Import Bank to obey the law as interpreted by Congress and the Comptroller General, not by the Nixon Administration.

It voted 43-33 for an amendment to an appropriations bill specifically barring the Export-Import Bank from making any loans or credits contrary to the ruling the Comptroller General handed down on Mar. 8.

The ruling declared that the clear intent of the law governing Export-Import Bank transactions is that no loan can be made to a Communist nation unless the President formally reports to Congress that the specific transaction is in the national interest.

The bank had previously taken the position that a blanket endorsemen of credits to the Soviet Union by President Nixon in 1972 covered all future transactions as well.

The Eximbank initially halted its loans in violation of the ruling, but resumed them after Nixon's attorney general, William B. Saxbe, said the loans were legal.

- A major battle awaited the Senate over the shape of federal aid to elementary and secondary education program.

The Senate Labor Committee made a number of changes in the House-passed bill, all improvements in the opinion of the AFL-CIO.

On funding, the Senate version would guarantee that no state would receive less than last year in federal grants for compensatory education to the disadvantaged, while providing additional funds under a revised formula to some areas.

The hotly emotional issue facing the Senate is an anti-busing amendment expected to be proposed on the Senate floor to bring the bill in line with the stringent House curbs on busing to achieve desegregation.

The Senate bill would allow federal funds to be used for busing programs, but only if specifically requested by local school officials.

A letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the House version "raises serious constitutional questions" and threatens to reverse advances in desegregation by allowing the reopening of court cases "long since resolved."

By contrast, he said, the Senate committee bill "seeks to permit transportation to improve the quality of educational opportunity without requiring such transportation to overcome racial imbalance."

Council Praises Griner's Service

A memorial resolution of tribute to John F. Griner was adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its first meeting since his death.

Griner had been an AFL-CIO vice president since 1969 and was president of the American Federation of Government Employes for 10 years until his retirement in 1972.

The resolution noted that the AFGE's membership had tripled during Griner's tenure as president and praised his role on the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

5-11-74



Federal Catch-Up Raise Due Blue-Collar Units

Most of the federal government's blue-collar workers will get a catch-up pay raise this month because of the ending of wage controls.

The increases, averaging more than $500 a year, are due 332,500 of the 547,000 federal blue-collar workers. It will bring them up—but not retroactively—to the prevailing private industry wage rates in their localities.

The wage gap developed because the government, in its role as employer, held rigidly to a 5.5 percent a year ceiling on pay raises during the period of wage controls. It contended that the Economic Stabilization Act overrode the requirements of law that federal workers be paid prevailing wages.

When Congress refused to extend the Economic Stabilization Act beyond Apr. 30, the Civil Service Commission announced that previously scheduled wage increases which had been cut back to hold to the 5.5 percent ceiling would be paid.

The action does not affect salaried federal employes, but they will receive a one-time extra payment because of an unrelated development.

Back in 1972, President Nixon had postponed a scheduled 5.14 percent comparability pay raise for salaried federal employes and for persons in the armed services, declaring that the "intent" of the wage stabilization law precluded any raise before January, 1973.

A federal court decision earlier this year found that the government had failed to comply with the salary comparability law for its employes and ordered that employes who were on the payroll at that time be reimbursed for the three-month delay.

Payments average $160 for the 1.3 million civilian employes. Also entitled to back pay under the ruling are 2.3 million persons in the armed services.

2 More Areas Added to High Jobless List

The number of major job markets with substantial unemployment—6 percent or more—rose to 43 in April with the addition of two new areas, the Labor Dept. reported.

Kalamazoo and Lansing-East Lansing, Mich., both have been hit hard by layoffs in the auto industry. Their addition to the department's list of areas with substantial joblessness brought the total to its highest level since January 1973 when 44 areas were so classified.

In another report, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said unemployment in 1973 was highest in the Far West and lowest in the Southeastern and West North Central sections of the country.

Joblessness in California, Nevada, Arizona and Hawaii averaged 6.8 percent. In Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Alaska, the average was 6.7 percent.

The unemployment rate for the region comprising Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas averaged 3.8 percent. Next, with a 4 percent rate, was the area including Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

Of the 19 most populous states in the BLS survey, joblessness was highest in Washington at 7.7 percent and California at 7 percent. It was lowest in North Carolina and Maryland at 3.5 percent.

San Diego's jobless rate of 7.7 percent was the highest among the 30 largest metropolitan areas covered by the report. Seattle-Everett and San Francisco-Oakland were next at 7.6 percent.

Metrics Conversion Bill Rejected in House Vote

The House firmly refused to put the United States on a 10-year timetable for conversion to the metric system without regard to the impact on workers whose tools and skills would be made obsolete.

The vote against the bill was 240-153.

Its sponsors had badly miscalculated the opposition to what the AFL-CIO had termed "this ill-conceived legislation."

Instead of letting it come to the House floor under a normal procedure that would have allowed votes on amendments, the House Science Committee used the "suspension of the rules" procedure. This prohibits any amendments to a bill, but requires a two-thirds vote for passage.

As it turned out, there was a solid majority the other way—against the bill.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to all House members, said the bill would "unfairly burden workers and consumers alike."

He said the legislation "completely ignores the enormous and unfair cost to American workers whose tools will become obsolete, who will need retraining or who may lose jobs or promotions as the result of metric conversions."

The rejected bill would have created a presidentially appointed board to draw up plans for metric conversion, which would be subject to congressional veto. But the bill specifically declared that the costs of conversion should lie "where they fall," with no government compensation for extra expense or hardship.

Despite the vote, the bill is not necessarily dead since it can be brought to the House floor under a rule allowing amendments.

Three unions whose members have a heavy investment in personally owned tools joined in a campaign against the bill.

The cooperating unions are the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Machinists and the Carpenters.

Senate Votes Bargaining Rights For Non-Profit Hospital Employes

(Continued from Page 1)

management of these hospitals is not obligated to bargain with a union that represents its workers.

Among the amendments proposed and rejected during the Senate debate was one by Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.) that would have stripped the NLRB of jurisdiction over unfair labor practice charges. Instead, all such cases would have had to be brought in federal district courts.

The proposal is one of the perennial anti-union measures touted by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The Senate voted 60-23 to table and thus kill it.

It also rejected an amendment to exclude hospitals owned by church groups from the National Labor Relations Act. And it declined also to exempt by law persons with religious objections to union membership from any union-shop requirements that might be negotiated with health care institutions.

During the debate, opponents of the amendments cited evidence that all unions in the hospital field have policies of working out voluntary alternatives to union membership for persons with genuine religious scruples.

The Senate also tabled an unrelated amendment dealing with small business problems on administration of the job safety law.

The requirement in the bill for a longer period of contract notice and mediation applies to all private health care facilities, including both profit-making and non-profit nursing homes and hospitals.

The usual 60-day notice of contract termination is extended to 90 days for health care facilities. And the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service would have to be notified at least 60 days before contract expiration.

If the FMCS required it, both sides would be obligated to participate in mediation.

A union would have to give a 10-day notice of intent to strike or picket so that an institution can make other arrangements for the care of patients.

However, the Senate committee report said the notice requirement would not be binding if management took such steps as bringing in extra supervisors or non-union employes from other locations as potential strikebreakers.

Illinois Unionist Heads National USO Council

San Francisco—Robert G. Gibson, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois AFL-CIO, was elected executive chairman of the USO national council at the annual meeting of the United Service Organizations here.

Gibson has been USO chairman in Illinois for the past 10 years.

Vinyl Chloride Safeguards Established

Flat Ban on Exposure Proposed

By John R. Oravec

The Labor Dept. has proposed a flat ban on worker exposure to vinyl chloride—the cancer-causing gas whose killer potential has been certified by the world's leading industrial health experts.

It has adopted—at least tentatively—the contention of the trade union movement that there is no safe level of exposure, that no worker should be exposed to any detectable level of vinyl chloride in the air he breathes.

Last month, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. had sharply criticized the emergency temporary standard set by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration. It allowed up to 50 parts vinyl chloride per 1 million parts of air (50 ppm.)

This was only one-tenth of the previous standard, but labor's position was that the only justified standard was "no detectable level" of exposure.

The gas, vinyl chloride, is used to make polyvinyl chloride, or PVC, the solid plastic employed in a wide range of industrial and consumer products.

The Labor Dept. has invited comment on the proposed "no detectable level" standard from interested parties and will consider them before making a final decision on a permanent standard.

Labor safety experts, while welcoming the proposal for the vinyl chloride exposure ban, were studying the standard for its applicability to the larger problem of workers dealing with PVC, the solid plastic. While only some 6,500 workers are employed in the basic vinyl chloride industry, nearly 1 million are in jobs involving use of PVC.

Scientific studies have found the vinyl chloride health hazard present in the manufacture of PVC products. PVC is shaped into industrial and consumer products through melting, molding, extrusion, forming and other processes. The end results include PVC pipe, floor tile, wire coating, auto parts, apparel and plastic wrap.

Vinyl chloride was linked earlier this year to the deaths of several workers at a B.F. Goodrich Co.

(Continued on Page 7)

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, May 18, 1974 | 7 | No. 20

Federal Standards Urgent On Job Injuries, Diseases



LABOR'S HIGHEST HONOR, the AFL-CIO Murray-Green Award, is presented to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) as the climax to a national community services conference. From left are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, actor E. G. Marshall, Humphrey and AFL-CIO Vice President Peter Bommarito, chairman of the community services committee. **(Story, Page 3.)**

State Law Inequities Show National Need

The AFL-CIO urged speedy approval by Congress of a bill to correct gross inequities in state workmen's compensation programs by creating nationwide federal minimum standards and providing federal assistance to help the states to meet them.

Testifying before a Senate Labor subcommittee, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller pointed to a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as "shocking" evidence that "the scope of this problem has been vastly underestimated." The survey found that an average of one in 10 workers suffers a job-related injury or illness each year.

He urged passage of the bill introduced by Senators Harrison Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), the committee's chairman and ranking minority member, to establish standards of fairness and equity for victims of industrial diseases and accidents.

In an apparent effort to head off congressional action this year, President Nixon announced formation of a new federal task force to assist the states in improving their current workmen's compensation program.

The Cabinet-level task force is supposed to turn in a report on state progress by the end of 1975.

Nixon conceded "the original goals of worker's compensation are yet to be fully achieved," and that state systems "have not kept pace with the times."

"Work injury and disease is a national problem," Biemiller said. "It requires a national solution."

Passage of the Williams-Javits bill, he pointed out, would "furnish more nearly equal protection in case of job-incurred injury or disease to every worker and his family regardless of the state in which it occurred or the size of the firm

(Continued on Page 8)

Machinists Ratify New Airline Pact

A new contract containing wage increases of over $1 an hour and an improved cost-of-living formula has been ratified by Machinists at United Air Lines.

The 26-month agreement covering 16,500 mechanics and ramp and food service employes was ratified by a 7 to 5 margin averting a possible strike by members of IAM District 141. The contract is retroactive to Sept. 1, 1973.

Mechanics employed at UAL installations across the country will receive $7.64 an hour May 1, 1975 compared to the $6.60 rate when the contract expired last September.

In addition, the contract includes a clause that could add another 20 cents an hour in cost-of-living increases to workers' pay.

A previous agreement was rejected in late April by a 5-1 margin. Chief reason for rejection of the earlier pact was the carrier's insistence that payment of retroactive wage increases would be contingent upon approval by the Administration's Cost of Living Council.

(Continued on Page 7)

One-Vote Margin:

Rigid Ban on Busing Rejected by Senate

The Senate refused by a paper-thin margin to roll the clock back on 20 years of court-supervised school desegregation.

A series of see-sawing votes on amendments to an aid to education bill focused on the politically volatile issue of court-ordered busing to overcome segregation.

While the Senate approved curbs on inter-district busing, it voted to uphold the authority of federal courts to take whatever action is constitutionally required to achieve desegregation.

It also rejected a House-passed provision that would have allowed the reopening of long-decided court cases involving desegregation — a move that would have been viewed as a step back to the dual school system era.

The key Senate votes came 20 years, almost to the day, since the Supreme Courts truck down the "separate but equal" justification for segregated school systems. **(See editorial, Page 4, and article on Page 5).**

First of the key votes came on an attempt by Sen. Edward J. Gurney (R-Fla.) to write into the Senate bill the stringent ban on busing and reopening of court decisions that the House had adopted. The AFL-CIO, as part of the civil rights coalition, strongly opposed the Gurney amendment.

The Gurney amendment was beaten on a 47-46 vote to table it. The vote came after an often emotional six-hour debate highlighted by a speech by the nation's only black senator, Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.).

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Votes To Slow Rise In Postal Rate

A bill to slow down steep postal rate increases for labor and other non-profit publications won an overwhelming victory in the Senate and was headed for House action.

The Senate-passed bill would phase in the increases for non-profit publications over a 16-year period instead of 10 years. The measure does not change the total rate increase but would cut the one due on July 6, 1974, by roughly one-half and lower subsequent increases because of the time stretchout.

The bill, introduced in the Senate by Sen. Gale McGee, cleared the chamber by a vote of 71 to 11. It would affect all increases ordered by the Postal Rate Commission with rate hikes for most commercial publications stretched out from five to eight years and the time for second and third class non-profit and

(Continued on Page 2)

Canadian Labor Congress Links Election to Nation's Economic Woes

By John M. Barry

Vancouver, BC.—Canada's current federal election campaign and the nation's economic woes that brought down the government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau melded into a single dominant theme at the 10th biennial convention of the Canadian Labor Congress here.

Outgoing CLC President Donald MacDonald expressed the theme in his keynote address on the opening day of the convention.

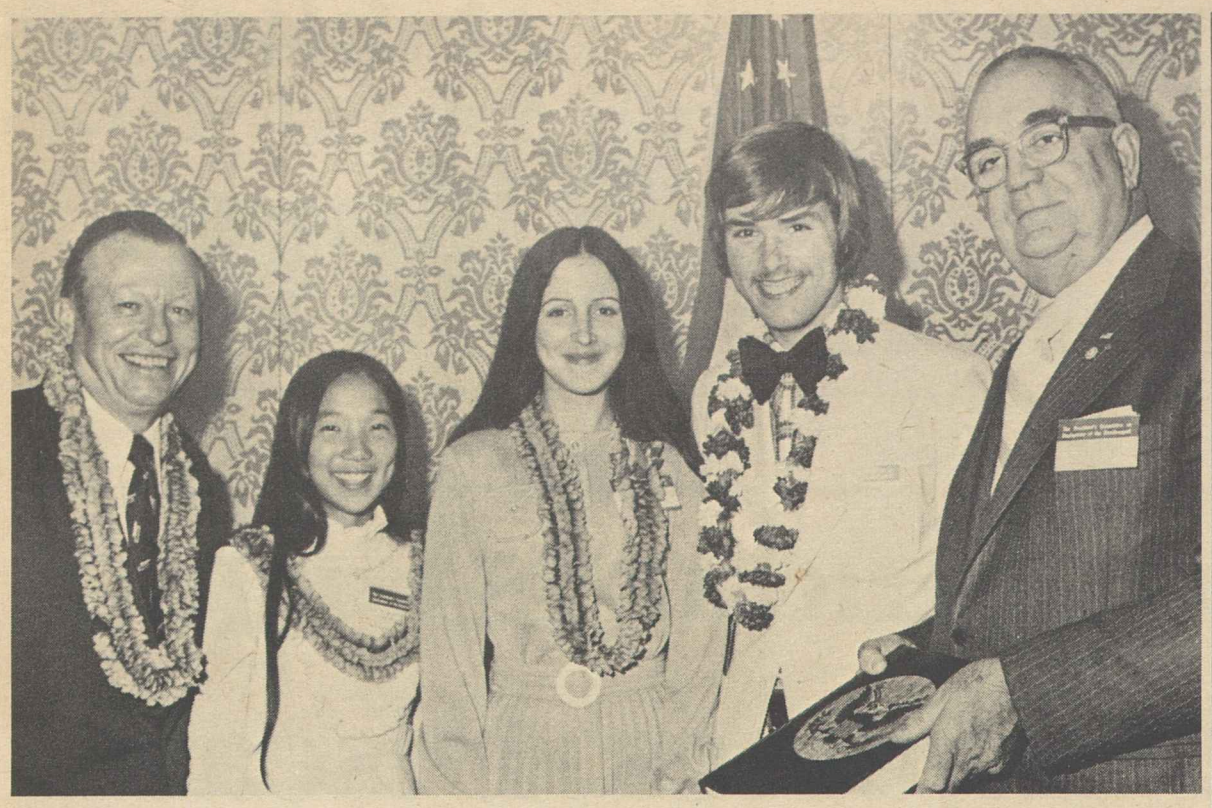
"The latest move by the government to mislead the public was the budget which justifiably caused its defeat. There was nothing of any significance in that budget—no imaginative, innovative proposals—which could effectively begin to remedy the two-fold economic problems which face this country—galloping inflation and serious unemployment," MacDonald said.

"This government deserved to be brought down in order to give all Canadians the opportunity to go to the polls and render their verdict on the disastrous policies which have deprived the working people of this country of a just share of the fruits of their labor.

"I call on all trade unionists to be true to themselves and our cause by rejecting the worn-out economic theories of both old-line parties on Election Day."

Later in the convention, the 2,600 delegates representing 1.8 million Canadian trade unionists

(Continued on Page 2)



CONTEST WINNERS for essays on the handicapped are presented copies of a book on American presidents by AFL-CIO Vice President Hunter P. Wharton during a visit to Washington. From left are Harold Russell, chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, and the three top winners: Judy Yoshida, Hawaii; Pamela Sue Davis, Georgia, and Robert A. Shipp, Kentucky. The AFL-CIO and state central bodies financed the trips of the 43 state finalists.

Rights of Handicapped Stressed by Wharton

Progress is being made in overcoming discrimination against handicapped workers and curbing the further disabling of workers through occupational injuries and disease, AFL-CIO Vice President Hunter P. Wharton told finalists in the nationwide "Ability Counts" high school essay competition.

Wharton said the labor movement's historic goal "is to create a society in which nobody is left out . . . in which everybody has the right and opportunity and the encouragement he needs to develop his full potential."

The contest is sponsored annually by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. The students were guests of the AFL-CIO at a luncheon, and their trip to Washington was financed by the federation and state central bodies.

Wharton, a member of the President's Committee, noted that the nation has 42 million physically handicapped citizens. He said there is evidence of progress toward community concern for rights of the handicapped—"not much, but some."

One sign of progress, he said, is seen in the growing practice of installing ramps and curbless access to buildings for the millions of persons who have difficulty using stairs. But the redesign of buildings, national monuments and public transportation to assure easier entry for the handicapped involves a continuing struggle, he said.

He said a key concern of organized labor is to hold back the increase in the rolls of handicapped by protecting workers from occupational hazards. He noted that workers and their unions have fought long for safety committees and health and accident insurance.

"They fought for workmen's compensation laws and manpower programs to provide jobs and training for the handicapped. They fought for a federal safety and health law to end the waste of lives and health on the job."

With all the gains, the struggle for safe and healthful work places is not over, Wharton warned. He said labor is continuing to fight for appropriations for the effective administration and enforcement of the federal safety law, because there are not enough federal inspectors to assure compliance nor enough technical experts in government to create the standards that would protect workers from toxic materials and other hazards.

Five of the high school essayists shared $2,500 in prize money donated for the competition by the Disabled American Veterans.

The $1,000 first prize went to Judy Yoshida of Honolulu. Other winners were Pamela Sue Davis, Americus, Ga., $600; Robert A. Shipp, Radcliff, Ky., $400; Rosemary Kearney, Pikeville, N.C., $300, and Joseph Leeba, Youngstown, Ohio, $200.

Ohio Woman Elected To TWUA Council Seat

New York—Dorothy E. Congos, a local official of the Textile Workers Union of America, was unanimously elected to the TWUA executive council.

Mrs. Congos has been secretary-treasurer of TWUA Local 487 in Painesville, Ohio, for the past 17 years. She also is a member of the Ohio AFL-CIO civil rights committee and active in labor political education programs.

Senate Votes To Slow Rise In Postal Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

fourth class library mail increased from 10 to 16 years.

A House Post Office subcommittee approved a duplicate of the McGee bill introduced in the House by Rep. James M. Hanley (D-N.Y.) and sent it to the full committee for quick action.

The International Labor Press Association, strongly urging passage, told its members that the McGee-Hanley measure "doesn't pretend to solve our problem; it's just a way of keeping us alive until a permanent solution can be developed."

The ILPA and the AFL-CIO have pressed for legislation that would cutback the heavy rate increases voted by the postal commission for second-class non-profit publications — those published by labor unions, churches, fraternal organizations, and comparable groups.

Two rate increases have already gone into effect on the original schedule and a third one is due July 6 unless the McGee-Hanley legislation is enacted into law.

Affiliation Criteria Set For Article XX Cases

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has adopted criteria on what constitutes affiliation of a local or subordinate body with a national or international union for purposes of the federation's Internal Disputes Plan.

The council adopted at its May meeting in Washington the report of a special subcommittee setting out three criteria that must be met for a "therefore independent union or other association to become a 'local or other subordinate body' of an affiliate for the purposes of Article XX." The criteria are:

"1. The affiliate must issue a charter to the independent union or association or include it within a previously chartered subordinate body.

"2. The affiliate must pay regular per capita to the AFL-CIO on all members of local or subordinate bodies unless exonerated as provided in Article XV, Section 8 of the AFL-CIO Constitution.

"3. The members of the affiliated local or subordinate body must have rights of membership in the AFL-CIO affiliate."

The criteria grew out of a dispute involving the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the Service Employes International Union over the affiliation of the Civil Service Association of San Francisco with MEBA.

The special subcommittee of AFL-CIO Vice Presidents James T. Housewright, Peter Bommarito and Al H. Chesser said that the CSA-MEBA relationship did not meet the criteria and that therefore the Service Employes union is not in violation of Article XX.

The report adopted by the council declared that "in the future, the criteria set forth above will be utilized for determining whether any organization is a 'local or other subordinate body' for the purposes of Article XX."

At CLC Convention:

Canadian Election Linked to Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

were scheduled to vote on a policy statement reaffirming the CLC's traditional support of the New Democratic Party and to hear from NDP Leader David Lewis. The NDP's 31 members in the recent Parliament formed the balance of power between Trudeau's Liberal Party and the Conservatives. Their refusal to go along with the Trudeau budget forced the federal election scheduled for July 8.

At a political education conference on the eve of the convention, delegates made clear their support in spirited ovations for former NDP Leader T. C. "Tommy" Douglas and premiers of two of the three provincial governments controlled by the party, Dave Barrett of British Columbia and Allan Blakeney of Saskatchewan.

The only representative of the Trudeau government to address the convention, Labor Minister John Munro, was given a mixed though courteous greeting by the delegates. He drew vigorous applause when he declared his outright opposition to compulsory arbitration of labor-management disputes. And he struck responsive chords when he urged greater efforts to organize Canada's unorganized workers and supported the desires of Canadian members of U.S.-based international unions for greater control over their affairs.

But the convention responded with hoots and laughter when Munro suggested that the record size of the convention delegation might be a sign of the "affluence" Canadian trade unionists had achieved under the Trudeau government.

The issue of Canadian standards for international unions was one of the key internal matters scheduled for debate at later sessions of the convention.

At its 1970 convention, the CLC set forth three such standards calling for the election of Canadian officers by Canadians, the determination of policies relating to Canadian national affairs by Canadian officers or members, and authority for elected Canadian representatives to speak for the union in Canada. A number of proposals before the convention would expand these guidelines and authorize the CLC to take steps to assure compliance.

In his speech, MacDonald took note of the recent vote by Canadian members of the Paperworkers to separate from the UPIU and form a separate national union in Canada. He hailed the "responsible" manner in which the decision was made, but warned that it should not be regarded as a "blueprint" for all international unions.

"Those who would hastily adopt such a formula," MacDonald said, "would be well advised to pause and reflect on the individual characteristics of their own unions and the reasons for their international connection."

He went on to denounce "that clutch of self-serving individuals who trumpet their nationalistic and chauvinistic platitudes, setting worker against worker, and thereby dividing and weakening the labor movement." He labelled this group a "disruptive and destructive force" and charged that its "preoccupation is with raiding established bargaining units."

With Sec.-Treas. William Dodge retiring along with MacDonald, the delegates also faced the need to elect new leadership for the CLC.

Joe Morris, currently one of the two full-time executive vice presidents, had no announced opposition in his bid for the presidency, but there were at least four candidates seeking to succeed Dodge as secretary-treasurer and contests also were developing for the executive vice presidencies. The ballot also included candidates for six general vice presidencies, 10 at-large vice presidencies and 10 others representing provincial federations.

On financial matters, the convention had before it a recommendation from the CLC Executive Council that per capita payments be increased from 15 cents per member per month to 20 cents with a corresponding increase in the per capita dues of directly chartered local unions.

Dodge, in his report to the convention, said that the increase was being sought solely because of rising costs of "an unavoidable or uncontrollable nature." He noted that the CLC had increased operating deficits totalling $412,000 since 1969—three-fourths of this in the last year alone—and estimated that the per capita increases would produce additional revenue of just over $1 million a year.

The general economic policy statement adopted by the delegates recited a long list of economic problems currently besetting Canada and differing only in degrees from those of the United States—high unemployment (nearly 7 percent at latest count), soaring prices, declining real wages in the face of huge profit gains, a critical housing shortage aggravated by record-high interest rates, and the exploitation of workers by huge multi-national corporations.

The statement reaffirmed the major proposals made by the CLC in its recent memorandum to the government.

- A shakeup in federal manpower programs to produce an all-out effort "to reduce structural imbalances between demand for and supply of labor in all industries and regions in this country."
- An immediate increase in the basic old age security pension from $105 per month to $150 to relieve the economic plight of the elderly, expand purchasing power and thus create jobs, and contribute to a better distribution of income.
- Prompt adoption of an adequate guaranteed annual income to assure a decent standard of living for all Canadians and provide "a valuable stimulating effect on the economy."

The convention noted that at the end of 1973, the average worker's real earnings were 4 percent less than they were in the fourth quarter of 1972.

On the other side of the coin, the CLC noted, Canadian corporations have enjoyed record-breaking increases in profits for the past three years—12 consecutive quarters of uninterrupted advance.

"All of this adds up to the fact that the share of national income going into profits is higher now than since 1951. On the other hand, the share of labor income which includes all wages and salaries, has dropped to its lowest since 1966."

The convention flatly rejected any proposal for general wage and price controls and cited the experience of U.S. workers under controls as a "revealing example."

On the international economic front, the delegates reaffirmed CLC's policy that Canada should adhere to multilateral trade negotiations through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

'Partner with Labor':

AFL-CIO's Top Award Honors Humphrey's Service to America

By Mary E. Reyna

The AFL-CIO gave its highest award—the Philip Murray-William Green Award—for distinguished public service to Senator Hubert H. Humphrey who told a cheering audience that "to be identified as a partner with American labor in its efforts to improve the quality of life for all our people is recognition in which I take great pride."

Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told dinner guests "the Murray-Green Award is not the award we would have much preferred to see Hubert get. We did our level best to try to place in his hands a more suitable award — the Presidency of the United States. And what a tremendous amount of grief this country and the world would have been spared if we would have had our way. So, the best we can do is to present that award which we alone can control to Hubert Humphrey and wish that it were the other."

Humphrey, honored for his outstanding contributions to the health and welfare of the American people. As senator from Minnesota and as Vice President, he was closely identified with such programs as the Peace Corps, Job Corps, Headstart, the Civil Rights Act, Medicare, and Child and Maternity Health Care. Kirkland's reference was to the 1968 election in which Nixon edged out Humphrey.

E. G. Marshall, veteran movie and television performer, presented a special reading on the highlights of the senator's long public career, from the time he was mayor of Minneapolis.

AFL-CIO Vice President Peter Bommarito, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee, presented the award and its $5,000 check. He told the audience of more than 600 that after measuring Humphrey against the standards of integrity, compassion, devotion and leadership he ranks as an equal of past recipients of the award who include Eleanor Roosevelt, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Jonas Salk, Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson.

"This presentation means that we have now honored both the President and Vice President—Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey—who were in office when more social welfare legislation was enacted than any similar period in the life of the nation," said Bommarito.

Humphrey's speech focused on three goals of major importance. "First, we must remove the shadow of shame, doubt and mistrust that has been cast over the entire political process. If it is delayed, the very foundation of government which guarantees our freedom and insures our civil liberties and civil rights will be called into question," he said.

Secondly, he called for a reversal of the growing gap between the rich and the poor, the haves and the have nots in America and throughout the world. "To insure this transition a commitment by the government must be made to maximize employment, production and income curb inflation and introduce basic tax reform."

And finally he cited the rapid change and increased complexity in many basic socio-economic factors as characteristic of a modern society, "It is essential that we find ways to anticipate change and direct it."

The Murray-Green Award presentation climaxed the 17th AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services in which union community service staff members sought ways to better serve union members and their families with their problems as consumers, with legal services, aging and health.

During the final day of the five-day conference, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) told delegates that in order to end the "grab-bag economy of the Nixon administration" a more responsive Congress would have to be elected in the fall.

"A responsive Congress could enact laws to provide tax quality, extend unemployment compensation, provide for the needs of the elderly, provide comprehensive quality health care for all Americans and would stop the recession that has bitterly plagued middle and lower income Americans," Kennedy said.

The complexities of life in 1974 as a worker, consumer, parent, tenant, and citizen often requires legal aid of high quality at a reasonable cost but the average American is not getting it, Judge Earl Warren, Jr., president of the National Consumer Center for Legal Services told the conferees.

"Quality legal assistance can be made available through open or closed-panel pre-paid legal plans negotiated through collective bargaining contracts," he said. He added that there are now over 3,500 successful group pre-paid plans in America and stressed the importance of moving ahead in making legal services available to every American in need and thereby reducing the self-interests of the bar associations.

During a workshop on pre-paid legal aid, Robert Connerton, general counsel for the Laborers, described a local union's program in Columbus, Ohio as the most extensive closed-panel legal service plan in the country. It has been in operation since March 1972.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens urged pre-retirement planning and counseling be negotiated into contracts. "As they negotiate earlier retirement ages, labor unions are finding that some of the retired workers are miserable", he said. Members find retirement is a bitter emptiness because they haven't planned for it, he added.

Thanks to lower retirement ages in many contracts, Cruikshank said, "the day is near when a person can expect to spend a third of his life in retirement thus underscoring the need for pre-retirement planning and counseling in contracts provided on company time."



BRICKS POUR DOWN from an exploding wall on a scurrying Fire Fighter, depicting the hazards of the job. The photograph by David S. Crowell of the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times was a top winner in the IAFF 1974 news media awards contest.

Fire Fighters Cite Media for Coverage

The Fire Fighters announced winners in the union's 1974 International Awards Contest for news media coverage during the past year depicting the professionalism and hazards of the fire service.

In addition to the awards in six major categories selected from hundreds of entries by newspaper, radio and television newsmen, the IAFF is presenting three special award citations.

IAFF President W. Howard McClennan, in announcing the contest results, congratulated the news media for informing the public on the scope, needs and dangers of the U.S. and Canadian fire services.

"Heightened public awareness is vitally necessary to our efforts to make the people we serve as safe as possible from disaster by fire," McClennan stressed.

Top winners in the major categories receive prizes of $500 each and second place winners receive $250 each. Honorable mention awards and commendations were also issued by the contest judges.

The judges were Saul Miller, AFL-CIO director of publications; Frank Swoboda of McGraw-Hill Publications, and Warren Y. Kimball, for many years associated with the National Fire Protection Association.

Of the three special citations issued this year, one went to Jules Bergman and Pamela Hill for a special television report on fire hazards arising from the introduction of new substances and methods in construction and manufacturing.

Other special citations went to Bill Herridge, information representative with Texas A&M University, and Ray Simon, reporter-photographer for the Ontario (Calif.) Daily Report. Herridge was cited for a continuing program of public information about the hazards of fire fighting. Simon was honored for initiating and preparing a series of public service advertisements focusing on the working conditions and problems of fire fighters.

The top prize winners in the six major categories are:

- Gerry Maraghy of the Portland (Me.) Express for two articles exploring the motives of fire fighters in choosing their professions and of the mental and physical stress they undergo performing their duties. The entry was submitted by IAFF Local 740 in the category for newspapers of less than 100,000 circulation.
- Dorothy Strock of Chicago Today for a three-part series on the dangers, professional pride and daily life of a big-city fire protection unit. The entry was submitted by IAFF Local 2 in the class for newspapers of more than 100,00 circulation.
- David S. Crowell of the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times for a photograph depicting the hazards of fire fighting. The entry was submitted by Local 841 in the class for newspapers of less than 100,000 circulation.
- Ron Frehm of the Associated Press in New York for a photo of a fire fighter rescuing a fire victim. The entry was submitted by Local 628 in the category that includes newspapers of more than 100,000 circulation.
- Television station KELP of El Paso, Tex., for dramatic coverage of fire fighters battling the spread of a blaze at a warehouse complex. Local 51 submitted the entry.
- David Day of radio station KFJZ, Fort Worth, Tex., for four editorials titled "Who Forgot the Firemen?" calling for the development of new protective equipment to meet current fire fighting needs. Local 440 submitted the entry.

Heavy Job Losses Seen In Container-Ban Plan

Legislation to ban non-returnable beverage containers would wipe out tens of thousands of jobs but do very little to clean up the environment, four unions testified.

The Steelworkers told a Senate subcommittee that about 50,000 jobs would be lost in the basic metals and can manufacturing industries if Congress passed the bill introduced by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.). And the Glass Bottle Blowers estimated the direct job loss in the glass container industry at nearly 23,000, with an additional 33,000 jobs lost in supporting industries.

A statement by Steelworkers President I. W. Abel was read to the subcommittee by William Moran, a district director of the union and its chief negotiator with the can manufacturing industry.

It called for "more constructive ways" to deal with littering and resource waste, and noted that the proposed legislation would have no effect on paper products that account for more than half of all litter.

The union urged more recycling projects, noting that an estimated $1 billion worth of metals "enter the nation's solid waste stream each year."

The technology exists, the Steelworkers said, to extract and reuse these waste products.

The union pledged to "continue to support all efforts to preserve and enhance our environment that reflect social benefits which clearly outweigh social costs."

The legislative director of the Glass Bottle Blowers, Harry Moore, protested sharply at the lack of concern for workers shown by "ban-the-bottle" advocates.

More told the senators:

"I have seen garden club and tea club members come to hearings in Cadillacs and plead with legislators to pass laws that would throw people with years of seniority out of work. When asked what would happen to these people, they replied, 'let them draw their unemployment and welfare.' "

The job loss aspect was emphasized also in testimony by Vice President Ernie Laboff of the Aluminum Workers and Virgil Ostendorf, representing the Flint Glass Workers.

Pennsylvania Labor Press Unit Formed

Harrisburg, Pa. — The Pennsylvania Labor Press Association was revived at a convention of 65 local union editors after a lapse of 12 years.

Delegates elected Bennie Segal, editor of the Central Pennsylvania Garment Worker, president. Stan Williams, editor of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO News, was elected secretary-treasurer. Eight vice presidents were elected.

The convention also adopted a constitution, bylaws and a dues structure and approved a resolution to affiliate with the International Labor Press Association.

An immediate membership drive is being planned by the PLPA among the more than 200 labor publications in the state.

Pay Board Cut Restored in Dock Contract

New York — The Longshoremen and a group of employers in six North Atlantic ports have agreed to restore a 15-cent-an-hour wage boost cut from an earlier contract by the now defunct Pay Board.

The end of controls on April 30 made possible the agreement for the wage increase for 25,000 dock workers in the six port cities. The contract called for 70 cents in wage increases in 1972; the Pay Board cut back 15 cents before it would grant approval under the controls legislation.

The agreement was reached by ILA President Thomas W. Gleason and James J. Dickman, chief management negotiator. The contract called for 40-cent-an-hour wage increases in 1973 and 1974 which were left untouched by the pay panel.

The ILA and the employers are in negotiations for a new contract to replace the current one expiring Sept. 30, 1974. The union is seeking pay increases, a cost-of-living escalator and other improvements.

An Editorial:

Twenty Years Later

THE BENCHMARK of the struggle for equality of opportunity in the United States was the May 17, 1954 decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Brown v. the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas.

That decision, which discarded the infamous doctrine of separate but equal that prevailed since 1897, was hailed by the American labor movement. Indeed both the AFL and CIO, then separate organizations, had filed amicus briefs with the court urging that it declare once and for all that segregation by race was inherently unequal.

As we mark the twentieth anniversary of that momentous decision, it is a time for a national assessment of its impact. Frankly, we are not happy with what we see.

There has, of course, been tremendous progress in many fields, as evidenced by the achievement of blacks and other minorities in the areas of housing, employment and in the political life of the country.

Yet, many of our fellow Americans remain, to a large extent, in the vicious cycle of substandard housing, education and employment.

The AFL-CIO, having recognized the serious problems inherent in closing the gap between majority and minority groups in American education has consistently fought for progressive legislation and adequate funds to do the job.

There has been 20 years of acrimonious delay, haggling and distortion of fact in America's experience with school desegregation. Throughout it all, one fact is clear: children generally learn better when attending an integrated school—especially when school administrators, teachers and parents cooperate in the development of the proper environment conducive to learning.

While we don't like it, we must recognize the fact that some schools will remain predominantly black or white for some time to come. In those instances there must be added effort and necessary funds to raise the standards and quality of education for those children who are denied an equal opportunity to a decent education.

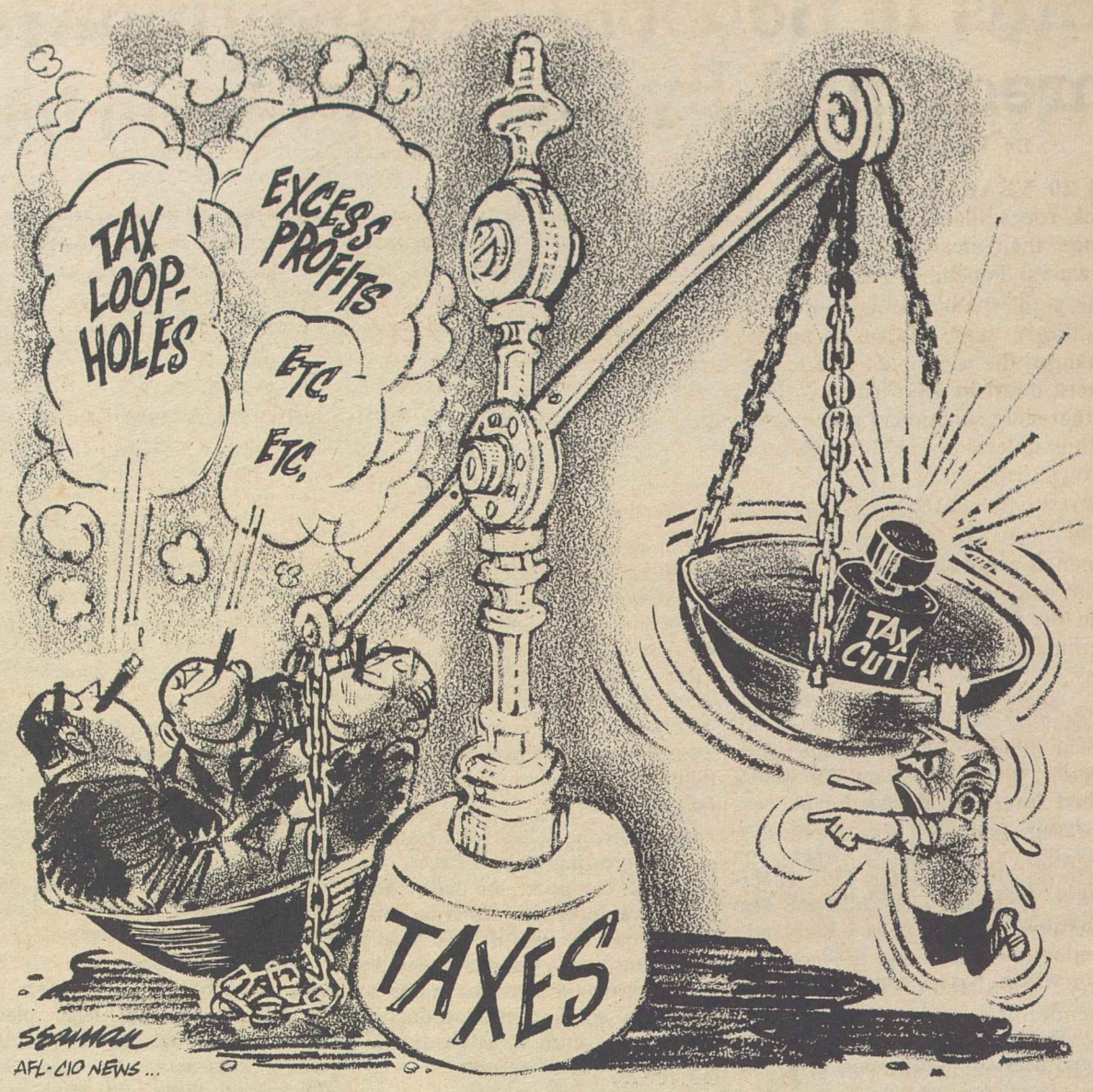
So we will remain in the fight until the job is completed. We will not retreat from the progressive steps enacted by the 89th Congress. We will not join those who attempt to stampede the American people into retrogressive steps surrounding the controversial issue of busing.

It is sad to realize, on the twentieth anniversary of the Brown decision, how much more remains to be done.

But no matter how long the struggle, the AFL-CIO will continue its efforts to get this major American dilemma behind us. So long as one child is denied quality education because of race, the American labor movement cannot be satisfied.

George Meany

'This Supposed to Balance That?'



A Word Edgewise:

Impeachment Battle Shapes Up As a Public Opinion Contest

By John P. Roche

A NUMBER OF DEMOCRATS have criticized President Nixon for his active defense against impeachment. On the other side of the battlefield, Republican spokesmen have attacked the President's critics for unfairly influencing the jury; that is, in this context, putting pressure on the House and Senate. Actually, both sets of complaints are off the mark.

Impeachment and conviction constitute political punishment for political sins. What is developing is in no sense a criminal process. Conviction by the Senate, even for treason (which, of course, is not at issue now), can only result in deprivation of office and the right to hold office. The Constitution explicitly states that conviction does not bar separate legal action: impeachment does not constitute jeopardy.

What this adds up to is a contest for public opinion. In our original system, where senators were chosen by state legislatures, impeachment and conviction were in the hands of separate constituencies. The theory was that if the House, popularly elected, and the Senate by a two-thirds vote agreed, it would be an indication of massive national consensus.

This is still valid despite the popular election of senators. In essence, this clumsy technique was the ancestor of recall, the system used in some states which makes it possible for the electorate, in a special referendum, to deprive a governor or other state official of office.

Once you eliminate the fiction that impeachment is a state trial conducted with the full protection the Constitution requires in a criminal action, you realize that both sides are free to influence the House, the Senate and, ultimately, the American people. (Perhaps, given some of the activities that have surfaced, it is necessary to note that the line is drawn this side of bribing senators!) If, for instance, Mr. Nixon uses half an hour on television defending himself, equal time should be granted the prosecution. Moreover, the whole affair should be televised so the real jurors, the people, can make up their minds and notify their elected representatives and senators.

In reply to this view, some will argue that such a spectacle undermines the standing of some mysterious entity called the "Presidency." This, I submit, is part of the problem: Mr. Nixon obviously believed that there was some sort of halo that went with the job. For two years I sat in an office three minutes away from President Johnson and had ample opportunity to discover whether there were some magic rays in the Oval Office that turned a man into an institution. I can report authoritatively there are not.

The "Presidency," in short, rises or falls with the behavior of its occupant. The fact that Calvin Coolidge did virtually nothing (except sleep) for five years did not destroy the "Presidency." Every President starts from square one. The fact that Franklin D. Roosevelt successfully seized various industries was no help to Harry Truman when, in 1952, he took over steel. And the decision against Truman in the Youngstown Case established no firm precedent for the future. It was a ticket good for one day on one plane. Various presidents have let Congress walk all over them; others have reclaimed lost turf and added to it.

WHAT THE CONSTITUTION DID was establish a legislature, an executive and a Supreme Court, and then turn them loose to carve out their jurisdictions. The battle has now been raging for almost two centuries.

Congress, infuriated at the Supreme Court, has on one occasion specifically curbed the latter's jurisdiction. This did not destroy "The Judiciary" any more than the court's declaration that basic New Deal legislation was unconstitutional destroyed "The Legislature."

We do not, in other words, live in a political universe populated by Platonic forms or essences; we live in one where nine judges, 100 senators, 435 representatives and one president —all human beings—compete for political power, which is defined as the support of a majority of the American people.

Thus when Congress invokes its ultimate political weapon against the chief executive, it is launching a campaign for the support of the population. The President has the right to fight back with every legitimate technique at his disposal. All in all, it's going to be a noisy summer, but noise is essential background music for the exercise of democratic government.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX **Saturday, May 18, 1974** **No. 20**

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

The Struggle Continues:

Gains in School Desegregation Threatened By New Evasions

By Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.

IT IS 20 YEARS since the nine wise men in black robes filed into the Supreme Court to announce their decision in the landmark case of Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education.

Their verdict, that segregated schools are unconstitutional, was one of those key decisions that changed the course of American history. Just as a racist court in 1896 ruled in Plessy vs. Ferguson that state-sanctioned racial segregation was legal, thus unleashing institutionalized Jim Crow, the Brown decision was to have enormous impact beyond the narrow confines of the case in question.

It opened a breach in the walls of discrimination that enclosed the black community, especially in the South, and it helped to create a national atmosphere conducive to further civil rights progress.

Now, 20 years after Brown, despite all the changes that have taken place, despite the very real gains black citizens have made, the entrenched forces of racism have prevented the end of segregation. These forces were driven underground in the '60s, forced to burrow further into their holes with the passage of each new civil rights law.

But now, in 1974, they are coming out of the woodwork again, and once more, the prime target of contention is school segregation. Brown spelled the end of formal, state-sanctioned, official segregation. Few segregationists even argue that decision any more.

Instead, they've shifted their offensive to attack the means by which that segregation is to be dismantled. The initial impact of the Brown decision was muted throughout the 1950s as the courts were reluctant to impose widespread changes in social patterns. But the pace quickened in the '60s and as district courts all over the country observed that school districts were refusing to put forth serious plans for desegregation, they took to devising plans on their own.

Sometimes these took the form of closing schools and combining their student bodies. Sometimes they matched predominantly white and black schools. They tried every device practicable to produce desegregated school systems. Prodded by the courts and by the federal government, some local school districts threw in the towel of resistance and produced compliance plans of their own.

But in many areas, ranging from rural districts to sprawling cities marked by segregated neighborhoods, courts and school supervisors came to rely on the school bus as the means by which desegregation could be effected.

There's an irony in this, for the school bus was the very means used to keep black and white children apart in the past. Black children were bused past white schools to attend segregated ones, most often crumbling old buildings with hand-me-down books and equipment. Now the bus was to be used to bring the races together and to implement the constitutional rights of black children to an integrated education.

The result has been an often hysterical attack on school busing for the purpose of desegregating the schools. And this has been supplemented by a revival of racial agitation hidden behind the respectable screen of science.

Scholars ranging from crackpots to misguided ivory-tower types have questioned black intelligence based on the IQ tests. Others have made studies of newly integrated schools and decided, on the basis of faulty methodology and biased factual material, that integration doesn't work.

This kind of activity is only supportive of the main thrust to overturn the Brown decision's effect by an attack on busing. And that attack has been led by no less a personage than the President, who has squandered the little that is left of the prestige of his office on a bitter attack on what he calls "forced busing." And the House of Representatives passed an anti-busing bill this spring in what seemed to be an irrational attempt to create a confrontation with the courts.

AN ANTI-BUSING LAW can never survive a court test, since Congress cannot abrogate the rights of citizens as defined by the Supreme Court, in this case the Brown decision that segregation is unconstitutional. So after a year of constitutional confrontations, the President and the House seem set on creating yet another one.

So, 20 years after Brown, here is where we stand:

- More black children are attending majority schools than ever before, but many are still confined to all-black ghetto schools, especially in northern big cities.

- Busing is under attack, despite—or perhaps because of—the fact that it works. Busing is coming to the north because government decisions in housing, road-building and other sectors have led to segregated neighborhoods and thus, segregated schools.

- There is enough evidence being amassed that integration works for both black and white youngsters, that the anti-busing hysteria that grips a community is generally confined to the uncertain period before the schools are integrated and it usually dies out afterward. Last year they were burning buses in Pontiac, this year they are putting their kids on them to go to integrated schools.

So the road traveled since Brown is a long one with some gains and some setbacks. But 20 years is a long time and black people are still confronted with violations of their constitutional rights, rights the Brown decision supposedly settled once and for all.

Perhaps the most salient comment on the decades that have passed was made by an anonymous headline writer who placed this headline on a short dispatch from Washington: "School Bias Found in Topeka Twenty Years After Court Ruling."

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr. is executive director of the National Urban League.

At R & G Sloane:

Boycott Answers Firm's Effort To Break Rubber Union Local

ILLEGAL TACTICS are being used by the R & G Sloane Co., a major manufacturer of plastic pipe and fittings, in the attempt to destroy the local union that represents 750 Sloane strikers in Sun Valley, Calif., Rubber Workers President Peter Bommarito charged.

Bommarito, said that Sloane's persistent use of illegal aliens as strikebreakers, bounty payments for recruiting machinists and mechanics and a sub-par wage offer for Mexican-American workers were major factors leading to the AFL-CIO's endorsement of a nationwide consumer boycott against Sloane products.

He acknowledged that successfully boycotting products that are mainly used in construction does pose special problems, but said that solid support from building trades unions and many contractors is making an impact on Sloane's sales.

Sloane appears not to want a contract, he declared, but predicted that the mounting pressures of the boycott and public opinion will "get the company to meet with our people to negotiate a just contract." Bommarito appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The AFL-CIO vice president said the company reneged on a tentative agreement reached sometime ago, claiming that pending discrimination charges would rule out payment of second and third-year wage increases already agreed to. He said the company first raised the issue as the union was making final preparations for a membership meeting to ratify the agreement.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES has just rejected a bill that would have converted the United States to the metric system over the next 10 years. It was a bad bill.

It made no provision for the protection of thousands of workers who use their own tools and would have been forced to buy new ones out of their own pockets, nor did it provide for education and re-training of workers who have spent a lifetime in their trades and would be severely handicapped by the shift from the present system of weights and measures to the metric one.

The vote was 240-to-153 to reject the measure, far short of the two-thirds vote that would have been needed to pass it under the special rule by which it reached the House.

It is true, of course, that the United States is the last major industrial country that has not converted to the metric system and to that extent is handicapped in supplying industrial products for the export market. It is equally true that large segments of the American economy have converted to the metric system, including scientific measurements, medical products, army and naval armaments and some automotive and air equipment.

The measure, as reported out by the House Science & Aeronautics Committee, completely neglected the impact that "metrification" would have on the average worker, especially those who must provide their own tools, notably machinists, electricians and carpenters.

Indeed, Committee Chairman Olin Teague (D-Tex.), boasted that the bill would have let the costs of metric conversion "lie where they fell," meaning that workers would have been forced to bear the burden of conversion—estimated at anywhere from $300 to $2,000 per worker, depending on his industry.

The Machinists, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Carpenters joined in attacking the deficiencies in the bill as it came out of the Science & Aeronautics Committee. Teague chose not to bring the bill to the House floor under the normal procedure allowing amendments. He chose to seek a two-thirds vote under a no-amendment procedure.

ORGANIZED LABOR has long insisted that two requirements must be met should the nation turn to compulsory conversion to the metric system: one, that workers be reimbursed for the cost of new metric tools; and two, that they be provided with the education and training necessary to make the transition. Older workers, in particular, would need protection in making the jump from a lifetime spent with inches and quarts to centimeters and liters.

The AFL-CIO made its position clear as late as last October. Noting that the metric system is now legal in the United States, but not mandatory, the AFL-CIO 10th Convention insisted that "any legislation dealing with metric conversion or metric options must deal fairly with American workers and their families who may be adversely affected."

Declaring that it would be premature for Congress to pass any legislation that would commit the country to an official policy of "facilitating or encouraging metric conversion," the AFL-CIO called for creation of an independent Metric Monitoring and Assistance Board to collect information on any change and to "help minimize the adverse effects resulting from increasing metric usage."

In addition to studying the whole question of conversion, this board "would provide full reimbursement to workers for newly required metric tools, special unemployment and job placement assistance, technical assistance, relocation allowances and assistance, education and re-training opportunities for workers, including financial assistance for apprenticeship training programs."

The resolution declared that the board should have representation from all segments of American life, including organized labor.

Without this kind of a program, immense damage will be inflicted on American workers. The legislation just rejected by the House did not contain these protections. It will need to be re-written before labor's call that it deal "fairly with American workers and their families" will be fulfilled.



BREAK-THE-UNION tactics of the R & G Sloane Co. were a key factor in the AFL-CIO's endorsement of the national boycott of the firm's products, Rubber Workers President Peter Bommarito, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by J. V. Reistrup, left, of the Washington Post and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.



Fresh batch of mortar is readied for Bricklayers.



Doll & Toy Workers announce prize winners.

Union Label on Memphis

UNION WORKERS showed off their products, skills and services to visitors from the Memphis area during a six-day "open house" at the Cook Convention & Exhibition center.

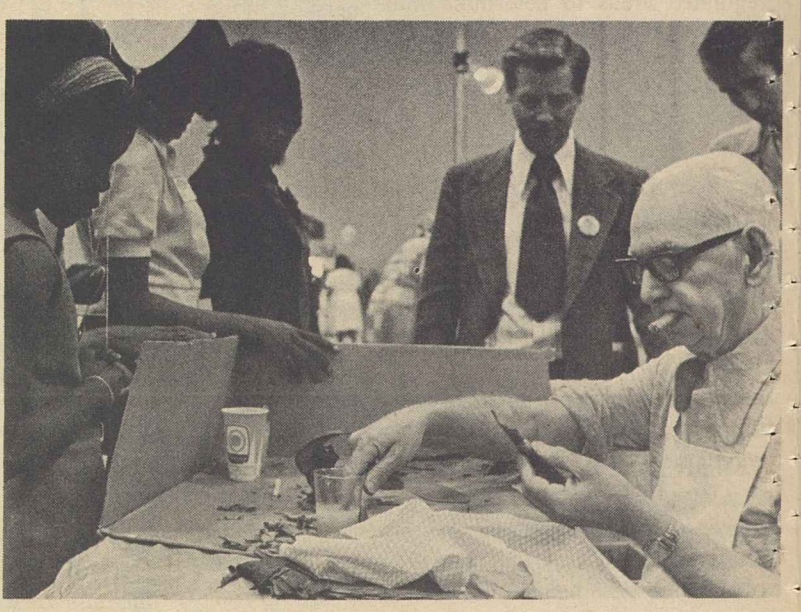
The 29th Union-Industries Show was a major hit on the basis of attendance alone: 207,657 persons filed through the center's turnstiles.

It was the largest turnout yet for the show in the South, "well exceeding our expectations," said Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

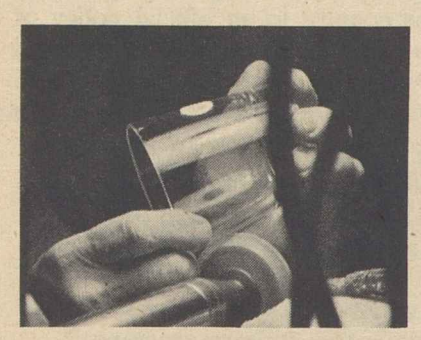
The visitors came to see the more than 400 exhibits set up in the new convention center in cooperation with AFL-CIO affiliates and the employers with whom they have contracts. They took home prizes and souvenirs valued at more than $100,000.



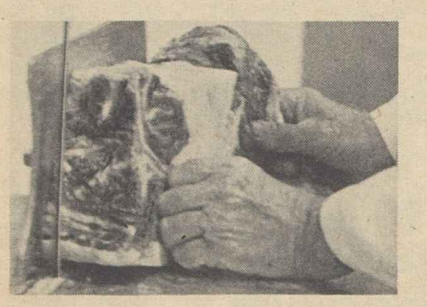
Moon rocks displayed by Machinists draw attention.

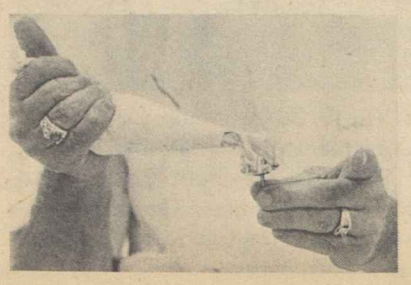


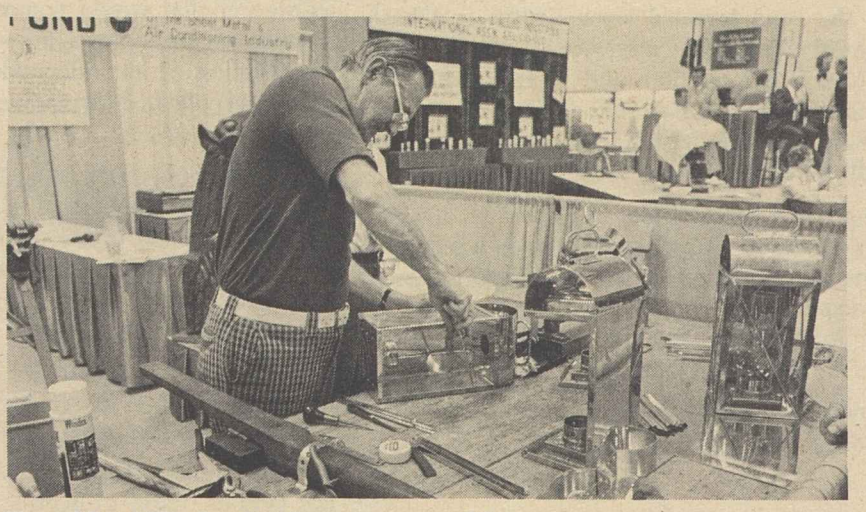
Cigars are rolled by hand.











Sheet Metal Worker fashions ornamental lanterns.



Show visitors display their pleasure.



Youngster selects a ticket for a case of tuna at Seafarers berth.

Health Experts Certify Danger:

Labor Dept. Standard Would Ban Vinyl Chloride Exposure

(Continued from Page 1)

PVC plant in Louisville, Ky. They died of angiosarcoma of the liver—until then, a rare form of cancer. To date, there are 13 recorded cases of vinyl chloride liver cancer in the United States and studies have found that hundreds of vinyl chloride workers have "abnormal" liver functions.

The federal safety law requires the Labor Dept. to promulgate a permanent standard within six months after a temporary standard is issued. Before the temporary standard was set Apr. 5, concentrations of vinyl chloride were permitted in workplaces up to 500 ppm.

In outlining the proposed standard for "no detectable level," Assistant Labor Sec. John H. Stender said the provisions would include:

- Limiting the manufacture, use or handling of vinyl chloride to regulated areas.
- Monitoring the atmosphere of regulated areas to determine individual worker exposure.
- Allowing workers or their union representatives to observe the monitoring activities in plants.
- Initiating programs for respiratory protection of workers in regulated areas when measurable levels of vinyl chloride are detected.
- Requiring protective clothing for workers in regulated areas.
- Providing medical examinations annually at no expense to workers and maintaining records for 20 years or longer.

In addition to liver cancer, vinyl chloride has been linked to tumors in other vital body organs, and as the cause of numerous health disorders.

At an international conference of scientists in New York early this month exploring "vinyl chloride disease," many earlier suspicions of the health hazard were confirmed.

Reports to the 300 scientists and labor representatives from eight countries listed health problems affecting vinyl chloride workers. Included are enlarged livers and spleens, restricted blood circulation and lung functions, pathology of finger bones, abnormally low numbers of blood cells, excessive production of immature red blood cells, skin eruptions and sexual impotence.

Romanian scientists reported that nearly half of the vinyl chloride workers tested may have spasms in their blood vessels and 10 percent suffer from hormone disturbances that are manifested as sexual impotence, which disappears after some time away from their jobs.

Scientists from West Germany's Bonn University disclosed a report which tends to support the IUD's concern that the vinyl chloride hazard is present in the secondary use of PVC.

Six workers at a plant that turns PVC into floor tile were found to have serious liver disease, the Bonn group reported. Although no liver cancer was found among the workers, the report described the disease as a possible forerunner to anigosarcoma.

Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, medical consultant to the IUD, was the co-chairman of the two-day conference. IUD representatives taking part in the sessions included Louis Beliczky of the Rubber Workers, Anthony Mazzocchi of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and George Perkel of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Reports to the IUD from affiliated unions on the secondary use of PVC noted that concentrations of vinyl chloride have reached as high as 200 ppm in some instances.

Because of these high exposure risks, organized labor is seeking assurances from OSHA that the permanent standard will cover workers in the secondary use of the carcinogenic material.

The Labor Dept. proposal published in the May 10 Federal Register states that the standard would apply to all vinyl chloride processes and to "operations involving polyvinyl chloride where detectable levels of vinyl chloride are released."

But the proposal also specifies: "This section does not apply to the handling or use of fabricated products made entirely, or in part of polyvinyl chloride."

That section could exclude many uses of PVC on the job. For example, the Meat Cutters have cited instances of high vinyl chloride concentrations from the cutting of PVC plastic wrap with a hot wire.

Senate Rollcall Vote On Ending Controls

The Senate took a series of votes before finally rejecting, on May 9, all proposals that would have restored President Nixon's economic stabilization powers. A key vote on May 1 rejected, by tabling, a plan to give the President standby powers to regulate wages and prices.

The AFL-CIO opposed giving Nixon power to limit wage increases and supported the position of the 22 Democrats and 34 Republicans who voted against the plan. Favoring continuation of control powers were 28 Democrats and 4 Republicans.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats — 22

Abourezk (S.D.)	Cranston (Calif.)	McGovern (S.D.)
Allen (Ala.)	Eagleton (Mo.)	McIntyre (N.H.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Gravel (Alaska)	Mondale (Minn.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Bible (Nev.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Byrd (Va.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Clark (Iowa)		

Republicans — 34

Aiken (Vt.)	Domenici (N.M.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Percy (Ill.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Beall (Md.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Scott (Pa.)
Bennett (Utah)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Scott (Va.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Taft (Ohio)
Cook (Ky.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cotton (N.H.)	McClure (Ida.)	Tower (Tex.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Dole (Kan.)		

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats — 28

Biden (Del.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Johnston (La.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Pell (R.I.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Long (La.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Hart (Mich.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Haskell (Colo.)	Montoya (N.M.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Hathaway (Me.)	Moss (Utah)	Symington (Mo.)
Hughes (Iowa)	Muskie (Me.)	Williams (N.J.)
Humphrey (Minn.)		

Republicans — 4

Case (N.J.)	Mathias (Md.)	Roth (Del.)
Javits (N.Y.)		

Paired For: Church (D-Ida.), Metzenbaum (D-Ohio).
Paired Against: Mansfield (D-Mont.), Metcalf (D-Mont.).
Announced For: Fulbright (D-Ark.), Tunney (D-Calif.).
Absent and Not Announced: Bellmon (R-Okla.), Ervin (D-N.C.), Gurney (R-Fla.), Helms (R-N.C.), Inouye (D-Hawaii), Young (R-N.D.).

Bottle It Up!





PIPE-FITTING CEREMONY marks the opening of the first phase of a joint program to provide apprenticeship and journeyman training to Navajo Indians who want to become welders and pipe fitters. President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, at right, participates in the ceremony with Peter J. MacDonald, chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council.

Union, Navajos Join In Training Welders

Window Rock, Ariz.—The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters are participating in a joint effort here to help some of the most exploited and impoverished Americans forge a better life for themselves.

Navajo Indians are being enrolled in a welders training program supported by the union, state and federal governmental agencies and construction firms, in conjunction with the Navajo Tribal Council. The training project opened recently following dedication ceremonies attended by representatives of each of the participants.

The first phase of the joint training program is a one-year, intensive welding course. Graduates are eligible for a welder's certificate, and guaranteed good jobs with good pay. The second phase calls for qualified welders to attend classes two nights a week for four years to be trained in pipefitting.

The program, which will turn out 30 qualified Navajo welders a year, got its original impetus from Business Manager Dudley Brown of UA Local 469 in Phoenix and Business Manager Carl Smith of UA Local 412 in Albuquerque, working with Thomas H. Brose, director of the Office of Navajo Labor Relations.

The union will provide equipment and materials for the program, which will receive government grants as well. UA members in the Page, Ariz., area will serve as instructors.

After completion of the welder's course and occasional days on the job for orientation, graduates will be hired by the Bechtel Co. to work on construction of a power house at Page or another company project at Joseph City, Ariz.

Peter J. MacDonald, chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council, praised the union at the dedication ceremonies for taking the initiative in instituting the training program. He said it represents a giant step in the economic development of the Navajo Nation.

About 128,000 of the total Navajo population of 137,000 live on the reservation. Joblessness among them runs as high as 65 percent, compared to 5 percent for the rest of the nation.

Machinists Get $1 Wage Boost In Airline Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

The new contract provides for an increase from $6.60 to $6.80 in mechanics' base pay, as of Sept. 1, 1973. The settlement calls for lifting this hourly rate to $7.05, effective last Jan. 1; to $7.30 as of last May 1; to $7.50 on Jan. 1, 1975, and to $7.64 next May 1.

To protect the retroactive wage increases from possible COLC cutbacks, the two parties agreed that if any part of the settlement is disallowed or rolled back by government action, they will meet promptly to negotiate language "consistent with such action." Although wage controls expired on Apr. 30, they still apply to part of the period under the new agreement.

Besides higher wages, the new contract provides for an improved cost-of-living formula. On Sept. 1 this year and next, workers will get up to 10 cents an hour in pay adjustments, based on the rise in the consumer price index over the first eight months of each year.

The adjustment provides for an increase of one cent an hour for each rise of three-tenths of a point in the index.

The accord also includes pension improvements, a new long-term disability insurance program and expansion of the dental plan to cover orthodontics.

Anti-Labor Strategy:

GOP Leader Picks Unions as '74 Issue

If House Republican Leader John J. Rhodes has his way, the "threat" of union influence and not the record of the Nixon Administration will be the big issue in November's congressional elections.

Rhodes outlined a Republican election strategy at a dinner given by the National Right to Work Committee, a group enthusiastically in accord with the Arizona congressman's theme.

He told the employer-financed organization, whose declared objective is to outlaw the union shop, that it must "battle for every ballot" and head off AFL-CIO President George Meany's "stampede for a veto-proof Congress."

Citing a Harris public opinion poll showing Democrats with a wide lead over Republicans in congressional contests, Rhodes warned that a veto-proof Congress would mean more social welfare programs and "restrictive" trade legislation.

And he said, the President would be "virtually incapable" of preventing enactment of a jobsite picketing law or repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b).

Earlier, at a Palm Springs, Calif., meeting of an employer trade association, one of President Nixon's appointees to a major regulatory agency delighted businessmen with his philosophy.

Federal Trade Commissioner Mayo J. Thompson said unions should be brought under antitrust laws.

He told the National Fluid Power Association that "it would make eminently sound economic sense . . . to make it a violation of the antitrust laws for a single union to represent more than the employes of a single employer."

To prevent evasion of such a law, Thompson further suggested, it should also be made illegal for two or more unions to agree or "conspire" with each other in the setting of wages.

Such an "anti-monopoly" policy, Thompson said, "would cause both wages and prices to fall in some important American industries."

Thompson expressed unhappiness that his agency was engaged in regulation of business although sometimes, he conceded, this was necessary.

But in general, he complained, government regulation creates "more problems than it solves" and "breeds ever more pervasive involvement of the government in economic affairs."

Solidarity Brings Gains In Los Angeles County

Los Angeles — A six-union AFL-CIO coalition representing 60,000 Los Angeles County workers negotiated record wage-fringe gains here in 11th hour bargaining to avert a massive strike of services to 7 million residents.

Members at 70 county facilities ratified the agreement by decisive majorities in mail balloting.

The pact set salary increases ranging from 7 percent to 11 percent and scored breakthroughs on such fringe issues as binding arbitration on grievances, a new dental care plan and continued free parking for thousands of county workers.

The overall 8.25 percent average salary increase was the highest in Los Angeles County history. It nearly doubled last year's average pay gain and compared with a national 5.3 percent average 1973 settlement in private industry.

The union coalition brought together Service Employes Local 660, representing 40,000 workers; SEIU Hospital Local 434, SEIU Social Services Local 535, Operating Engineers Local 501, Fire Fighters Local 1014 and State, County & Municipal Employes Council 36.

They united for the first time to confront county administration with labor's determination to achieve a total package commensurate with ballooning living costs.

Each union bargained independently, but each was committed to economic action, if necessary, to support contract settlements for all.

The total effort was coordinated by the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO, whose executive secretary, Sigmund Arywitz, hailed the agreement as "a great triumph for the unions and their members."

5-18-74

Joseph Powell Heads W.Va. Labor Council

Charleston, W.Va. — Joseph W. Powell was unanimously elected by the West Virginia AFL-CIO executive board to succeed the late Miles C. Stanley as president.

Powell's term will run until the fall of 1975 when the next convention of the state federation will elect a president to fill the remaining two years of Stanley's four-year term.

Powell, 50, a member of the State, County & Municipal Employes, has been the director of the state Committee on Political Education. He also served as legislative assistant to Stanley.

He has been active in the labor movement since 1942, first as a member of the Glass Cutters and later with AFSCME. He has served as field director of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council Job Corps project.



CONTINUING EFFORTS in the cause of human freedom were cited in the naming of Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) for the 69th annual award of the League for Industrial Democracy. Jackson was presented the award by Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley at a luncheon in New York. They are flanked by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and LID Executive Director Judy Bardacke.

Federal Law Needed On Job Injury Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

that employed the worker. It would impose an equal responsibility on all employers, which does not exist under the present circumstances; and it would permit the state programs to adjust smoothly to ongoing industrial change."

The bill would require the Secretary of Labor to publish detailed federal criteria for workmen's compensation programs and to determine whether state systems meet them. Provisions of the federal Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Act would take effect in any state falling short of meeting federal minimums until corrective action was taken.

The bill being considered by the Senate panel would also:

- Extend coverage to approximately 15 million workers now denied coverage under patchwork state exemptions of farm workers, household workers, public employes, employes of small business, loggers, sawyers and others by making coverage compulsory for all employers.
- End widespread, unreasonably harsh limitations on the amount of benefits or the length of time in which they are paid in cases of severe or total disablement or death.
- Raise benefits, over a period of time, to two-thirds of the victim's former weekly wage.
- Establish a "second-injury" fund to encourage the hiring of handicapped workers by relieving employers of liability for benefits owing to previous mishaps.
- Provide for periodic updating of benefits to pace cost-of-living increases.
- Require consideration of claims denied in total disability or death cases under old laws less favorable than the proposed legislation.
- Permit claimants to choose their own doctors rather than to have their doctors chosen by employers or insurance carriers.
- Extend the time limit for filing claims.

Noting that present inadequate workmen's compensation programs cost employers an average of four cents per hour worked, Biemiller pointed out that full implementation of benefits under the labor-backed bill would raise the cost for presently covered workers by only 1.6 cents per hour of work.

"This represents a mere 0.4 percent of the 1973 average hourly wage of all wage and salary workers in nonagricultural employment," he said. "Surely the nation can afford this small cost increase to provide adequate protection to the working men and women of this nation who are the unfortunate victims of industrial injury and disease."

A key reason why federal standards are essential, Biemiller said, is to eliminate "competition in human suffering" among states to provide more favorable business taxes at the expense of workers. Passage of the bill, he said, would permit state legislatures to enact adequate workmen's compensation benefits without fear that industry would be lured to states with lower benefit levels.

The problems of workers are the same in every state, Biemiller concluded, and can be solved only by interstate action.

Biemiller concluded:

"Just as federal legislation was the only solution to assuring a safe and healthy work environment, it is also the only way America will get a modern workmen's compensation program that will provide real protection to injured workers and their families. At the same time, minimum federal workmen's compensation standards are one of the weapons the nation desperately needs to encourage employers to wage an effective fight to seduce the appalling toll of work injuries and illnesses.

"Organized labor has worked for many years at the state level to establish adequate workmen's compensation programs without great success. The time has come for federal action."

NLRB Names Farkas Regional Director

The National Labor Relations Board has named Emil C. Farkas regional director of its Cincinnati, O., office to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of John C. Getreu.

Farkas, 62, has been serving the Cincinnati office as regional attorney. The office handles unfair labor practice and employe representation cases in the lower half of Ohio, all of Kentucky and the western half of West Virginia.

Caucus Backs Tax Reform Amendments

The House will get a chance to vote for or against a pair of tax reform proposals—if Democratic members of the Rules Committee follow the instructions of their party's caucus.

The caucus, made up of all Democratic members of the House, voted overwhelmingly in favor of allowing two labor-backed amendments to be offered on the House floor to a bill that would gradually phase out the oil depletion allowance loophole.

One amendment, proposed by Rep. William Green (D-Pa.), would eliminate the 22 percent depletion allowance allowed on oil industry profits, retroactively to Jan. 1, 1974.

The effect would be to tap the huge windfall profits made by oil companies substantially more than in the bill drawn up by the House Ways & Means Committee. It would bring in an additional $2.6 billion to the federal treasury this year.

The other amendment, sponsored by Rep. Charles Vanik (D-Ohio), would close the loophole that allows oil companies that pay taxes to foreign countries to deduct the full amount from the taxes they owe the United States.

Vanik's amendment would allow foreign taxes to be deducted from taxable income as a business expense, but not as a credit against U.S. taxes. Estimates of the revenue gain to the United States run up to $2 billion a year.

The procedure of having the caucus instruct the 10 Democratic members of the 15-member House Rules Committee was adopted last year by the Democratic caucus, but has never been tested.

When a committee—customarily the Ways & Means Committee—seeks to have a bill sent to the floor under a no-amendment rule, its chairman must serve advance notice of his intent. If 50 Democrats then sign a petition, a special meeting of the Democratic caucus will be called to vote on whether to direct the Rules Committee to allow specified amendments.

Green obtained 125 signatures on his petition for a caucus meeting—a clear majority of the Democrats in the House—and a one-sided voice vote backed the two amendments.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to House Democrats, urged approval of Green's proposal.

Senate Rejects Rigid Ban on School Busing

(Continued from Page 1)

"The only hope for an end to racial division lies in our educational system," Brooke said. "For each generation of segregation in our schools, we risk another generation of division in our nation."

On the 47-46 vote to table, and thus reject, the Gurney amendment, 33 Democrats were joined by 14 Republicans. Voting against the civil rights position were 26 Republicans and 20 Democrats.

The next day, Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Hich.) sought to revive a portion of the Gurney amendment, without the reopening of past court cases. A series of procedural votes left the Senate on record against busing beyond school district lines but refusing to limit the constitutional jurisdiction of the courts.

Since the Senate had not yet taken a final vote on the bill, further changes were possible.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, May 25, 1974 | 7 | No. 21

Congress Urged to Reject Token Health Care Plans



AT HOUSE HEARINGS on national health insurance bills, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman and Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller are greeted by Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.), a senior member of the Ways & Means Committee.

Labor Lists Essential Principles

Labor won't compromise the basic principles essential to a comprehensive national health insurance program.

It would rather leave the issue to the new Congress that will be elected in November than settle this year for a token bill drawn to the specifications of President Nixon and the private insurance lobby.

That's the message AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller brought to the House Ways & Means Committee, which is holding hearings on an assortment of bills, including the labor-backed health security plan.

At Senate Finance Committee hearings, just begun, Leonard Woodcock presented similar testimony. Woodcock, president of the Auto Workers, testified on behalf of the Health Security Action Council, a coalition of groups and individuals supporting the health security bill.

Biemiller told the Ways & Means Committee that "the crucial question" it must answer before clearing a bill for House action is: "Are you drafting a national health insurance program that truly meets the needs of the people, or are you drafting a program to keep the special interests, organized medicine and insurance companies, happy?"

He reaffirmed labor's support for the health security bill, co-sponsored in the House by two committee members, Representatives Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and James C. Corman (D-Calif.).

Their bill "stands head and shoulders above every proposal before this committee," Biemiller said.

Speaking of approaches to com-

(Continued on Page 8)

Paycheck's Value Skids By 5.6%

By James M. Shevis

The federal government's consumer price index rose another six-tenths of 1 percent in April as workers' buying power continued to skid, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The rise in the CPI was the 25th consecutive monthly increase and kept the index at a level 10.2 percent higher than that of a year earlier.

In a separate report, BLS said real spendable earnings of the average worker with three dependents — take-home pay adjusted for inflation — fell another eight-tenths of 1 percent in April and were down 5.6 percent over the year, the largest one-year percentage decline on record.

The April earnings decrease marked the 14th month in a row in which real spendable wages were below their year-earlier levels. A worker with three dependents last month had spendable average weekly earnings of $90.56, expressed in 1967 dollars. The figure was 77 cents lower than the previous month and $5.39 below the year-earlier level.

While the increase in the CPI was only about one-half that of each of the preceding three months, consumers could find little comfort in the report on last month's prices. The April rise still was higher than normal by historical standards. And while the food index declined for the first time since last September — the overall drop was four-tenths of 1 percent — price rises were widespread in most other categories.

Four days earlier, the Commerce Dept. reported the economy was in even worse shape in the first quarter of this year than preliminary statistics had indicated. Instead of the 10.8 percent rate initially reported, inflation soared at an annual rate of 11.5 percent over the January-March period, revised figures showed.

This was the highest inflation rate in 23 years. In its revised report, the Commerce Dept. also said the decline in the nation's gross national product during the first quarter was at the annual rate of 6.3 percent rather than 5.8 percent.

The April rise in consumer prices was led by higher prices for a wide array of goods and services, notably used cars, clothing, energy items and restaurant meals, BLS said. Retail prices over the past three months now

(Continued on Page 8)

Bows to Labor Views:

BLS Abandons Plan To Drop Price Index

Organized labor won its fight to keep the Labor Dept. from scrapping the present city-worker consumer price index in favor of a new index expanded to cover additional occupational categories.

Commissioner Julius Shiskin of the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, accepting labor's argument that chaos and confusion in the collective bargaining process would result if the current CPI were discontinued, announced that it would be updated and continued.

In addition, beginning in April 1977, BLS will publish a second index broadened to cover most groups of consumers.

The present index measures monthly average changes in prices of a typical market basket of goods and services usually bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers. It covers about 45 percent of the total population and is widely used as the basis for escalating wages under collective bargaining agreements.

The new CPI will sample monthly price changes among urban households and will cover about 80 percent of the population, BLS said. The bureau said it is expected to provide a comprehensive measure of consumer price trends for the entire economy.

Explaining the plan for publishing two indexes, Shiskin said "BLS is now convinced that a single index cannot fully meet the diverse needs of users in business, labor and government." He agreed with the views of organized labor that continuation of the present city-worker CPI is necessary for collective bargaining.

Escalator agreements now cover more than 5 million union workers," BLS noted. "Trade union officers explained that the availability of this index for collective bargaining promotes industrial peace, and that failure to continue the index would cause confusion and disrupt collective bargaining.

When BLS unveiled its proposal to discontinue the present CPI two

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Bars Ban on Aid To Strikers

The Senate firmly rejected the latest employer-backed attempt to make strikers and their families ineligible for food stamps, regardless of need.

The Senate's most conservative members from both parties voted for the anti-striker amendment proposed by Sen. Jesse A. Helms (R-N.C.), but it was beaten on a 52-31 tabling vote. The margin was similar to two votes last year on identical proposals.

Arguing for his amendment to a pending bill dealing with food stamps and commodity distribution, Helms said that if someone chooses to go on strike, "he should not expect a subsidy to remedy the hardship that he has voluntarily brought upon himself. If we sub-

(Continued on Page 3)

U.S. Labor Costs Rise Below Other Nations

Unit labor costs in manufacturing rose at a slower rate in the United States than in other industrialized nations last year, the Labor Dept. reported.

For the third straight year, U.S. labor costs for each unit of production were far smaller than in Japan and western Europe.

The U.S. rise was at the rate of 3.1 percent. The increases in other leading countries, as measured in American dollars: Japan, 17.8 percent; France, 22.6 percent; Germany, 27.7 percent; Italy, 14.9 percent; Sweden, 14.2 percent, and the United Kingdom, 6.1 percent. In Canada, the rate was 3.5 percent.

Chiefly responsible for lower unit labor costs in the United States was the fact that hourly wage gains were substantially higher in other countries, except Canada.

The compensation advances ranged from 9 percent in Canada to nearly 25 percent in Italy and Japan, compared with an 8 percent rise in the United States, the Labor Dept. said.

"Since the 1973 hourly compensation increases abroad exceeded productivity gains by wider margins than occurred in the United States, manufacturing unit labor cost increases in the other countries surpassed the U.S. rise of 3.1 percent," the Labor Dept. noted.

Canadian Labor Elects Joe Morris President

By John M. Barry

Vancouver, B. C. — The 10th and largest convention of the Canadian Labor Congress elected a new leadership team and moved the organization a long step toward independence from American-based international unions.

Joe Morris, formerly one of two full-time executive vice presidents, was elected president of the CLC to succeed Donald MacDonald, who retired after 32 years of service to the CLC and one of its forerunners, the Canadian Congress of Labor.

Morris, one-time head of the Woodworkers' western Canada region, outpolled Gilbert McIntyre of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway & Transport Workers by 1,488 to 842.

However, a so-called reform group made up largely of Canadian national unions and French-speaking delegates, succeeded in electing its candidates for the re-

(Continued on Page 7)



DEVELOPING A STRONG COALITION for social change and election of a veto-proof Congress was stressed at the A. Philip Randolph Institute's national conference in Cleveland by key speakers. From left are Associate Director Norman Hill of the institute, Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., Executive Director Bayard Rustin of the institute and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Industrial Union Dept.

HRDI Parley Focuses On Outreach Programs

Miami Beach, Fla.—Employment opportunities open to all workers are the basis of organized labor's Outreach programs for apprentices and journeymen, representatives to a building trades manpower conference were told.

This point was stressed by AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William Pollard and Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. at a four-day meeting conducted by the federation's Human Resources Development Institute.

Pollard said the affirmative actions of Outreach programs are more vital to expanding employment opportunities than the "passive agreements not to discriminate."

Georgine, who will assume the presidency of the BCTD June 1, cited the positive gains of the Outreach efforts which through Dec. 31 led to the indenture of 29,201 young minority men in apprenticeships and journeyman status for 8,675 other minority workers in craft unions.

Pollard said racial balance in job training is essential in achieving community support and acceptability of the Outreach programs.

He also called on the HRDI-Outreach representatives to help motivate apprentices and journeymen in AFL-CIO community activities, particularly in voter registration and get-out-the-vote efforts.

Georgine said the addition of more minority workers during the early months of 1974 will build on the past achievements of the Outreach programs.

"There is no doubt in my mind," he stressed, "that apprenticeship training is the best and only way to accomplish the preparation of skilled journeymen for work in the building and construction industry."

He pointed out that the effectiveness of Outreach programs depends on the entry of minority workers into the crafts in a sensible and constructive manner.

Georgine warned that if new manpower legislation is tied to revenue-sharing provisions it will jeopardize the effectiveness of Outreach programs because of local political pressures. He said the programs should continue to be administered at the national level for better effectiveness and efficiency.

Attending the HRDI conference were 46 representatives from 21 Apprenticeship Outreach programs sponsored by Building & Construction Trades Councils and 20 field and headquarters HRDI staff members who service the local Outreach programs.

Toy Workers Vote Increase In Per Capita

New York — A special one-day convention of the Doll & Toy Workers here approved an increase in per capita payments to the international and in minimum dues for local unions.

The increases, effective as of June 1974, will peg the per capita at $1.50 monthly, up 25 cents, and minimum local dues at $7 monthly, up $1. The convention authorized waiving the minimum dues provision in organizing situations.

The unanimous vote of the 250 delegates was taken after a report by Pres. Louis Isaacson which cited higher operating costs as a consequence of inflation and an erosion of membership, due primarily to saturation of the American market by products from the Orient and Mexico, "for the financial bind in which our organization now finds itself."

Isaacson chastised the economic policies of the Nixon Administration "for the mess in which our country finds itself," noting that "while toys and dolls are being imported, our jobs are being exported." He condemned the President's economic advisers as "experts who will know tomorrow why the things they predicted yesterday did not happen today."

Isaacson also pledged that the money derived from the higher per capita would be earmarked for an intensive organizational drive designed "to invest our jurisdiction with 100 percent trade unionism." He expressed confidence that the goal of 50,000 members would be attained by the time of the union's regular convention in May 1976.

Local Label Show Draws Big Crowd

Salisbury, Md.—With public response to the first Union Label Show running beyond expectations, the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Central Labor Council is weighing the possibility of shifting the show to larger quarters next year.

The one-day show at the National Guard Armory drew more than 1,000 visitors.

At Cleveland Conference:

Randolph Institute Presses Social Change, Vote Goals

Cleveland—The immediate goal of helping to elect a veto-proof Congress and the long-range objective of forging a majority coalition for social change topped the agenda at the A. Philip Randolph Institute's national conference here.

The conference also addressed itself to the challenge of "making the black trade unionist an important, permanent force for political change," Executive Director Bayard Rustin said.

The conference, the institute's fifth and largest, drew more than 800 delegates representing the 10,000 members of institute chapters in 120 local communities. Fifty-three national and international unions were represented.

The theme of the conference was "Beyond Vetoes," and a number of those who addressed the workshops and plenary sessions stressed the importance of electing a Congress that could override presidential vetoes of important social legislation.

Noting that the conference's opening night coincided with the 20th anniversary of the Brown decision outlawing dual school systems, Rustin predicted that 1974 could represent another watershed year for black Americans.

"If we can secure the election of a Congress that is committed to social reform, we would stand a good chance of guaranteeing the fulfillment of the civil rights revolution which the Brown verdict ushered in."

Norman Hill, the institute's associate director, pointed out that 86 congressional districts—one-fifth of the total number of districts—contained black populations sufficiently large to determine the outcome of an election. Many of these districts, he noted, are currently represented by conservatives whose voting records "in no way reflect the needs of their constituents."

Thus blacks could be a catalytic agent in the congressional elections "if we develop our power, not in isolation, but as part of a broader movement."

Hill added: "We have to develop a strong, bi-racial coalition in every community and every congressional district, and we must support the liberal candidate, whether black or white."

Rustin, in his keynote address, touched on a similar theme. He congratulated Kenneth Gibson on his re-election as mayor of Newark, but added: "His election, and the election of all the other black mayors, as important as they are, are far less important to the economic needs of blacks than the election of a veto-proof Congress."

Rustin was severely critical of President Nixon, saying that while other presidents had "lied, stolen, or impounded funds," Nixon was unique for having "partially destroyed the faith of the American people in the democratic process."

He also told the delegates that the 1970s had brought "a convergence of race and class.

"Today the things that black people want are very often the same things that most white people also need."

Rustin said that blacks should be much more cognizant of the importance of economic issues. He cited two theories that have found a measure of acceptance as particularly dangerous to blacks and working people: the notion that a 5 percent unemployment rate can be socially beneficial, and the assertion advanced by some liberals that economic growth is socially destructive.

Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., noted during a panel on the goals of the labor movement that trade unions still face determined opposition from conservative forces. He specifically pointed to a proposal advanced by Mayo Thompson, a member of the Federal Trade Commission, that unions be subject to antitrust regulation.

Another panelist, Robert A. Georgine, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., said that racial discrimination in the construction unions has significantly decreased in recent years. Georgine said that affirmative action efforts supported by the AFL-CIO, particularly the Apprenticeship Outreach programs, had been instrumental in bringing minority workers into the building trades without weakening the industry's standards.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland presented a special award to James Culpepper, chairman of the institute chapter in Atlanta. Culpepper accepted on behalf of Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson. Other speakers included Alexander E. Barkan, national COPE director; Rep. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), and Frank King, president of the Ohio State AFL-CIO.

Much of the conference was devoted to a series of workshops designed to enhance the role of black unionists within their unions, the black community, and the political arena.

One workshop dealt with the relationship of black unionists to elected officials; a second concentrated on current political issues; and a third was designed to help black unionists play a more active role within the internal structure of political parties.

The major program of the Randolph Institute is a voter registration campaign in black communities conducted since 1968.

IUE Gets Grant For Job Training

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers will provide on-the-job training for 650 disadvantaged workers under a new one-year Labor Dept. contract.

The IUE will develop subcontracts among employers in 15 states with whom the union has collective bargaining agreements. The disadvantaged and underemployed persons will be trained for jobs in the electronics, electrical and allied manufacturing industries.

Wage scales for the trainees will range from $2.50 to $5.50 an hour. They also will receive full fringe benefits provided in IUE agreements with the employers.

Under four previous Labor Dept. training contracts, the IUE assisted 5,063 jobless and underemployed workers; 2,734 were placed in apprenticeships and 1,763 were upgraded in jobs.

Bar Association Challenged on Bid To Restrict Legal Services Plans

Union and government witnesses at Senate hearings sharply challenged an attempt by the American Bar Association to dictate the type of legal services plan that can be negotiated as a fringe benefit for workers and their families.

An ABA "rule" adopted earlier this year attempts to keep lawyers from participating in legal service plans that use a "closed panel" of lawyers who have contracted to provide professional services for plan members.

The bar association insists that all lawyers in a community should be eligible to collect fees for services to persons covered by a legal plan.

A Justice Dept. antitrust official, Deputy Assistant Attorney Gen. Bruce B. Wilson, told the Senate panel that the restriction may be in violation of antitrust laws and urged that state bar associations not adopt the ABA code.

Robert J. Connerton, general counsel of the Laborers, noted that Congress had specifically rejected the ABA position last year when it amended the Taft-Hartley Act to allow unions and management to negotiate for a jointly-administered legal-services plan. The final version of the bill left it up to the negotiators as to whether to use a closed panel or provide co-called "free-choice" of lawyers.

Connerton and the Laborers have pioneered in the development of prepaid group legal services programs, and he charged that the ABA action turned back the clock a quarter of a century.

Connerton and Stephen Schlossberg, general counsel for the Auto Workers, linked the bar association position to the battle the American Medical Association once waged to keep doctors out of prepaid group health programs.

In addition to the cumbersome restrictions the bar association is seeking to impose on "closed group" legal plans, Connerton noted the chilling effect of an "ethical" statement which reads:

"An attorney interested in maintaining the noble traditions of the profession and preserving the function of a lawyer as a trusted and independent advisor to individual members of society should carefully consider the risks involved before accepting employment by groups under plans which do not provide their members with a free choice of counsel."

Schlossberg, testifying on behalf of UAW President Leonard Woodcock, charged that "selfish pocketbook interests" in the bar association are responsible for the attack on group plans. He told the subcommittee headed by Sen. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.) that unions don't intend "to set up a new reactionary class of millionaires at the expense of the people they serve."

Food Stamp Amendment:

Senate Rejects Ban On Aid to Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

sidize strikers, why not subsidize employers?"

Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), opposing the Helms amendment, noted that no person is eligible for food stamps unless he has resources of less than $1,500 and no source of income above the poverty level.

Any employer who meets that needs test, he added, would be entitled to food stamps as well.

In other congressional developments:

• The House defeated a labor-supported but veto-threatened bill that would have rolled back crude oil prices and provided extended unemployment benefits for workers who lose their jobs as a result of fuel shortages or the ripple effects.

A similar bill was vetoed by President Nixon in early March and the House Rules Committee refused to clear the substitute bill for floor action under the normal procedure.

House Commerce Committee Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) sought to pass it under a suspension of the rules procedure requiring a two-thirds vote and allowing no amendments. It was rejected, 207-191, receiving less than majority support.

• A House-Senate conference committee will tackle differing versions of federal aid to education legislation.

The most controversial distinction is the House bill's flat ban on busing to achieve desegregation beyond the second closest school, and its reopening of long-decided court cases. By contrast, the Senate bill adopted the busing curb as a guideline but specified that it "was not intended to modify or diminish the authority of the courts" to enforce fully constitutional requirements.

On education matters, the Senate bill would authorize more federal funds for elementary and secondary education over a four-year period than the House version.

President Nixon intervened in the House-Senate conference with a warning that he may veto the legislation if the final version includes the less restrictive Senate language on busing.

• A compromise bill to shift the remaining programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity to permanent government departments was scheduled for House action. It would end the role of the OEO as the anti-poverty command post, but a largely independent Community Action Administration would be established in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

A letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller to all House members urged support for the legislation and opposition to weakening amendments. It represents the best compromise possible, Biemiller said, in view of the Administration's declared intent to veto any simple extension of the life of the OEO.



LABOR'S CONTINUED INVOLVEMENT in international affairs is explored during a three-day conference of government officials, educators and labor representatives, sponsored by the AFL-CIO Departments of Education and International Affairs. Increased participation of trade unionists in the development of foreign policy was termed essential to improving the U.S. position abroad.

Wider Role for Unions Held Vital In Shaping International Policy

"There is a definite need to expand the role of trade unionists in international decision-making," AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis said in opening remarks at the Labor and International Affairs Education Conference in the nation's capital.

The three-day conference drew some 75 labor leaders, educators and government officials from across the nation to examine anew labor's position in international affairs. It was the third such gathering since 1972.

AFL-CIO International Affairs Director Jay Lovestone and Vice President J. F. Otero of the Railway & Airline Clerks stressed the need for labor's continued involvement in international affairs.

"The development of a healthy trade-union movement in developing countries is the key to developing democracies," Lovestone declared.

Otero noted that "as labor's position abroad improves, both U.S. labor and democracy are strengthened."

The conference was sponsored by the AFL-CIO Departments of Education and International Affairs, the American Histadrut Cultural Exchange Institute, the Georgetown University International Labor Program and the University Labor Education Association.

Its purpose was to discuss contemporary international developments that affect the interests of American trade unionists; to review educational materials and resources on the subject, and to give educators a chance to meet policy makers, practitioners and scholars in the field.

One of the speakers, Prof. B. J. Widdick of the Columbia Graduate School of Business and a long-time critic of AFL-CIO policy overseas, charged that recent U.S. labor policy has resulted in a "high degree of isolation and a low degree of influence abroad." He called specifically for more dialogue with the eastern European bloc of "labor unionists."

Prof. Arnold Beichman of the University of Massachusetts defended the AFL-CIO against those who have charged the federation with being a "cold warrior."

"They charge labor with using the same old tactics against communism in the 1940s," he said. "Well, if they use the same old stuff it is because the Soviet Union in actuality hasn't changed."

Albert Shanker, president of the New York State Federation of Teachers and an AFL-CIO Vice President, noted "we have seen several other U.S. detentes with the Soviets. If you approach the situation in that light, seeing how previous detentes worked out, it is obvious that AFL-CIO policy has been realistic in its attitude toward the Communist-bloc countries."

Dale Good, special assistant to Sec. of State Henry Kissinger, outlined government labor policy in developing nations, citing the "years of cooperation" between the State Dept. and the AFL-CIO despite some important differences. Gen. Sec. Curtis Hogan of the International Federation of Petroleum & Chemical Workers discussed labor organizations in the Arab world.

Other speakers included the executive directors of the three AFL-CIO sponsored free labor institutes, William Doherty of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, Patrick O'Farrell of the African-American Labor Center, and Morris Paladino of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

Schweiker to Oppose Flaherty in Senate Race

Pittsburgh Mayor Peter Flaherty has won the Democratic Senate nomination in Pennsylvania to oppose incumbent Republican Richard S. Schweiker, who was renominated without opposition.

Democratic Gov. Milton Shapp also won renomination easily. Shapp and Schweiker were endorsed by Pennsylvania COPE.

Flaherty won the Senate nomination by about 30,000 votes over Herbert Denenberg, the state insurance commissioner who has received national attention for his aggressiveness on consumer rights. Two lesser candidates split about 100,000 votes in a turnout of only 1.1 million, about 30 percent of the eligible Democrats.

Pennsylvania also saw an incumbent House member fail to win nomination—a first in the nation for the early 1974 primaries.

Republican Rep. Lawrence G. Williams, seeking a fifth term in the Chester area of the Philadelphia suburbs, was beaten by Stephen J. McEwen, a district attorney who had won the GOP party organization's support after a bitter intra-party fight.

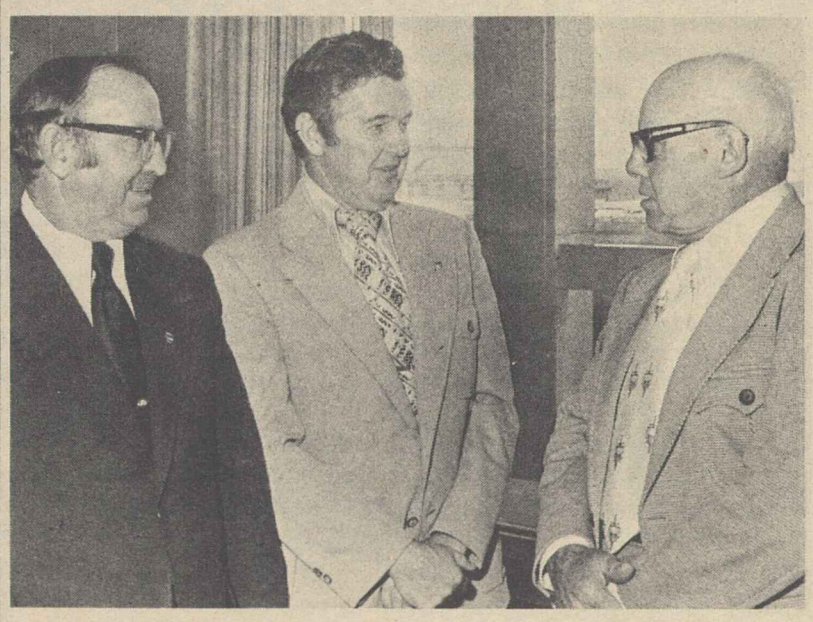
Williams was the first incumbent to lose among the 132 House seats that have been up so far. One incumbent senator, Democrat Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio, has also been defeated.

In Pennsylvania's other congressional districts, 14 Democrats and eight Republicans won renomination, with two GOP incumbents not seeking re-election.

The same pattern held in other mid-May primaries, in which West Virginia's four Democratic congressmen were renominated, all endorsed by the State AFL-CIO.

In Nebraska, Democratic Gov. James J. Exon won renomination as did two of the state's three incumbent Republican House members. But in the third race, where GOP Rep. Dave Martin did not seek re-election, the outcome was so close that Virginia Smith's apparent 100-vote victory was still not certified a week after election day, pending recounts and mail ballots in her race with Don S. Blank. The winner will oppose Democrat Wayne Ziebarth in November.

In New Jersey, Kenneth Gibson, the Negro mayor of Newark, won re-election to a second term. He won by 42,313 to 33,652 for Anthony Imperiale, a state senator.



NEW PRESIDENT of the Colorado Labor Council, William F. Smith, left, is congratulated by AFL-CIO President George Meany. Jay Dee Patrick, center, who stepped down as the AFL-CIO trustee following the special convention, is thanked for his stewardship. The temporary trusteeship was approved by the AFL-CIO's national convention last fall and lifted by Meany after a special state convention had been held and officers elected.

Advisory Panel Opposes Compulsory Arbitration

The National Commission for Industrial Peace, reporting on its activities over the past year, has recommended that its functions and programs be transferred to the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service "and be made part of the preventive mediation activities."

"We believe that the time has arrived for our functions to be turned over to one of the permanent government agencies or branches," Commission Chairman David L. Cole said in a report to President Nixon. "We are of the opinion that the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service is such an agency."

In a series of recommendations, the report urged that the federal government "refrain from imposing by any additional statutes compulsory arbitration or any other form of coercive action designed to determine the substance of wage and other contract provisions on labor and management engaged in negotiations, or to restrict the course which such parties may elect to follow."

The commission was created by a presidential executive order on Apr. 4, 1973, to explore ways labor and management might reconcile their differences through the collective bargaining process consistent with the public interest. Its 15 members include five each from labor, management and the public sector.

Labor members are AFL-CIO President George Meany, AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Paul Hall and I.W. Abel, Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons and Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock.

Cole said the commission's role has been largely of a "missionary or educational nature—to encourage the parties to open their minds to more rational and constructive approaches to the settlement of labor disputes than their customary reliance on economic strife."

Among other recommendations in Cole's report were:

• Giving FM&CS "all the financial and other support necessary to enlarge and elevate the standing of its professional and mediation staff" to develop and administer the programs transferred from the commission.

• An objective and comprehensive review of the Landrum-Griffin Act, particularly Title I, the so-called Bill of Rights of Members of Labor Organizations. Cole noted that some of the labor members of the commission had expressed the view that Title I has served as a hindrance to responsible labor leadership.

To Restore Economic Health

THE ECONOMY'S COMPLEX MESS has festered so long that no one-shot device or simple remedy can provide a workable solution. Immediate government measures are needed to begin to restore public confidence and economic health, therefore:

1. We urge the Congress to appropriate the funds needed for a large-scale public service employment program. Substantial federal grants to the states and local governments are required to create jobs for the unemployed and provide unmet public services.

2. We call on the Congress to enact long-needed legislation to improve the unemployment insurance system, through adequate federal standards, and to adopt a program of special unemployment insurance payments for those workers who are the victims of long-term joblessness.

3. We urge the Congress to enact a special program of federal grants to states, local governments and state agencies to accelerate short-term public works construction and repairs in areas of high unemployment.

4. We call on the Administration to substantially increase government expenditures for middle- and low-income housing—to help restore the health of the home-building industry and meet the critical need for adequate housing.

5. We once again urge the Congress to review and revise the policies and structure of the entire Federal Reserve System in order to make it responsive to the needs of all Americans, rather than merely the money lenders.

The Federal Reserve's present policies are a dire threat to the well-being of the American people and must be reversed. A sufficient expansion of money and credit, at much lower interest rates, is needed to encourage the expansion of economic activities and job opportunities.

6. We call on the Congress to direct the Federal Reserve System to allocate a significant portion of available bank credit, at reasonable interest rates, for housing and community facilities and to curb the flow of credit for such activities as conglomerate takeovers, land speculation, gambling casinos and foreign subsidiaries. We also urge the Congress to require pension funds and trust accounts of banks to invest a portion of these moneys in low- and moderate-income housing.

7. We reiterate our call for tax justice to establish a fair and equitable means of raising the required volume of federal revenue. Elimination of major loopholes in the federal tax structure and adoption of an excess profits tax can raise as much as $30 billion of additional revenue.

8. We urge the Congress to enact government controls on exports of agricultural and crude materials, in short domestic supply, to be maintained until inflationary shortages are ended and pressures on the prices of such products subside. The federal tax subsidy for export companies should be repealed.

9. We urge the Senate to reject the Administration-supported trade bill, which is worse than no bill at all. We call on the Congress to adopt a comprehensive government policy to halt the deterioration of America's position in the world economy—to stop the export of American jobs and undermining of the nation's industrial base.

—From a statement on "The National Economy" adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council May 9, 1974.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner *
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

* *Deceased*

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, May 25, 1974 No. 21

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC

'That's Disgraceful!'



A Word Edgewise:

'Fairness Doctrine' for Press Raised by Campaign Study

By John P. Roche

"THE POLITICAL STAND of this country's newspapers may be among the most underestimated forces in campaign politics." Come, come, may be your reaction. Indeed, you may suspect that this is excerpted from a keynote address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors by a politician engaged in rainmaking.

Not so; it is taken from a careful statistical study of the relationship of newspaper opinion and electoral behavior prepared by John Robinson of the widely respected Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.

Robinson even goes so far as to suggest that adverse editorials in the nation's papers may have cost Vice President Hubert Humphrey the 1968 presidential election. Using extraordinarily sophisticated statistical techniques, which exclude other variables such as age, education, race, income and city size, Robinson indicates that newspaper endorsements hardly affected committed Democrats or Republicans, but "the political stance of the newspapers read by independents was associated with a substantial difference in their presidential votes. . . . The pro-Nixon newspapers seem to have swayed about 3 percent of the total vote toward Nixon."

In 1972, even with the Nixon landslide, Robinson has been able to single out meaningful differences. While Republicans were unaffected, independents exposed to papers endorsing McGovern were 50 percent more likely to vote for the senator than independents addicted to pro-Nixon journals. Behavior among Democrats showed a similar divergence between those who read pro-McGovern organs and those who read papers endorsing Nixon. Seventy-one percent of the Democrats in the former category voted for the senator; 54 percent of those in the latter group cast their ballots for the President.

Note that Robinson does not argue that newspaper attitudes determine the election outcome (except in a rare three-way race such as 1968). If they did, we would never have a Democratic President. Eighty percent of the nation's papers supported Nixon in 1968, and 90 percent in 1972. (With this kind of press support, one wonders why the President felt constantly harassed by journalists.)

However, one of the most striking long-range developments in American politics is the rise of the independent voter. Independents, for instance, constitute 38 percent of registered voters in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Since Robinson's data show that independents are the most susceptible to newspaper opinion, one can anticipate increasing journalistic clout, particularly since he further indicates that it is in close elections that independents are most influenced.

AT THIS POINT, somebody is bound to ask: "What about TV?" Well, here again, Robinson turns up with a distinctive and fascinating hypothesis, namely that "the public ranked television as its most important source of campaign news, but they were more often persuaded by newspapers."

On this score, I have my doubts. The problem with television is that overtly the networks make no endorsements, but the way they handle "news" has a considerable subliminal impact on the viewer.

Here I part company completely with the conservatives who accuse the networks of a "liberal" bias. The handling of the 1968 Chicago convention, the constant and excessive coverage of violence, disruption and the witless antics of the "counter-culture," led a significant number of Americans to vote for Nixon as the man who would end all that noise. Although the networks were not in the conservative bag, they were doing for nothing what they should have been paid for.

But this is beside the point. What the Robinson study should do is generate a good deal of thought on some sort of "fairness doctrine" in the press. Robinson states that "the newspaper endorsement is perceived as a nonpartisan message which appears to cut through the confusing arguments of the campaign and reduce them to a single conclusion."

Surely no one will propose that editors become "nonpartisan"—that would be deadly—but perhaps considerable meditation should go into the way endorsements are handled. Reducing complicated issues "to a single conclusion" should not be a whimsical act.

U.S. Correspondent:

Moscow Amazed, Bewildered By the Only Striker in Town

The following article, "The Only Striker In Moscow" *by Robert G. Kaiser, appeared in the May 2, 1974 issue of the Washington Post. Kaiser is the Post's Moscow correspondent.*

MOSCOW—For 17 days this month, the Moscow correspondent of the Washington Post was probably the only legal striker living in this country of 250 million souls. It was a revealing experience.

"On strike? Seriously? Not working at all? Not being paid? I never met a real striker before . . ." That conversation, in different forms, was repeated with numerous Russians during the 17 days. Senior officials and dissident intellectuals shared a similar degree of disbelief.

"You mean the workers of the Washington Post are on strike?" One Soviet colleague asked incredulously. Yes, a group of the workers—specifically, the working journalists. "But—including the foreign correspondents?" Yes, all the working journalists. Like many conversations here about the strike, this one ended in nervous giggles.

In the Soviet Union—the workers' and peasants' state—strikes are impossible. "We have nothing to strike for," a Soviet trade union official in Volgograd once explained. "We won everything we wanted in October 1917"—in the Bolshevik Revolution.

Officially, there is no "exploitation of man by man" in the Soviet Union, since the state owns what Karl Marx called the means of production. Therefore, officially, there is no basis for a strike.

In fact, V. I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, decided soon after the revolution that trade unions should be made appendages of the Communist Party without any autonomy. Leon Trotsky, Nikolai Bukharin and other early Communist leaders favored independence for the unions, but Lenin's view prevailed.

"What are you striking for?" Russians repeatedly asked. Money. "How much?" This led to a complicated discussion: experienced journalists received $400 under the old contract and hoped for $500 in the new contract, plus a cost-of-living escalator, plus better pensions and a few other benefits. Lesser paid members in the union hoped for similar improvements in their pay and benefits.

"Four hundred dollars a month?" No, a week. "Oh, a week."

The sum is staggering by Soviet standards. An average Soviet industrial worker makes about 135 rubles a month. Officially this is said to equal $178, but it doesn't; 135 rubles is, for example, the cost of a sturdy woman's overcoat with a fur collar. An experienced journalist on Pravda, the leading Soviet newspaper, makes 350-450 rubles a month.

Yet many Soviet citizens are convinced that they live better than residents of the capitalist countries. An old lady on a Moscow park bench heard from an American woman that her husband was on strike, and observed that this was perfectly understandable—the husband was exploited and needed more money to live.

Another lady in the park observed that "we don't have strikes for the time being."

By western standards, Soviet workers stoically accept an unfair distribution of the nation's wealth. One set of statistics makes the point.

In the current five year plan, which ends in 1975, these percentage increases are projected:

- Industrial profits (which revert to the state): 90.4 percent.
- Labor productivity: 38.8 percent.
- Real income to the population (including welfare benefits): 30.8 percent.
- Monthly industrial wages: 22.4 percent.

Official Soviet journals have reported that the cost of labor in Soviet industry has fallen from about one-third of total costs before World War II to less than one-sixth of total costs today.

Similar statistics for any Western economy would show precisely the opposite trend. In many western industries, labor represents more than half of total costs.

Many assume that the Russian worker simply will not protest his situation—out of docility, enthusiasm for the status quo, or whatever. There is support for this view in recent Soviet history, which includes no known examples of a real workers' protest. Workers in East Germany and Poland have been more volatile and demonstrative.

But studies published in official Soviet journals confirm the existence of dissatisfaction among workers. An article in Izvestia, the government newspaper, reported that in the big locomotive factory in Voroshilovgrad dissatisfaction with wages was growing. Five years ago, Izvestia revealed, 54 percent of the factory's workers were dissatisfied with their pay. Last year two-thirds expressed dissatisfaction.

Dissatisfaction among journalists at the Washington Post was probably about that high earlier this month—resulting in a 17-day strike by the Newspaper Guild. There have been no reports of a strike at the locomotive factory in Voroshilovgrad, however.

Over Compromise Measures:

Health Security Bill Still Rated Best Remedy for Nation's Need

NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY is still the only measure before Congress that meets the test of quality health care as a right for all Americans, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman declared.

Both the recently introduced Mills-Kennedy compromise measure and the Nixon plan leave gaps in coverage and pose financial barriers that would block large groups of Americans from getting the health care that they need, Seidman declared. Just calling a program "national health insurance" won't guarantee that all Americans will get the health care they need when they need it, he said.

"We would prefer no legislation to legislation which would be clearly inadequate," Seidman said on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Seidman scored the "very demeaning means tests" that poor people would have to meet to qualify for reduction of the deductibles and co-payments set out in the Mills-Kennedy bill. He stressed that since poor people might not be able to afford those co-payments, this bill clearly does not make health care a right. He pointed out that the Mills-Kennedy bill would also deny coverage to newly employed part-time workers and their dependents, as well as most divorced women who have never worked.

Seidman said the Nixon health insurance plan "is even worse . . . than the Mills-Kennedy bill." He pointed out that while the Nixon plan would cover all employers, employes would have to opt for protection, and in order to get it, pay one-third of the premium cost "plus deductibles and co-insurance which are even more onerous than those in the Mills-Kennedy bill." He said the Nixon plan relies entirely on the private insurance companies, pointing out that "they have been notoriously uninterested in controlling costs and promoting efficiency and quality in the health care system."

Seidman said that with the Nixon impeachment proceedings adding to an already-heavy agenda, chances for enactment of national health insurance legislation in this Congress are slim.

Reporters questioning Seidman on the AFL-CIO public affairs program were Judith Randal of the Washington Star-News and Donald Finley of United Press International. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

EARLY IN MAY an administrative law judge of the National Labor Relations Board handed down a decision finding a San Angelo, Tex., company guilty of unfair labor practices in interfering with the right of its employes to join a union.

The case was pretty much routine: the company was found guilty of coercively questioning its employes about union activities, threatening them with the loss of benefits or discharge for union activities, discouraging workers from joining a union and firing a worker for union solicitation on company time when in fact his union solicitation was perfectly legal.

The company was directed to cease all these activities and to re-employ the fired worker with back pay and interest.

On the face of it, there was nothing out of the ordinary in the case nor in the administrative law judge's findings. Such decisions are handed down daily.

What made the decision out of the ordinary, however, was that it was directed against Mitsubishi Aircraft International, a Japanese-owned firm which is part of the multinational complexes that have developed in all parts of the world—notably by American corporations abroad—but which are now beginning more and more to produce foreign corporate investment in the United States.

Organized labor in the United States and, for that matter, in the International Labor Organization, has been deeply concerned with labor standards and labor policy pursued by these multinationals abroad. The spread of foreign capital in the United States, of course, has brought these matters home to American unions and their members.

Mitsubishi Aircraft is a division of the giant Mitsubishi multinational conglomerate which is about to set up a heavy industry plant in Lubbock, Tex. The aircraft division is run by "Mike" Kuroiwa, a former Japanese submarine commander, and has had as many as 52 Japanese on its payroll of about 400 employes.

It is engaged in the production, assembly and maintenance of Japanese-designed aircraft, and uses as much as 95 percent Japanese-made parts in its assembly operations.

In 1972, the Machinists lost a representation election in an attempt to organize the plant, which was acquired by Mitsubishi two years earlier. The IAM is making another attempt to organize the plant, but has run into a stone wall of management opposition. That opposition is evident from the charges made by the union and the findings made by the NLRB administrative law judge.

FROM ALL THE EVIDENCE it appeared that most of the actions by the company had been carried out by American supervisors with the exception of the Kuroiwa warning of 1972.

Nevertheless, the decision placed responsibility squarely on the Mitsubishi company itself as having engaged in serious anti-union policies and activities.

What is of deep concern to organized labor is whether the Mitsubishi Corp. as a whole, or other foreign investors who are beginning to set up business in the United States, are going to obey American labor law or not. Nobody is asking them to take labor unions into their bosoms in the Japanese spirit of company paternalism, but American law is clear: American workers have a right to form or join labor unions of their own choosing without company anti-union coercion and unfair labor practices.

Foreign corporations would be well advised to shy away from the anti-union and illegal practices of so many of their fellow employers in the United States, notably in such areas as the South and the Southwest. The Mitsubishi plant in San Angelo, Tex., obviously hasn't.



QUALITY HEALTH CARE as a matter of right for every American is the key test for any national health insurance plan to gain labor's endorsement, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, declared on Labor News Conference in reaffirming the federation's support for the National Health Security bill. He was questioned by Judith Randal of the Washington Star-News and Donald Finley of United Press International. The program is broadcast Tuesdays over Mutual radio.

House Rollcall on Voter Registration

A labor-supported postcard voter registration bill passed the Senate and received House committee approval. It would have made it easier for workers to register. But on May 8, the House voted 204-197 not to consider the bill.

On labor's scorecard, right votes (R) were cast by the 177 Democrats and 20 Republicans who voted to bring up the voter registration bill. Voting wrong (W) were 160 Republicans and 44 Democrats. Numerals show districts. Other symbols: AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) W
5. Jones (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) PW

ALASKA
AL Young (R) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W
4. Conlan (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) A
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Vacancy
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Stark (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Ryan (D) R
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Lagomarsino (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) A
17. McCloskey (R) R
18. Mathias (R) A
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Moorhead (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) W
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Anderson (D) R
36. Ketchum (R) W
37. Burke (D) R
38. Brown (D) R
39. Hinshaw (R) W
40. Wilson, Bob (R) W
41. Van Deerlin (D) R
42. Burgener (R) W
43. Veysey (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) W
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Sarasin (R) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Gunter (D) R
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Haley (D) PW
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) W
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) PW
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) R
7. Davis (D) R
8. Stuckey (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Hanrahan (R) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collier (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Young (R) W
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Arends (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Gray (D) A

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Hudnut (R) W

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Scherle (R) W
6. Mayne (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) PR
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) W
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) PW
7. Breaux (D) W
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Cohen (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Sarbanes (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Donohue (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Cronin (R) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Esch (R) R
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. VanderVeen (D) R
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (D) R
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) PR
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R
18. Huber (R) W
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) R
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) A

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) A
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) R
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Towell (R) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) A
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Maraziti (R) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) A
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Roncallo (R) PW
4. Lent (R) R
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) W
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) PR
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) PR
15. Carey (D) A
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) W
24. Reid (D) R
25. Fish (R) W
26. Gilman (R) W
27. Robison (R) W
28. Stratton (D) R
29. King (R) W
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) W
34. Horton (R) W
35. Conable (R) W
36. Smith (R) W
37. Dulski (D) R
38. Kemp (R) R
39. Hastings (R) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Andrews (D) A
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Rose (D) R
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) R

OHIO
1. Luken (D) R
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) A
7. Brown (R) W
8. Powell (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) PR
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) A
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. McSpadden (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) W
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) PR
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Ware (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) PW
8. Biester (R) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) W
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) PR
23. Johnson (R) PW
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) A
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. Young (R) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) R
8. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) A
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Steelman (R) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) A
11. Poage (D) A
12. Wright (D) R
13. Price (R) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Owens (D) R

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Parris (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) A
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) A
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Froehlich (R) W
9. Davis (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Morris Succeeds MacDonald:

CLC Elects New Leadership, Outlines Rules on Autonomy

(Continued from Page 1)

maining three top offices.

The secretary-treasurership being vacated by William Dodge went to Donald Montgomery, a Steelworker who ran without the endorsement of his international union. Montgomery, head of the Metro Toronto Labor Council, defeated Neil Reimer, Canadian director of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, on the second ballot.

Incumbent Executive Vice President Jean Beaudry lost his re-election bid as Shirley Carr, president of the Ontario Council of the Canadian Union of Public Employes, and Julien Major, Paperworkers' representative in Quebec, were victorious. Mrs. Carr gained 1,781 votes and Major 1,479 as Beaudry trailed with 873.

Besides the four top officers, the delegates also elected six general vice presidents and 10 vice presidents at-large.

On the issue of greater autonomy for Canadian sections of international unions, the convention approved a middle-course report of a special commission adding two new guidelines to the three adopted in 1970 and giving the Executive Council authority to enforce the standards.

Except for some building trades unions which argued that the standards went too far, delegates representing international unions voted for the new rules. The reform group also by-and-large supported the program, while contending that it did not go far enough.

As they now stand, the CLC standards for international unions call for:

- Election of Canadian officers by Canadians.
- Policies to deal with Canadian national affairs to be determined by the elected Canadian officers or members.
- Authority for elected Canadian representatives to speak for the union in Canada.
- Separate affiliation of Canadian sections of unions affiliated with international trade secretariats to insure a Canadian presence and voice at the international industry level.
- Action by the union to ensure that Canadian members will not be prevented by constitutional requirements from participating in the social, cultural, economic and political life of Canada.

The enforcement authority granted the Executive Council empowers it to suspend by a two-thirds vote any international union that does not "take effective steps to comply" with the standards. If a suspension occurs, the council was directed to "take whatever steps are necessary to maintain the membership of the suspended affiliate in good standing with the Congress."

Morris, at his first news conference as CLC president, made it clear that no "hot-headed" enforcement is intended. He was chairman of the commission that drafted the standards and enforcement provisions.

The findings of a survey taken after adoption in 1970 of the first three standards was released to the delegates. It showed that 42 of the 77 internationals that returned the questionnaires already were in compliance with the guidelines and that only six did not comply with any of the three standards, while 13 others failed to reply.

The nearly 2,600 delegates also responded to an appeal from representatives of the Quebec Federation of Labor and overrode leadership recommendations relating to Quebec. They approved special status for the QFL based on problems of language and the presence in the province of a strong rival labor center — the Canadian National Trade Union.

This means that the Quebec central body will have jurisdiction over the CLC's education program and funds in the province as well as over local labor councils and servicing staff there. An equalization formula is to be negotiated to return to the QFL a share of the per capita dues of Quebec CLC members.

In other actions affecting internal affairs, the delegates:

- Approved an increase in monthly per capita payments to the CLC from the present 15 cents to 20 cents, with two cents of the total continuing to be earmarked for white collar organizing efforts.
- Voted to compromise on the stormy issue of granting direct charters to provincial government employe unions by referring the matter to the incoming executive council. The Canadian Union of Public Employes had attacked the practice on the ground that the provincial associations lacked militancy.
- Endorsed the candidates of the New Democratic Party in the July 8 Canadian federal elections and called on all affiliates to rally "the fullest possible support" for the DNP.

AFL-CIO Vice President C. L. Dennis, speaking as the federation's fraternal delegate to the convention, stressed the strong ties of brotherhood and solidarity that link the labor movements of the two countries, resulting in "a stronger union on both sides of the border with greater wallop at the collective bargaining table and with a stronger political voice. . . ."

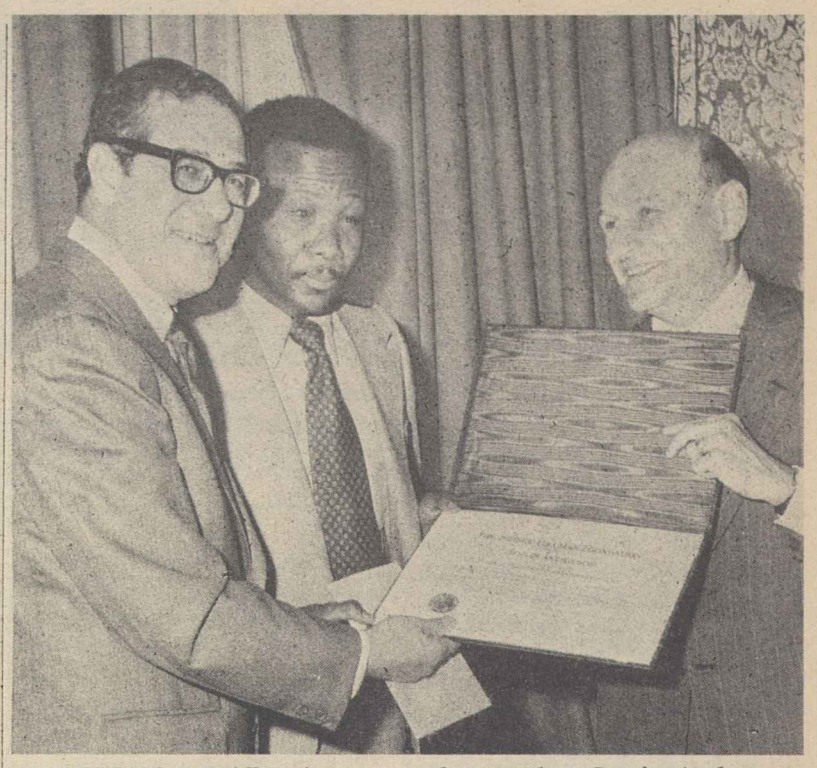
On the question of trade between Canada and the United States, Dennis noted that government statistics show the United States enjoyed a trade surplus in its dealings with Canada in 1963. But by 1973, this had shifted to a trade deficit of $2.3 billion.

He charged, however, that government statistics conceal the trade practices of multinational firms that operate in both countries and stressed the need for both U.S. and Canadian labor to determine "the true picture upon which we can base better mutual understanding."

After hearing an appeal from Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez, the convention gave expression to its support for the boycott of California table grapes and iceberg lettuce by contributing more than $3,500 in a floor collection for the UFW strikers.

David Lewis, federal leader of the NDP, drew a roaring ovation when he rejected out of hand a Conservative Party scheme for a 90-day wage-price freeze, which he called unworkable.

What the Conservatives really want, Lewis charged, is the wage-freeze aspect of the proposal. He cited a remark by Arnold Weber, former director of the U.S. Cost of Living Council, that the whole idea of the Nixon Administration's freeze "was to zap labor — and we did."



HILLMAN AWARD is presented to author Jervis Anderson, center, for his book, A. Philip Randolph: A Biographical Portrait. Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley, left, and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman congratulate Anderson, one of seven Hillman Award recipients honored by the ACWA.

Hillman Awards Honor Writing Achievements

New York—The author of a biography of union and civil rights leader A. Philip Randolph is one of seven recipients of the Sidney Hillman Foundation Awards for outstanding achievement in mass communications during 1973.

The awards are presented annually as a memorial to Hillman, the first president of the Clothing Workers.

Author Jervis Anderson was honored for his book, A. Philip Randolph: A Biographical Portrait, which explores the life of the AFL-CIO Vice President and pioneer leader of the Sleeping Car Porters.

Other winners are Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., historian and writer; Richard Strout, reporter and columnist; Paul Brodeur, magazine writer; Donald Barlett and James B. Steele, investigative reporters, and Paul Altmeyer, television writer and producer.

A special award was also voted by the Hillman Foundation officers to Soviet author Aleksandr Solszhenitsyn, who was expelled from the USSR for his outspoken criticism of repression.

Schlesinger was cited for his book, The Imperial Presidency, an in-depth study of the uses and abuses of presidential power.

Strout, a reporter for the Christian Science Monitor, was honored for his column, TRB from Washington, which he has written for New Republic magazine since 1943.

Brodeur, a staff writer for New Yorker magazine, was cited for his five-part series on occupational safety and health hazards, industry indifference and inadequate worker protection.

Barlett and Steele, reporters with the Philadelphia Inquirer, won the Hillman award for two series of articles. One investigated the practices of big oil companies in the energy crisis to drive up profits and drive out independent competition. The other was on the inadequacies of the judicial system in Philadelphia as it affects the poor and the minorities. Steele was formerly with the Laborers and served as a vice president of the International Labor Press Association.

Altmeyer's award was for his work as producer, reporter and writer in a Westinghouse television documentary on government infringement of civil rights.

The Hillman awards, including checks for $500 to each recipient, were presented at a luncheon by ACWA President Murray H. Finley, who also is the president of the foundation.

Judges in the competition were Alan Barth, retired editorial writer for the Washington Post; Edward P. Morgan, director of the Public Broadcasting Laboratory, and Harrison E. Salisbury, former associate editor of the New York Times.

C-O-L Protection Key To Graphic Arts Pacts

Members of the Graphic Arts Union have wrapped up bargaining in major segments of the lithographic industry in Canada and the United States, ratifying new contracts keyed to strong cost-of-living protections.

In the United States, agreements were negotiated in Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Rochester, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Seattle and San Francisco.

Except for San Francisco, the two-year settlements were similar in content. The agreements contain wage increases, cost-of-living provisions, health and welfare benefit improvements, shift-differential increases, and bereavement and jury pay. The San Francisco pact is a 14-month agreement, and differs in its terms.

In Canada, the new two-year agreement is with the Council of Printing Industries, and covers lithographers in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, London and Hamilton. Ratification came after an original proposal was turned down by members.

The U.S. contracts generally provide for a continuation of a cost-of-living escalator clause negotiated in 1971, a wage increase of 3.5 percent in the first year and a $10 across-the-board increase in the second year. The C-O-L clause calls for a four-cent hourly wage adjustment for every point rise in the consumer price index.

All C-O-L adjustments made under the 1971 contract are frozen into the wage scale as of last May 1. In Chicago, members received 72 cents an hour in such adjustments; in Rochester, 76 cents; in Cincinnati, 72 cents; in Seattle, 68 cents; in Milwaukee, 64 cents; in Minneapolis-St. Paul, 76 cents, and in Kansas City, $22.40 a week.

GAIU President Kenneth J. Brown credited the C-O-L clause in the basic union agreement as the key to the successful negotiations this year.

"Without the protections afforded our members and their families against the fantastic increases in prices in recent months," Brown said, "successful negotiation of these agreements would have been far more difficult than it proved to be."

The citywide agreement in Chicago was reached 30 days in advance of the May 1 expiration of the old contract. A one-week strike in San Francisco preceded settlement there. The latter agreement provided an 8 percent across-the-board increase, retroactive to last Mar. 2; health and welfare improvements and contract-clause language improvement.

The Canadian settlement raised wages by 10 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, provides for another 10 percent increase on Jan. 1, 1975, and a 15-cent hourly increase on July 1, 1975. The pact also contains improvements in pension, health and welfare, unemployment and other benefits.

U.S. Stand Condemned As Encouraging Terror

The United States, by its actions in the United Nations, must share in the guilt for the wounding and killing of scores of children at the Israeli border town of Maalot, AFL-CIO President George Meany charged.

In a statement on the massacre, Meany recalled that the AFL-CIO Executive Council on May 9 stressed "its deep disappointment and disgust with the vote of the U.S. government representative in the UN on Apr. 25, condemning Israel for a retaliatory act on bases of terrorists who perpetrated the massacre, mostly of children and women, in the workers' suburb of Kiryat Shamone."

The Executive Council's statement warned the Kiryat Shamone tragedy would "encourage the worst crimes against humanity," Meany noted.

"The massacre at Maalot was, in no small measure, an inevitable dividend of the U.S. vote cast at the Security Council under the phony flag of detente," Meany declared.

Federal Minimums Pressed:

Delay in Standards On Injury Pay Hit

Union witnesses and Senate sponsors of a labor-backed bill agreed that Congress should not wait another two years to establish federal minimum standards for state workmen's compensation laws.

In the midst of Senate hearings, President Nixon and Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan announced that an inter-agency "task force" would work with the states over the next two years to improve workmen's compensation.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, after completing his prepared testimony in support of federal standards for benefits and coverage, urged that the task force not be used as an excuse for further delay.

The federal standards bill introduced by Senators Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) is largely based on the 1972 report of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws, Biemiller noted. And as far back as the Eisenhower Administration, he said, both the Labor Dept. and the Council of State Governments had turned out "very good" studies.

In fact, Biemiller said, "this subject has been studied to death."

Williams, who is chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, agreed that "we can ill-afford another two-year wait as envisioned by the Administration."

Javits said consideration of the federal standards bill should continue so that Congress can act promptly if the states "do not move expeditiously." He said nothing in a research program announced by the Administration warrants delay in enactment of the legislation.

Other union witnesses stressed the inequality of state compensation laws for job-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths.

● Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., cited the difference among states in benefit levels. A worker who loses his arm in an on-the-job accident could collect $35,000 in Hawaii but only $6,800 in Wyoming, he pointed out. Complete loss of hearing pays $8,000 in Nebraska, but $33,000 in Arizona.

Much of the added cost to employers of improved benefit standards, Clayman suggested, could be avoided by the savings from establishing an exclusive state fund to replace private insurance companies.

● Dan Mundy, legislative director of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades, said construction unions have a big stake in federal standards because their members have one of the nation's highest rate of disabling injuries. While construction workers account for only 4.4 percent of the total workforce, he noted, they have more than 19 percent of all work-related deaths.

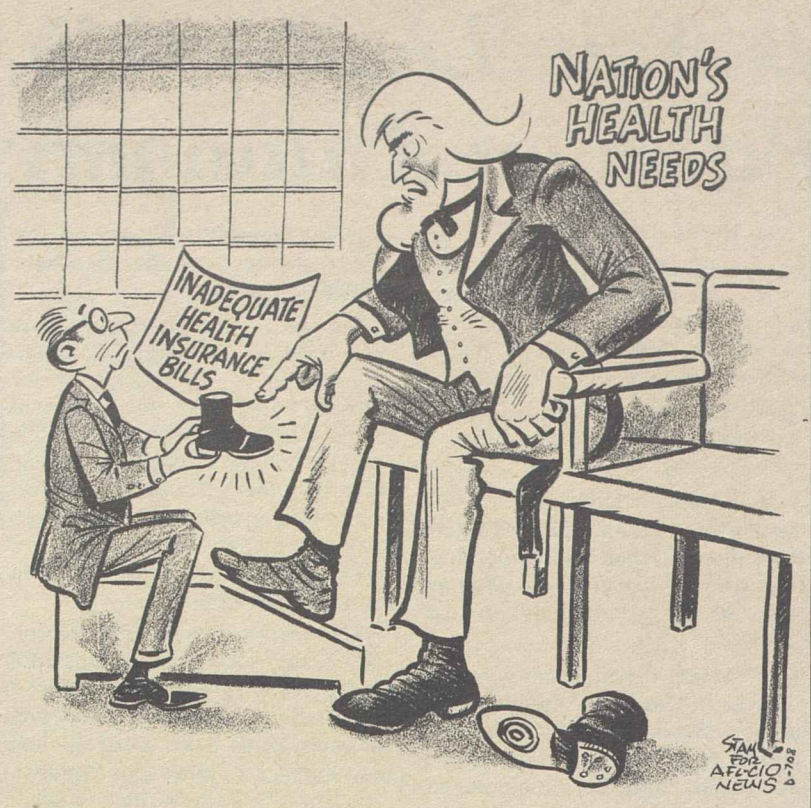
He noted that few members of building trades unions are able to receive two-thirds of lost wages during job-related disability because of the low minimums set by various states, often in terms of average weekly wages in the state.

As an example, he noted that a journeyman plumber in Atlanta would receive less than 20 percent of his weekly wage during disability because of the state's ceiling on benefits.

● Leonard Woodcock, president of the Auto Workers, noted that in 20 states the maximum weekly benefit for a disabled worker with three dependents is less than the federal poverty level.

Woodcock noted, too, that a large portion of American workers are employed by national corporations that operate across state lines. The levels of compensation for injuries and occupational illness, he suggested, "should be a matter of workers' rights . . . not a matter of states' rights."

'That Will Never Fit!'



Congress Urged to Shun Token Health Care Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

promise on the issue. Biemiller said there is "room for give-and-take" in shaping the legislation but not for the abandonment of essential principles.

He urged that Congress "not rush into compromises we all will later regret."

It would be better, Biemiller said, that health insurance be a major issue in the fall elections. "The 94th Congress can then take up national health insurance as its number one priority. The goal can then be the best legislation and not just a 'compromise' that can get by the President's veto."

Biemiller listed the essential principles for legislation labor would support as a bill that would:

● Provide quality health care as a matter of right, without heavy deductibles or income tests.

● Cover all persons with a single standard of benefits.

● Provide financing through social insurance and public funds, not through private insurance firms.

● Establish effective cost and quality controls, basic reform of the health care delivery system, and strong consumer representation at all levels of the program.

Woodcock told the Senate panel that the Nixon Administration bill, the "catastrophic" insurance bill sponsored by Senators Russell B. Long (D-La.) and Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), and the "compromise" plan of Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) share common faults.

They would "continue to employ private insurers to spend public funds," he said. And all impose "demeaning means tests."

President Nixon, meanwhile, requisitioned nationwide radio time to call for approval by Congress of the Administration's health insurance plan.

It's the only one before Congress, Nixon asserted, that would provide needed health coverage "without severely damaging the effective private health insurance industry that has helped to make this generation of Americans the healthiest, best cared for in our history."

Kennedy, allocated radio time to reply to Nixon, said Congress and the President can work together in a "spirit of compromise and progress" on health insurance legislation. He said, however, that the bill he and Mills have introduced should form the basis for the final version.

Buying Power Of Paycheck Skids 5.6%

(Continued from Page 1)

have risen at the seasonally adjusted rate of 12.1 percent.

Grocery-store foods last month declined seven-tenths of 1 percent. Meats, poultry and fish continued to drop in price; fresh fruits and vegetables also declined. Prices were up, however, for most other foods, including processed fruits and vegetables, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and sugar and sugar-based products.

The index for food away from home—restaurant meals and snacks—increased by 1 percent in April, following a rise of nine-tenths of 1 percent in the previous month.

Prices for nonfood commodities went up by 1.1 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis, the fourth consecutive month of rapid rise in this category.

Over a fourth of the rise was due to sharply higher prices for used cars. Used car prices had declined steadily from July of last year through March. In April, they increased 8.3 percent over the month.

Clothing prices climbed eight-tenths of 1 percent, more than they usually do in April. The cost of fuel oil and coal rose 3 percent, after declining slightly in March. New car prices increased seven-tenths of 1 percent, instead of declining as they usually do in April.

Gasoline and motor oil prices continued to rise, although the monthly increase, 2.2 percent, was the smallest since these prices began their rapid ascent last October. In April, the U.S. average price for regular-grade gasoline was 53.7 cents a gallon, while the average price for premium grade was 57.3 cents a gallon, BLS said.

The cost of consumer services rose six-tenths of 1 percent in April, due largely to higher charges for rents, medical care, dry cleaning, auto repairs and auto insurance.

The CPI now stands at 144, compared to a 1967 base of 100. This means that a typical range of consumer goods and services that cost $10 in 1967 has increased in price to $14.40 today.

BLS Abandons Plan To Scrap Price Index

(Continued from Page 1)

months ago, AFL-CIO President George Meany issued a strong protest. The BLS plan would have incorporated into the CPI purchases of high-income executives and professionals as well as unemployed and retired persons.

Meany said the proposal "would undermine the present intent and uses of the CPI," and "could have serious adverse effects on union negotiating and on cost-of-living escalators."

AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger also noted that elimination of the city-worker CPI in favor of an "all-consumer" index would destroy its usefulness to workers without aiding the newly added groups.

The federation said it had no objection to the creation of a new, separate CPI but, as Meany noted in a letter to Labor Sec. Peter Brennan, the present index, "firmly grounded in the needs of low- and middle-income workers," must be continued.

Production of two indexes rather than one will increase the cost of the CPI program, Shiskin pointed out. He said the Labor Dept. would seek additional appropriations for this purpose from Congress.

Traditionally, BLS revises the CPI about every 10 years to take into account changes in consumer buying habits. The revised indexes will include:

● A new market basket based on a survey of consumer expenditures for commodities and services.

● New weights reflecting how much people spend for food, fuel, medical care and other products.

● A new sample of stores where people buy, reflecting shifts in retail purchases such as from central cities to suburbs.

5-25-74

Support Given Bill Requiring Audit of 'Fed'

The Federal Reserve System should be subject to the same scrutiny as other agencies established by Congress, AFL-CIO President George Meany said in a letter to House members.

Meany urged support for a bill requiring audits of the Federal Reserve by the General Accounting Office, the fiscal watchdog of Congress.

"GAO audits will make the Federal Reserve accountable for its actions to the Congress and the people by subjecting the Fed's operations to the same thorough examination and incisive analysis it gives other government agencies and government-initiated ventures," Meany wrote.

Police Attacks Held Illegal in Texas Strike

The Supreme Court backed up the findings of a panel of lower court judges that state and county police in Texas had used brutal and unconstitutional tactics to break up a Farm Workers organizing drive seven years ago.

Despite the time lag, the Supreme Court said in a 5-3 decision, the injunction issued against the Texas Rangers and the Starr County sheriff's office remains valid and is not "moot" even though the organizing effort has ceased.

The court said the organizing drive was abandoned as a result of the harassment the court action is designed to prevent. It isn't necessary, the Supreme Court said, that union supporters "continue to subject themselves to physical violence and unlawful restrictions upon their liberties" in order to keep the issue alive in the courts.

At the same time, the Supreme Court asked the district court to reconsider its finding that five state laws used to break up the organizing drive and strike were unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court noted that three of the laws have since been substantially rewritten and that no prosecutions are currently pending under the old laws. It sent the constitutionality issue back to the district court.

The high court decision, written by Justice William O. Douglas, noted there was no dispute as to the facts of the unlawful attacks on the union and its supporters.

In one case, the Rangers, the "elite" police force of the state, arrested a union member on a flimsy charge after breaking into a house.

The victim, the court noted, "was hospitalized four days with a brain concussion, and x-rays revealed that he had been struck so hard on the back that his spine was curved out of shape."

In another episode, a picket and a minister supporting the Farm Workers were held by Rangers alongside a passing train "so that their faces were only inches from the train."

The AFL-CIO, in a brief filed with the Supreme Court, has urged confirmation of the verdict of the panel of district court judges including the finding that the restrictive Texas labor laws were unconstitutional.

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX | Saturday, June 1, 1974 | 7 | No. 22

Health Security Bill Key To Growth of HMO Plans

Big Firms Set Record Profit Rise

The nation's big industrial firms turned in a "mind-boggling" performance last year, according to Fortune magazine whose annual directory of the 500 largest corporations shows their combined profits rose 39 percent.

The sharp increase was paced by the petroleum-refining companies, which had a median increase of 53.3 percent. Commonwealth Oil Refining, number 305 on the Fortune list, had the largest profits gain among the oil companies—a stratospheric rise of 1,073.3 percent. Gulf Oil had a 306.1 percent gain.

The 1973 profits climb was the steepest in the history of the Fortune list. The 39 percent gain for the 500 firms was somewhat higher than the gain for all U.S. industrial companies last year, 32.4 percent.

Every industry group turned in a median increase in profits last year, and only nine of the 500 companies lost money, Fortune noted.

The 500 firms in the Fortune directory account for 65 percent of the sales of all U.S. industrial corporations, 76 percent of the employes, and 79 percent of the profits, the magazine said.

The profits increase last year compared with an 18.9 percent rise in 1972 and 8.1 percent in 1971. The sharp earnings increase in 1973 was based on total combined sales of 19.6 percent, another record for the list.

The Fortune survey notes that the sales of about 300 companies were up 15 percent or more. And for the first time since 1969, no industry group had a median decline in sales. The 50 largest industrials had a combined sales gain of 20.8 percent, compared to 18.5 percent for the other 450.

The median return on stockholders' equity in 1973 was 12.4 percent, a 2.1 percent increase over the previous year and just a shade below the record 12.7 percent return for 1966. The pharmaceutical group had the highest return on equity, 18.1 percent.

While employment among the 500 industrials reached a record 15,531,683 workers last year, four of the top 10 companies—all petroleum refiners—laid off workers in 1973. Gulf reduced its work force by 5,900, more than 10 percent of its payroll. Exxon laid off 4,000; Texaco 1,600, and Mobil 1,500.

N.Y. Typos Win Jobs Guarantee

New York—Printers reached a long-term agreement with two of the city's three daily newspapers that provides for the introduction of automated typesetting processes while guaranteeing job stability.

The adverse impact of automation on jobs was a major stumbling block in the 14 months of negotiations between Local 6 of the Typographical Union and the New York Times and Daily News.

The 11-year agreement, retroactive to March 30, 1973, will provide wage increases of $13.75 a week for each of the first two years, 1.5 percent in fringe benefits, plus cost-of-living adjustments beginning next month.

Starting next March, the agreement would increase wages 2 percent, add a 1 percent productivity bonus, in addition to an increase equal to one-half the rise in the government's consumer price index over the previous year. Thereafter, wages would be increased 1 percent of scale for each percentage point increase in the CPI.

The agreement permits the union to reopen negotiations on wages and working conditions in 1978 and 1981. These negotiations would not affect the status of the current agreement on automation or job security.

The tentative settlement with the Times and Daily News is subject to ratification, but will not be brought to a referendum vote for another two weeks because certain details were not in writing when President

(Continued on Page 8)



FIRST ANNUAL AWARD of the Ralph Bunche Institute on the United Nations was presented to AFL-CIO Vice President I. W. Abel at a reception in New York. Abel, president of the Steelworkers, is congratulated by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., executive director of the Urban League. The institute, a branch of City University of New York, praised Abel's efforts to further the aims of the UN.

Conference Maps Use Of New Act

By Mary E. Reyna

Enactment of the National Health Security program is vital to the growth of labor-supported health maintenance organizations, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared.

Addressing 100 delegates to a two-day conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, Kirkland noted that since 1955 the AFL-CIO has supported the concept of health maintenance organizations or HMOs—"a new term for what we have been calling comprehensive, direct service, nonprofit, prepaid group practice plans."

The Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973 went a long way in encouraging the development of HMOs, he observed, but the major goal yet to be achieved is a national health insurance system that would make complete prepaid health protection available to all Americans.

"HMOs can and do provide preventive care, physical examinations, early diagnosis and prompt treatment—in fact, virtually every kind of care needed to maintain the health of their members or cure them as quickly as possible when they do become sick," he said.

"So it is essential for the growth of HMOs that the national health insurance program that will be enacted, pay for preventive care and encourage early diagnosis and treatment."

And, Kirkland stressed, of the competing national health insurance plans now before Congress, only Health Security—the Griffiths-Corman bill—meets that test and "provides the sound financial base

(Continued on Page 7)

On Impeachment:

Nixon Tactics Tied To Delay, Defiance

By David L. Perlman

President Nixon is combining defiance with delaying tactics in his fight to avoid impeachment and removal from office.

He has flatly refused to turn over to the House Judiciary Committee the tapes and documents it needs for its impeachment inquiry. And the President has denied to Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski the evidence that is needed for the criminal trial of seven former White House aides.

Meanwhile, the President's lawyers have argued against any time-saving shortcut in the judicial review process that stretches from a one-judge courtroom to an appellate panel and ultimately to the Supreme Court.

A letter of warning sent to Nixon by the House Judiciary Committee evoked a White House reply noteworthy for its tortured logic.

The Judiciary Committee had told the President that his refusal to turn over the evidence could be construed as an effort to conceal wrongdoing. It might thus "constitute a ground for impeachment," the committee warned.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler protested that it would be improper for the Judiciary Committee to draw any such inference. "In a society based on due process," he contended, "you do not judge on inference, you judge on facts."

It was, of course, the President's refusal to furnish the facts that led to the Judiciary Committee warning.

With an imperiousness that outraged Republicans as well as Democrats, Nixon insisted that only he should be the judge of the evidence the Judiciary Committee should consider in its impeachment inquiry.

(Continued on Page 8)

New Poverty Agency Gains House Approval

The House voted decisively to preserve federally-funded community action programs, even though the Office of Economic Opportunity will be abolished at the end of June.

If the Senate concurs, an autonomous Community Action Administration would be established under the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare with a director subject to Senate confirmation.

The agency would do what the OEO was doing—overseeing the distribution of federal funds to local agencies with community and labor participation that provide a broad assortment of social services for the poor. Projects financed include day care centers, health clinics, consumer programs and neighborhood centers. The programs themselves generate jobs for the poor in providing the services.

The AFL-CIO had urged approval of the bill and rejection of weakening amendments, including one that would have merely shifted community action programs to HEW without the safeguard of an independent administration.

The House voted 331-51 for the bill after a 264-122 vote rejecting a proposal to turn the programs and financing over to states and cities and a 284-94 defeat of the amendment to eliminate the autonomous

(Continued on Page 2)

Bumpers, Pryor Wins Set New Arkansas Era

By Rex Hardesty

A new era in Arkansas politics was in the making after the state's Democratic primary saw the voters choose 48-year-old Dale Bumpers over J. William Fulbright for the Senate and 39-year-old David Pryor over Orval Faubus for governor.

Bumpers, the incumbent governor, piled up a surprising 65 percent of the vote in routing Fulbright, 68, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman for the past 15 years of his 30-year Senate career.

Pryor, a former congressman, collected 51 percent of the vote in averting a runoff against Faubus, 64, a staunch segregationist who was governor from 1955 to 1967. Pryor had the strong backing of organized labor in his race against Faubus, who lost the governorship to Winthrop Rockefeller, then was soundly defeated by Bumpers in his first comeback bid in 1970.

Elsewhere in late May primaries, 73-year-old Wayne Morse won the Democratic nomination in an effort to return to the

(Continued on Page 8)

Union Backs Impeachment:

Textile Upgrading Stressed by Stetin

Miami Beach, Fla.—The textile industry needs to upgrade jobs to keep workers, President Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America told delegates to the union's 18th biennial convention here.

The industry will slip farther and farther behind in its efforts to overcome its growing manpower problems "unless employers move systematically to wipe out the differential of well over $1 an hour between the wages and fringe benefits they offer, and standards enjoyed by the average American factory worker," Stetin predicted.

In his keynote address to the convention, Stetin called on the industry to undertake a program to wipe out this differential in the next five years.

"Give textile workers 25 cents an hour in inequity increases each year on top of annual wage increases to compensate them for increased productivity and boosts in the cost of living," Stetin recommended.

Stetin also told the 1,100 delegates from 34 states and four Canadian provinces the United States needs a new President. They responded by unanimously adopting a resolution calling for President Nixon's immediate impeachment.

The convention had a total of 58 resolutions before it ranging from support of a new energy policy to a recommendation that Congress enact a pending bill to create a consumer protection agency.

Stetin was re-elected to another two-year term of office, as was Sec.-Treas. William DuChessi.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, (D-Minn), one of several principal speakers, said the Nixon Administration's opposition to tax cuts and tax reform efforts by Senate Democrats is "another example of the Coolidge-Hoover trickle-down economics that have made this Administration a perpetual disaster for working people." He discussed the tax-cut amendment which he is sponsoring along with Sens. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Russell B. Long (D-Ala.) and others.

Other speakers included David Lewis, leader of the New Democratic Party in the Canadian province of Ontario, who urged the assembled delegates to keep fighting for workers' rights.

"Ultimately, you will change the human condition, no matter how fractionally," Lewis said. "Every ounce of energy you have extended makes sense, both in terms of commitment to the union, in terms of politics, and in terms of simple social and economic change, for the people of this country and our co-workers in Canada."

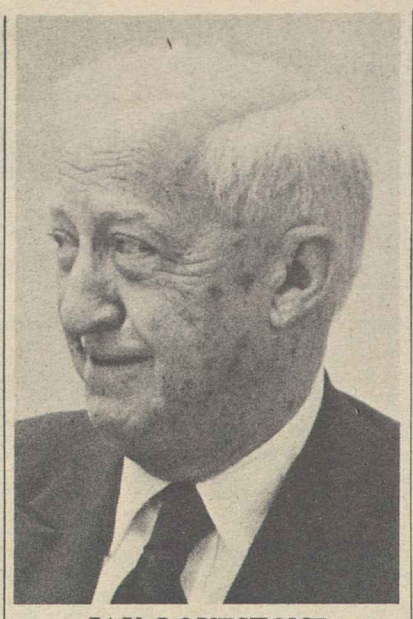
TWUA Wins $1.01 Package For Weavers

Paterson, N.J. — A three-year wage and fringe package of $1.01 an hour highlights a new agreement between the Textile Workers Union of America and the Master Weavers Institute in Paterson, N.J.

TWUA President Sol Stetin said starting May 1, wages of some 500 workers in eight local jacquard and novelty weaving plants will be increased by 40 cents an hour. The contract also calls for a 28-cent raise in May 1975 and another 27-cent increase in May 1976.

Other benefits include a sum equal to 2.5 cents per hour to be applied to supplemental hospital-medical insurance and a similar amount to raise premium pay to 10 cents an hour for second-shift workers and 15 cents an hour for workers on the third shift.

The contract also calls for increased contributions by employers to the pension fund. Starting May 1, employer contributions will be 13 cents an hour per worker; going to 14 cents in May 1975 and to 15 cents an hour in the final year of the contract.



JAY LOVESTONE

Airline Pact Voted Down By Machinists

Machinists at Eastern Airlines rejected a proposed new 28-month agreement with the carrier and scheduled a strike vote for June 3.

President James G. Cates of IAM District 100 said union negotiators were ready to return to the bargaining table to resume talks at any time. The union's old contract covering 11,500 Eastern employes expired last Aug. 31.

The IAM unit is the second to turn down a proposed settlement with a major air carrier. IAM District 141, representing 16,500 Machinists employed by United Air Lines, rejected a tentative settlement late in April, then ratified an improved pact last month .

Under the rejected Eastern contract, mechanics' base pay would have risen from $6.60 to $6.80 an hour retroactive to last Sept. 1, to $7.05 as of last Jan. 1, and then in four steps to $7.69 an hour by Nov. 1, 1975.

In addition, the contract contained a cost-of-living escalator clause calling for periodic pay adjustments based on rises in the federal government's consumer price index. Workers would have received a one-cent per hour increase for each three-tenths of a point rise in the CPI, based on the January to August period in both 1974 and 1975, up to a maximum of 10 cents an hour each year.

Champion of Free Unions:

Lovestone to Retire From AFL-CIO Post

AFL-CIO President George Meany has announced "with deep personal regret" the retirement of Jay Lovestone, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs, effective June 30.

"Jay Lovestone has achieved a distinguished record as a champion of democratic free trade unionism," Meany said. "He has been a resolute fighter against oppression and tyranny. His personal commitment to the cause of freedom and liberty has made him the target of all who would pervert democracy and destroy democratic institutions.

"Labor and the free world owe him a deep debt of gratitude. On behalf of the AFL-CIO and as an individual, I am proud to acknowledge that debt."

Meany said Lovestone would be a consultant to the AFL-CIO in the future and would continue to lecture on international affairs at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center.

Lovestone was appointed director of international affairs in November 1963. Prior to that, he had been the assistant director and had responsibility for international publications.

Before the merger of the AFL and CIO in December 1955, Lovestone had been executive secretary of the AFL's Free Trade Union Committee which, especially during the immediate post-World War II years, had vigorously championed the ideas and ideals of democratic trade unionism throughout the world.

It uncompromisingly combatted the attempts of the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions to infiltrate and seize control of global labor movements, and was a prime factor in the establishment of the democratic International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in 1949.

During World War II, Lovestone, as director of the labor division of the Committee to Defend America, helped mobilize labor support for the Allies fighting against Nazi-Fascist aggression.

In 1943 he became director of international affairs of the Ladies' Garment Workers, serving in that capacity until assuming his posts with the AFL and the AFL-CIO.

13c C-O-L Boost Set in Aluminum

Pittsburgh—About 49,000 members of the Steelworkers and the Aluminum Workers employed at three major aluminum companies will receive a 13-cent hourly pay increase on June 1 under the cost-of-living provision of their new agreement.

Workers at Reynolds Metals Co., Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. and Aluminum Co. of America will receive the wage boost.

The June 1 cost-of-living adjustment is figured under the old 1971 contract formula of a penny-an-hour increase for each four-tenths of a point rise in the consumer price index. Future quarterly adjustments, however, will be calculated under the 1974 contract's improved formula providing a one-cent-an-hour increase for each three-tenths of a point rise in the CPI.

New Poverty Agency Wins House Approval

(Continued from Page 1)

status of the Community Action Administration.

The bill continues the 80 percent federal financing for the fiscal year starting July 1, and thereafter drops the federal level in two annual steps to 60 percent of the cost.

Included in the legislation is the formal dispersal to other government departments of various programs that had originally been operated by OEO but had in recent years been delegated to other agencies.

The House action came close to the 10th anniversary of the launching of the OEO, under the Johnson Administration. In effect, it asserted that the federal effort to overcome poverty will continue even though under a different banner.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the House was scheduled to vote on a labor-endorsed bill that would bring non-profit hospitals under the National Labor Relations Act.

The bill, already passed by the Senate, is a carefully shaped compromise. It would extend bargaining rights and protection from unfair labor practices to the nearly 1.7 million employes of non-profit hospitals. It would also provide a special procedure for all health care institutions, requiring federal mediation before a strike can take place.

The AFL-CIO had urged the House to reject all weakening amendments to the bill.

In letters sent to all House members on bills scheduled for early action, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged:

- Passage intact of a land-use planning bill that would provide funds to help states establish planning agencies in line with federal guidelines. The goal would be to provide for growth with full consideration of environmental, social and economic implications of land use decisions.
- Amendment of a sugar subsidy bill so that workers as well as growers of sugar cane and sugar beets will receive benefits.

Biemiller urged support for amendments to be offered by Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.) and others that would improve the minimum wage-setting procedure for sugar field workers and require growers to provide accident insurance. In most states, field workers are not covered by workmen's compensation laws.

Woman Named Wage-Hour Chief

A Washington lawyer, Betty Southard Murphy, has been appointed administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour Division. She succeeds Horace E. Menasco, who has resigned.

Mrs. Murphy is a partner in the law firm of Wilson, Woods & Villalon and earlier had served as an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board. She is the first woman to head the wage-hour enforcement agency.

Survey of Women Workers Show Union Members Earn Higher Pay

Women workers who belong to unions earn substantially more than their non-union counterparts in comparable jobs and the lag in their earnings behind men is markedly less, an article in the May issue of the Monthly Labor Review points out.

Government surveys conducted in 1966 and 1970 showed that both men and women workers represented by unions had higher earnings. During that four-year span, the median income of women union members was 70 to 80 percent higher than that of non-union women workers, while the median income for male union members was 30 percent higher.

The article in the Labor Dept. publication by Edna E. Raphael notes that the earnings advantage for union members of both sexes was greater in blue-collar and service occupations than in the white-collar field.

Still, white-collar women union members had a 44 percent income advantage over non-union women even though white-collar union men earned 8 percent less than non-union workers.

The article observed that between 1966 and 1970 the proportion of working women who were members of labor unions declined, although their participation in the nation's labor force increased.

While there was 22.5 percent decline in blue-collar women union members in the West and 4.2 percent in the North Central region, there was a marked increase in women union membership in other sectors. Union membership among women service workers rose 47.8 percent in the South and 24.6 percent in the North Central region.

These findings showed that where union membership declined among women, the male-female wage disparity among blue-collar workers increased.

"Some of the same data indicate that among women workers in general where union membership increased, the disparity in wages decreased."

The article was one of several in the May issue of the Monthly Labor Review exploring women's role in the workplace based on findings of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other government data.

Another article points out that the number of women in nonagricultural industries almost tripled between 1940 and 1970. Of the 69.1 million persons in the nonfarm labor force in 1970, 40 percent were women.

Women make up some 60 percent of workers in educational services, 75 percent in the medical-health field and 75 percent in personal services.

Another report disclosed that the proportion of women holding skilled jobs has increased greatly in recent years. Nearly 500,000 women were holding skilled jobs in 1970, according to census reports, an increase of 80 percent from 1960.

However, women still have not effectively penetrated the high-skill, high-paying jobs, the government statistics showed. In January 1973, female-intensive industries were paying less than $100 a week, while weekly paychecks for all industries averaged $138, the studies noted.

Marsh Wins Presidency:

New Slate Elected By Ohio AFL-CIO

Cleveland—A new administration pledging "unity and cooperation" among all unions was elected by the Ohio AFL-CIO convention.

Milan Marsh, executive secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters, defeated veteran incumbent Frank W. King for the presidency. Marsh received 3,014 votes to 1,801 for King.

Warren Smith, incumbent secretary-treasurer, defeated a fellow Steelworker, Floyd L. Chapman, financial secretary of USWA Local 1124 in Massilon. Smith got 3,164 votes to Chapman's 1,656.

The Marsh-Smith team also swept into office its entire slate of 34 vice presidents in the balloting by 2,122 delegates who attended the four-day convention here.

Marsh and Smith pledged they would work to bring the unions back together and end political bickering and infighting.

Sebastian Lupica, executive secretary of the Cleveland AFL-CIO, a King-Chapman supporter, said:

"The delegates here have spoken and made a decision and I will abide by it. There is still a race for U.S. Senate to be won, there are congressional races and there is our goal of electing a veto-proof Congress.

"This can only be accomplished by a united labor movement, and I hope that when you return to your home locals you will take this message back."

Martin J. Hughes, vice president of the Communications Workers, one of the chief architects of the Marsh-Smith victory, predicted a new vitality for the Ohio AFL-CIO.

In major resolutions, the convention called for:

- Improvements in unemployment compensation.
- An end to the state government's practice of forcing injured public employes to first use their vacation or sick pay before receiving workmen's compensation.
- Establishment of guidelines by the legislature for curricula content in schools that properly reflects the heritage and accomplishments of Afro-Americans.
- Efforts by the President and Congress to end the persecution of Jews in Russia.
- State laws that would make it illegal for any company, organization or agency, public or private to sell information on citizens.

The delegates elected the following vice presidents: Amos Jackson, Laborers; Erwin J. Gassman, Typographical Union; Harry Mayfield, Steelworkers; Jack Ferline, Steelworkers; Sam Janis, Ladies' Garment Workers; Homer Bussa, Steelworkers; Frank Lesaganich, Steelworkers; David McDonald, Retail Clerks; Richard D. Acton, International Brotherhood Electrical Workers; Edward Fire, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Ed Zeuch, Steelworkers; Clyde Alexander, Glass Workers; Frank McNamara, Carpenters; Carroll Jamison, Meat Cutters; Carl Bachmann, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; William Sheehan, Cincinnati AFL-CIO; Tom Morkan, State, County & Municipal Employes; Bob Young, Rubber Workers; William Rittenhouse, Retail Clerks; B. G. Williamson, IBEW; Donald K. Day, AFSCME; Edward J. Coggins, Jr., Utility Workers; Genevieve Motsinger, IUE; Arnold Tucker, Machinists; David Thorley, Machinists; G. A. Hughes, Retail, Wholesale; Joseph Sedivy, Ohio State Building Trades; Gale R. Wemer, IUE; Wayne Herman, Molders; Lester H. Null, Sr., Potters; Barbara J. Easterline, CWA; Anthony Magyar, Textile Workers Union of America; and Martin J. Hughes, CWA.



NEW COPE MATERIALS for the 1974 election campaigns focusing on the efforts of organized labor to elect a veto-proof Congress are available in quantity at no charge from the Committee on Political Education in Washington. A new COPE film, Victims of the Veto, also can be rented for $3 or purchased from the AFL-CIO Film Division.

Beirne Rules Out Bid For CWA Re-Election

Joseph A. Beirne has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election as president of the Communications Workers at the union's convention later this month in Kansas City.

Beirne, who is 63, has been president of the CWA and its predecessor union since 1943. He led what was once a loose federation of independent unions into a strong national organization affiliated with the labor movement.

His decision not to seek another term was disclosed in a warm letter to local officers of the CWA which expressed his pride and satisfaction in the evolution of the union.

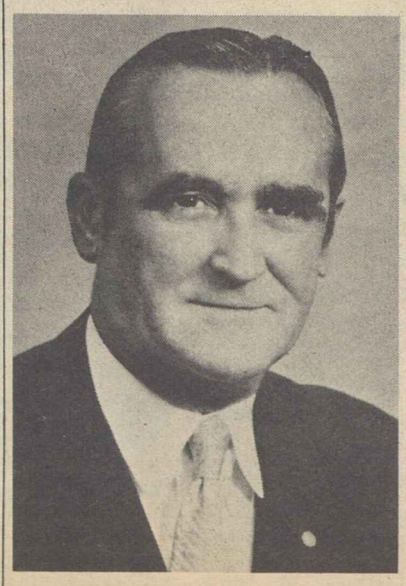
Beirne has been hospitalized since surgery early this year, but has actively directed the union's activities during his recuperation. He indicated he intends to stay active in the union after leaving the CWA presidency.

Before he entered the hospital, Beirne met with the CWA's Bell System Bargaining Council in what he describes as one of his proudest moments—to announce agreement on national bargaining with the Bell System, a CWA goal for 30 years.

As a Western Electric instrument repairman in New York, Beirne helped form a National Association of Telephone Equipment Workers in 1937, which two years later became a part of the National Federation of Telephone Workers.

Beirne became president of the federation in 1943 and after its reorganization as the Communications Workers led it into affiliation with the former CIO in 1949.

He remains a vice president of the AFL-CIO, an office he has held since the merger of the two labor federations in 1955, and secretary-treasurer of both the American Institute for Free Labor Development and the African-American Labor Center.



JOSEPH A. BEIRNE

Court Case Focuses on Union Fines For Supervisor-Members in Strikes

The AFL-CIO asked the Supreme Court to overturn a pair of National Labor Relations Board rulings that would bar a union from fining a supervisor-member who performs bargaining unit work during a strike.

In oral argument backing up a written brief, the AFL-CIO said the labor board strayed far from the intent of Congress in ruling against locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in two unrelated strike situations.

The NLRB termed its position an "evolution" of previous decisions that have been upheld by the courts.

It relied on a section of the Taft-Hartley Act that bars a union from dictating to an employer whom he may select to represent him "for the purpose of collective bargaining or the adjustment of grievances."

The AFL-CIO brief traced the legislative background and concluded that the NLRB had "wrenched that provision out of context" to apply it in these cases.

Labor's case was argued before the Supreme Court by Laurence Cohen for the IBEW and by Laurence Gold for the AFL-CIO.

This stretching of the law, the AFL-CIO noted, did not begin until 1968, more than 20 years after the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act.

And whatever the chain of logic that might lead from one dubious decision to the next, the brief stresses that the end result—in the cases before the Supreme Court—is a conclusion that clearly was not intended or justified by the basic legislation.

At Illinois Bell Telephone Co., lower-level supervisors were included in the bargaining unit and all supervisors were permitted by the company to retain union membership. At the time of a 1968 economic strike against the company, top management told supervisors that the company would like them to work but they would not be penalized if they chose to respect the picket lines.

The union warned its supervisor-members at a meeting before the strike that they would be subject to union discipline if they performed rank-and-file work during the strike.

Some supervisors did perform struck work and after a union trial were fined $500 each.

Under somewhat similar circumstances, in a 1969 strike at the Florida Power & Light Co., fines of from $100 to $6,000 were levied against supervisor-members who performed rank-and-file work during the strike and some were also expelled from the union.

When the NLRB's decisions against the union were appealed, the case proved a difficult one for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Initially, a 2-1 panel of the court upheld the NLRB, but the full court agreed to hear the case and the union position was upheld on a 5-4 vote.

The majority decision, written by Judge James Skelly, contended the NLRB had overstepped itself. Supervisors weren't being punished for performance of grievance handling or collective bargaining functions, the court stressed, and therefore were not immune to the normal discipline a union can impose.

The AFL-CIO brief urged that the circuit court opinion be affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Ernest S. Lee New Director Of Department

Ernest S. Lee, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs since 1964, has been appointed as director of that department effective July 1, President George Meany has announced.

Before joining the AFL-CIO staff, Lee had been inter-American representative of the International Federation of the Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes' International Trade Secretariat. Prior to that, he was the international affairs director of the Retail Clerks.

A graduate of Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, he was a major in the U.S. Marine Corps. During the Korean War, he won the Silver Star for gallantry as a company commander in action against the North Korean and Chinese Communist forces.

A National Solution

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION programs which every American worker must depend upon if his or her livelihood is interrupted due to a job-related injury, illness, or death were developed and established at a time when the horse and buggy was the primary mode of transportation in this country. These programs reflected the economic and industrial conditions which existed at that time.

Today, in response to industrial development, the nation has established an elaborate interstate highway system to facilitate the movement of goods and people in high-speed vehicles—cars, trucks and buses. The nation has also established a huge air transportation industry to serve the same purposes and advanced technology has furnished the nation with the ability to place men and material on the moon.

These industrial developments were promoted in every instance with the approval, assistance and guidance of the federal government. But, the federal government has had very little to do with the development of workmen's compensation. The workmen's compensation programs of the early 1900s have failed to keep pace with industrial change. These programs simply do not meet the needs of a modern industrial economy.

Congress recognized the serious problems encountered by the victims of work injury and disease when it enacted the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970. A section of that act established a National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws. This commission was required to undertake a comprehensive study and evaluation of state workmen's compensation laws to determine if such laws provided an adequate, prompt, and equitable system of compensation for injury or death arising out of or in the course of employment.

The commission submitted its report on July 31, 1972. The report revealed the existence of glaring inadequacies in existing workmen's compensation programs. The major finding, contained in the report, states: "The inescapable conclusion is that state workmen's compensation laws in general are inadequate and inequitable."

This emphatic conclusion was unanimous, without a single member of the commission—18 individuals representing every major interest group concerned with workmen's compensation issues—expressing a dissenting view.

THE AFL-CIO FEELS 60 years have been far too long to wait for the development of an adequate, prompt and equitable system of workmen's compensation. Federal standards for workmen's compensation in today's industrial society are essential if we are to overcome the laxity and unresponsiveness that has characterized the action of state legislatures regarding workmen's compensation during the past 30 years.

Federal legislation is the only practical solution to assuring a safe and healthy work environment and a modern workmen's compensation program when an unfortunate injury occurs on the job. Minimum federal workmen's compensation standards are one of the weapons we most desperately need to wage an effective fight in reducing work injuries and illnesses.

From AFL-CIO testimony before the Senate Labor Committee on the National Workers Compensation Standards Act of 1973.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner *
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

* *Deceased*

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, June 1, 1974 No. 22

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC

'Let's Pick It Up and Use It!'



A Word Edgewise:

Presidency Seen Cheapened By Lack of Dignity, Respect

By John P. Roche

IT WAS, I suppose, inevitable: I was drawn to those tapes like iron filings to a magnet. Particularly when a friend sent me the big, blue book, published by the Government Printing Office, which is double-spaced and not printed in a type size requiring a microscope.

Probably just about everything that can be said on the subject has by now been printed three times, so I am not going to get involved in Talmudic explorations or (to balance the ticket) Jesuitical distinctions. The seven possible meanings of what D. said to P. on March 17 will be left to my brethren with a bent for cryptoanalysis; what profoundly disturbs me about the document as a whole is the degree to which those arch-defenders of the "presidency" dragged the executive function through the muck.

For openers, the tone of the conversations is sickening. As has been noted here before, I have never believed that the President of the United States was converted into a god upon assuming office. Neither John Kennedy nor Lyndon Johnson could be portrayed as a candidate for "The Lives of the Saints." Moreover, I am not shocked by the (expletives deleted), though I am a bit curious to learn if some sanctimonious editor removed "Gee Whiz!"—it somehow seems to belong there.

What stunned me was the total absence of what the Romans called "gravitas"; that is, inherent dignity in the President of the United States.

The flavor of the discussions in the Oval Office reminded me of the way the owners of a used car agency would react to the news they had been caught turning back the mileage. I can attest from personal experience that one can argue with the President of the United States, even on occasion tell him (as I heard Joe Califano, Harry McPherson and George Christian, among others, do) that in your judgment he is dead wrong. But the dispute is on his terms.

Lord knows, I am not famous for my deference to authority, but the thought of interrupting Lyndon Johnson in the middle of a sentence to say, "No, we can't do that," is mind-boggling. It assumes the President is a collectivity, a "we." It should hardly be necessary to point out that there is only one President.

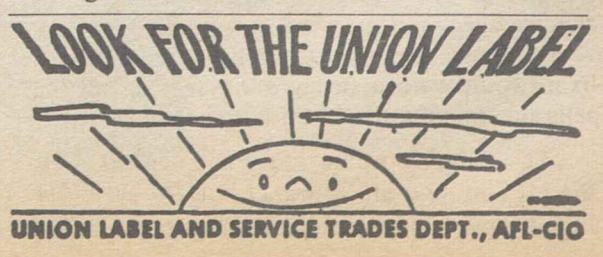
To look at it from a different perspective, nobody ever elected John Roche tree warden—and John Ehrlichman and Bob Haldeman were in the same category. For them to sit around chatting as equals with the President, interrupting him in mid-sentence and literally, on occasion, ramming a decision down his throat is simply demeaning, not just to the President but to the American people who chose him.

In short, I don't object in principle to human vulgarity. I have heard a great deal of it in the army, in politics and, believe it or not, in the academic world. On occasions, I have regrettably been known to use (expletives deleted).

What upsets me is constitutional vulgarity, which—to use a vivid instance—might be described as the difference between a President giving a drunken address at the Lincoln Memorial and the chief executive, say at Camp David, pleasantly and privately a bit buzzed.

THE ATMOSPHERE vividly conveyed by the tapes is one of constitutional vulgarity. Without making any substantive judgment on what Mr. Nixon knew before his March 21, 1973, session with John W. Dean III, it is perfectly clear to anyone who has ever spent any time in politics that from that day onwards the boys in the backroom were trying to fix the ticket.

I do not enjoy saying this; I hate to see the government of the United States splashed with muck. I have tried to give President Nixon the benefit of the doubt: I thought he was too smart to play those kinds of games. But there it is—and, for the benefit of Republican zealots, let me add that it doesn't do one bit of good to shriek, "Look how Wilson stole the election of 1916," or denounce LBJ for cheating at dominoes. The people are not interested in past sins, but in current regeneration.



Despite Its Critics:

Labor Still 'Alive and Well'

The following is excerpted from an address by Thomas A. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, to the annual meeting of the Washington Industrial Relations Research Association on May 22, 1974.

THE LARGER QUESTION is why are the liberals on the left so ready to join with the conservatives on the right to attack the trade union movement? I really don't understand it. And I'm not being cute or quaint or feigning innocence. To paraphrase Wilfrid Sheed, "From the several left-liberals I've met and many others I've heard about . . ." I long ago concluded they were decent people, honestly interested in their fellows, honestly interested in bettering the human condition. Why do so many have to demonstrate their machismo by challenging the labor movement? Are we, to borrow the allegory of Henry Kissinger, the fastest gun in the West and all the new gunslingers have to draw against us to show how tough they are?

The labor movement is alive and well—in the Bronx and in Boston and Brooklyn, in Washington and Wilmington, and across the land from Ocean City to Newport Beach. It is a vital, powerful and effective movement—working for the gradual progression toward a society in which the social power held by the workers, and by the people generally, is at least equal to that held by the government and the corporations—with resultant improvement in the lives of all.

We are a trade union movement with faith in our nation and with faith in our own ability to make the nation more responsive to our needs and to the needs of all of its people. We seek to serve the U.S. and to improve the U.S. We seek the more rational distribution of our national wealth, the insurance of our national health, the fullness of our employment, the continuing renewal of our institutions and the larger participation of all in America.

Our constituent unions are a curious mixture of "business unionism" and "social unionism"—a mixture apparently unfathomable or unacceptable to some. Their foundation stone is their primary focus on the representation of their members vis-a-vis the employer. They are special interest organizations whose first function is to organize workers, negotiate agreements and represent those workers in an effort to improve their job conditions.

Their secondary function, the expression of the social unionism, is to improve the general condition of their members by improving the general condition of all in the community—whether that be defined as the local, state, national or international community.

And it is in the pursuit of those larger goals, and the unification of all the tens of thousands of local labor organizations in that pursuit, which enables us to see American labor as a movement with a social philosophy—a movement perhaps less well-defined than some others, with a philosophy less rigid and more flexible, but not the less a movement.

But it better be noted, that it is the emphasis on the primary function, the basic representation of members, which provides the resources and the mass support for the effective pursuit of the larger programs, the larger social interest.

The U.S. labor movement is the strongest, most solid, most consistent voice for social improvement, for democracy and for the betterment of the human condition this nation has ever known.

'Campaign Reform':

Good Intentions but Bad Law

LET'S CONCEDE good intentions on the part of most proponents of the so-called "campaign reform" proposals now going around—both the state legislators acting on them and citizens groups pushing them.

But goodwill doesn't necessarily mean good judgment, and goodwill sometimes can lead to bad law.

Naturally, "now more than ever" (you should pardon the expression) there is deep interest in political reforms. Any number of groups and millions of individuals are demanding it. They're disgusted, and rightly, by the corruption of politics uncovered by Watergate-related investigations.

But perhaps the most important time to be careful and deliberate in what you're doing is when everyone is clamoring for it. For out of haste, often, comes bad legislation, and we're seeing it now.

A prime mover promoting the spate of state laws and proposals being considered is Common Cause, a recently-organized citizens' pressure group. The national office provided its state groups with a seven-point model bill similar to one Common Cause supports nationally. Most of its proposals wouldn't get much argument from the labor movement.

But one of them suggests that Common Cause wasn't thinking straight when the idea came along. It proposes:

"A severe limitation on organized giving by special interest groups and the pooling of contributions, as in union and business affiliated groups."

Under this proposal, National COPE, state COPEs, international unions and other union sources, would be handcuffed and unable to seek voluntary funds from members to contribute to endorsed candidates. And there goes the sole major counter-balance to the big corporate and wealthy individual contributors.

Whether or not it was meant to be, this is an open invitation to many of the traditional foes of unions to both distract public attention from the real culprits in campaign funding and to launch a new crusade against labor participation in politics.

They are already arguing that to limit individual contributions or to provide public financing would somehow diminish democracy. But they'd be delighted to see pooled contributions, such as COPE's, outlawed.

So there's Common Cause putting COPE and the labor movement right there in the same bag with the fat-cats, and if you're wondering how CC came to that conclusion, so are a lot of us.

—from Memo from COPE

Stiff Battle in House:

Lower Auto Insurance Costs

SENATE PASSAGE of a federal no-fault auto insurance bill boosts prospects for long-sought relief for the nation's drivers and car-owners, an AFL-CIO legislative aide said.

Auto insurance buyers nationwide stand to save as much as $1 billion in annual premium payments under a national no-fault insurance system, said Mike Gildea, assistant to the director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Legislation. But, he acknowledged, the measure faces stiff opposition in the House and the possibility that President Nixon would veto a strong and effective bill that spells out minimum standards for state plans.

"The Administration has vacillated all over the lot" on no-fault insurance, Gildea said. Its initial support has been nullified by the reservation that "it is the prerogative of the states and the federal government should not interfere."

He said "the Nixon approach would lead to a patchwork system of confusing and widely varying state plans." Gildea appeared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Gildea noted that while the "larger insurers, who write most of the auto insurance at the present time, are supporting the bill," the smaller companies—about 45 percent of the industry—oppose the measure.

The stiffest opposition to no-fault auto insurance, he asserted, comes from the American Trial Lawyers Association, whose members get much of their income from auto insurance lawsuits that would be unnecessary under a no-fault system.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

SOME STRANGE bump-and-run tactics are being employed in the fight to win a national health security program.

Traditional opponents of health insurance such as conservative Republicans, including President Nixon, plus organized medicine seem to be pushing hard for legislation this year.

On the other hand, organized labor, consumer groups and others who have long urged a strong health security bill now are telling us to wait until next year.

What is happening is that both sides seem to be reading the political picture the same way. Nixon and the American Medical Association, apparently, really believe that a veto-proof Congress will be elected this November and they hope they can get through a "minimum" bill to avoid real health security, such as the labor-supported original Kennedy-Griffiths bill, next year.

The long-time supporters of health security, including organized labor, are hopeful of a veto-proof Congress next year and, at any rate, believe that any measure Nixon is willing to sign will not be worth much. They want to postpone action until January.

The urgency of the Administration's desire to win action this year was seen first in Nixon's radio address on health insurance and the testimony, the following day, before the Senate Committee on Finance by Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare.

"I urge at the outset, Mr. Chairman," Weinberger told the committee, "that we do not let this opportunity pass without taking action."

Behind Weinberger has been the fierce lobbying activities of the ultra-conservative American Medical Association for action this year on a miniscule health insurance bill. The irony of this can easily be appreciated when one considers that the AMA has traditionally been the fountainhead of opposition to "socialized" medicine in any form.

The leadership of AMA, today, is just as opposed to a meaningful health security bill as in the past, but it is facing present realities by saying, "Look, we'll give you our kind of bill."

Since doctors under fee-for-service are the highest income group in the country, the AMA is desperate in its fight for the status quo even if genuine health security is denied the American people.

AN INDICATION of this desperation is seen in the May 10 issue of Medical World News, a respected weekly magazine. Its lead article titled, "Turmoil at the AMA," recounts the story of the closed-door maneuvering to control the AMA and keep it in the right-wing orbit supporting ultra-conservative candidates and legislation. The magazine writes:

The moderates in the AMA had supported Dr. Richard S. Wilbur for the key post of executive vice president. However, as the Medical World News documents, the real power in the AMA is Joe David Miller, assistant executive vice president but former executive director of AMPAC—American Political Action Committee.

Miller is not a medical doctor but a former hospital administrator who seems determined to increase AMA activities as a right-wing political front. His candidate to oppose Wilbur was Dr. James H. Sammons.

Medical World News reports that in the course of the contest there was "spying on elected officials by staff members and the firing of staff members for refusal to spy . . . fear of an elected official that his own home and medical office telephones may be tapped."

It took the trustees an extraordinary 15 ballots to choose Sammons. The deciding vote was cast in a federal prison by Dr. John Kernodle of Burlington, N.C., a former board chairman and AMA power who is now serving an 18-month sentence for bank fraud, the magazine said.



NO-FAULT INSURANCE got a big boost when the Senate passed and sent to the House a measure aimed at long-sought relief for the nation's drivers and car-owners, Michael Gildea, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



HISTADRUT SCHOLARSHIP AWARD for 1974 is presented to Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), left, for his continued support of the Israeli labor federation. Participating in the award ceremony in Washington honoring Jackson are Louis Levine, center, Industrial Commissioner for the State of New York, and Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), last year's recipient.

Musicians' Settlement Ends Network Dispute

New York—The Musicians reached agreement with the nation's major television networks on terms of a new two-year contract that will bring about "dramatic improvements," AFM President Hal C. Davis announced.

The settlement brought resumption of musicians' services to the TV networks effective May 28, the date of the agreement. AFM members had refused to perform for the networks after the companies rejected a union proposal aimed at resolving a stalemate in negotiations. The previous contract expired on Apr. 30.

Davis said the new contract contains these two essential provisions:

- Agreement by the networks that there will be no more "runaway" overseas scoring of new music for shows produced in the United States and Canada.
- Complete parity between the networks and other, independent producers. All members will now receive equal pay for similar work, no matter whom they work for.

Other highlights include an increase in the rehearsal scale from the previous level of $17.28 per hour to $19 in the first year of the agreement and to $21 in the second year.

The basic scale for one-hour weekly variety shows is increased 6 percent in the first year and by 6.4 percent in the second.

Musicians performing in strip variety shows—five days a week—will receive increases of more than 4 percent in each year.

The pact boosts the pay of arrangers and orchestrators by 6 percent the first year and 7 percent the second year. Copyists and librarians will receive an 8 percent raise the first year and 7 percent the second.

The employer contribution to the pension fund is increased from 6 percent to 7 percent. The employer health and welfare contribution also is increased.

Davis said continuation of the new agreement is subject to the successful negotiation of a new set of standards for daytime shows, which now use only theme and background music.

"Successful resolution of this point, on which discussions will shortly be held, could mean a large expansion of work opportunities for musicians in this type of program where, for all practical purposes, employment has been extremely meager because of runaway production," Davis said.

Alaska Pipeline Crafts To Get 'R and R' Leaves

Agreement on a "rest and recreation" policy for workers employed in the construction of the trans-Alaskan oil pipeline has been reached by the building trades.

The policy, announced by Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and William J. Curtin of the Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., will allow workers to take leaves of absence after completing a certain number of workweeks.

Georgine serves as chairman of the labor negotiating committee representing the BCTD unions, Hotel & Restaurant Employes and the Teamsters. Curtin, a Washington, D.C. attorney representing the firm, is chairman of the management negotiating committee.

Under the agreement, construction employes who have been employed on the pipeline project for 13 consecutive weeks will be allowed seven days' leave at the end of that period. Those working seven-day workweeks will be entitled to seven days' leave after nine weeks.

The leaves will be without pay, but transportation expenses within Alaska and pay for time spent in travel to and from the work site will be provided the employes upon their return from leave.

Under the policy, eligible employes may have an additional week if they give sufficient notice of their desire to take a lengthier leave. The leaves may be postponed to maintain manning requirements for the project, but such postponements may not be for more than two weeks.

There is little precedent for "rest and recreation" practices being negotiated as part of a collective bargaining agreement, Georgine and Curtin noted.

More than 9,000 workers are expected to be involved in this year's construction work. The 800-mile pipeline will transport oil from the Prudhoe Bay field on Alaska's northern slope to Valdez on the southern coast. Construction got under way about a month ago.

Impressive Gains Slowed:

Nixon Recessions Dampen Black Economic Progress

Black workers have vastly improved their economic status since the early 1960s, largely a result of landmark civil rights legislation and a vigorous national economy through 1969.

But not all blacks shared equally in the opportunities that opened up to them in the Sixties, AFL-CIO Research Assistant Thomas R. Roth stresses in an article in the Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

Analysis of government data furnished by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census discloses that the record black progress varies with geographic area, sex, age, education and other factors.

"Some sectors of the black population — particularly young adults, with education, skills and training — have approached or reached a level of economic parity with whites and have joined an increasingly evident middle class," Roth notes.

"Others, new in the labor force, are vulnerable to layoffs while still others have sunk deeper into the ranks of the hard-core impoverished."

Much of the economic progress of blacks has been tied to the nation's economic advance. During the 1960-69 period, Roth points out, the national economy moved ahead rapidly, bringing declining unemployment and growing job opportunities. Black employment moved up at an even faster pace than that of whites.

With more employment, black families saw rising incomes. In 1960, the midpoint income of nonwhite families was $3,233, or 55 percent of the median income of whites. Nine years later, however, median incomes for nonwhite families rose to $6,191, or 63 percent of whites.

While incomes of black families jumped 91 percent during this period, white family incomes increased by 68 percent.

Since 1969, however, when the Nixon Administration took office, the national economy has run into difficulties, and this has had a greater adverse effect on black Americans than on the general population.

Nixon's first recession, in 1969-70, was followed by accelerated inflation in 1973 and a second recession in 1973-74.

"These developments have brought to a halt or even reversed some aspects of the economic progress of the black population during the 1960s," Roth notes.

Between 1969 and 1973, the author points out, the general level of unemployment rose from 3.5 percent of the labor force to 4.9 percent. For blacks, however, the jobless rate jumped from 6.4 to 8.9 percent.

While black income gains greatly outpaced those of whites during the 1960s, the median income of black families from 1969 to 1973 crept upward at an annual rate of only 4.7 percent compared to 5.6 percent for whites.

From 1960 to 1969, the number of nonwhites in poverty dropped from 11.5 million to 7.5 million. But poverty among blacks has begun to increase, inching back up to 8.3 million in 1972.

Some sectors of the black population failed to benefit at all from the opportunities of the 1960s, Roth observes. The status of black teenagers, for example, has remained unimproved.

"The unemployment rate of black youths—who make up 9 percent of the black labor force —persists at an incredible 30.2 percent," Roth points out.

"There are also many older black workers who have been left underemployed, in low-income, frequently part-time, dead-end jobs."

The greatest strides toward economic equality during the 1960-69 period were taken by black adult men, the article points out. Employment among blacks in this group rose at twice the rate of their total labor force growth.

Not only did black workers find more jobs open to them in the 1960s, but they also found greater upward mobility.

A thorough study of the statistics shows it is difficult, if not impossible, however, to generalize about the economic condition of the black population in America, Roth notes.

"The fact is, the level of income and degree of parity with white counterparts depends on a number of factors including age, sex, geographic region, education, industry, number of family wage earners and union affiliation," he observes.

Blacks in the northern and western regions of the country earn more and have a greater degree of income equality with whites than do black workers in the South.

Unions have been one of the most influential institutions in improving the economic conditions of blacks, the article notes. Unionized black workers, government figures show, have higher incomes and smaller black-white income differentials than do non-union blacks.

The 1970 median earnings of all black males who worked fulltime and year-round and who were union members was $7,732.08, or 83 percent of the median for white union members. For nonunion black male workers, the median earnings were $5,906.08, or 62 percent of whites in a comparable group.

Education has proved to be a big factor in economic progress, and the higher income of younger blacks is directly attributed to educational attainment.

Black women — particularly older women—usually earn less and have higher unemployment rates than their white counterparts.

Equal employment between blacks and whites moved a giant step toward reality in the 1950s and 1960s as racial discrimination rose to the forefront of the American consciousness, the article notes. As change came about to correct this bias, laws were adopted to prevent overt job discrimination for qualified minority workers.

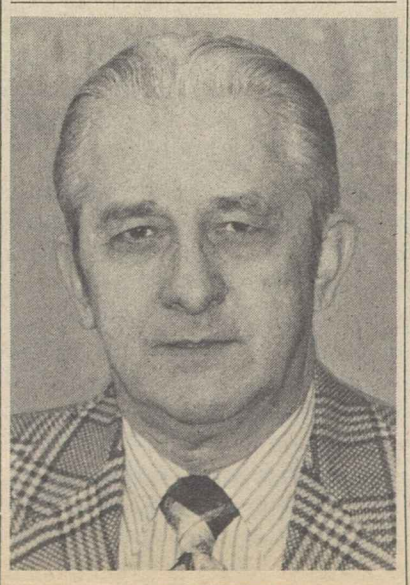
Roth stresses, however, that fair employment laws by themselves cannot produce equal employment opportunity. Jobs must exist in the first place and workers must be trained.

"Abstract rights to fair employment are without meaning when demand for labor is low or when minority workers are unskilled, unqualified or otherwise unable to move into jobs once discriminatory barriers are removed."

The overall statistics demonstrate that blacks make their greatest gains in employment during periods of rapid economic expansion. The two Nixon recessions, combined with rampant inflation, have been setbacks for black Americans, Roth points out, because "they came at the untimely moment when blacks had the greatest stake in a continuing healthy economy." The Federationist article concludes:

"What is needed is full employment to make it possible for blacks to attain work experience and seniority in the better jobs.

"When job opportunities increase, there is every reason to believe that blacks will again begin to overcome economic inequality through rapid employment and income gains."



A. J. TRIZNA

Molders Name Trizna As Doyal Steps Down

Cincinnati—Draper Doyal has stepped down as president of the Molders and the union's executive board has elected Anton J. Trizna to succeed him.

Trizna, who has been first vice president, will fill out the term that runs until the next convention of the union in 1976.

Doyal, 67, joined the Molders in 1931 and was active in major union organizing campaigns in the South. He became an international representative of the union in 1941, vice president in 1946 and was elected president at the Molders' 1971 convention.

A constitutional provision lowered the union's mandatory retirement age to 67 this year and it will move down to a permanent level of 65 in 1976.

Trizna, known as "Tony" within the union, is 62 and has been active in the labor movement since the mid-1930s when he went to work in a Joliet, Ill., shop. He was named an international representative in 1941 and was elected a vice president in 1948.

The Molders are one of the nation's oldest unions, founded nearly 115 years ago, and Trizna is the 16th president.

Other vice presidents moved up a step, with Carl Studenroth succeeding Trizna as first vice president.

The subsequent vacancy in the office of ninth vice president will be filled by the executive board at its scheduled June 10 meeting.

Standards Set for Plans:

Labor, Group Health Map Use of HMOs

(Continued from Page 1)

to pay for the comprehensive range of services that HMOs can provide."

Kirkland observed that not only does the future growth of HMOs depend on across-the-board financing of health care, but the ability to control cost under national health insurance will also depend on the development of more HMOs that reimburse their medical staffs on the basis of capitation payment rather than by fee-for-service—the type of HMOs generally called group practice prepayment plans.

He noted that the Group Health Association of America, which cooperated in setting up the conference, has developed standards that a plan must meet to qualify for membership, and he urged unions to consult with GHAA before committing their support to a particular HMO.

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman also told the delegates that every other health proposal now before Congress merely "pays lip service to the development of HMOs. Only the National Health Security program encourages them."

The other major bills, Seidman noted, are the Long-Ribicoff Catastrophic Insurance Plan, the Nixon Administration proposal and the Mills-Kennedy compromise.

"Only National Health Security extends universal coverage and comprehensive benefits, all the others exclude payment for preventive care, except for children under 6 years of age in Mills-Kennedy, and all impose deductibles and coinsurance placing quality health care out of reach for the average worker."

Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) told the gathering that while the HMO Act had abated the resistance to national health insurance; America is still facing a health care crisis.

"In the reform of health care the HMO bill is a first step; the second step is national health insurance," Mondale declared.

He stressed three principles that should be found in any national health insurance bill, "and looking at the Administration's proposal and others I would have to say that all three are in jeopardy right now."

First, Mondale said, there must be realistic solutions to the shortage and maldistribution of doctors and health facilities.

Second, he called for "effective procedures to control cost increases which threaten the economic and health status of most Americans."

Finally, and "most important, health insurance must in fact cover health expenses. Requiring massive out-of-pocket payments in the form of deductibles and coinsurance will continue to torture and deter average families and the poor from access to care."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) implored the delegates not to waiver in their support for National Health Security.

"While the HMO Act provides strong incentives to reduce health care costs and provide quality care, National Health Security would insure the continuity and coverage of such benefits," Javits said. He added:

"If labor is steadfast in its fight for National Health Security by 1975 we will have attained that trilogy—that final jewel in the crown of human rights—National Health Security, social security and welfare and pension rights," said Javits.

Dr. Brian Biles, legislative aide to Rep. William Roy (D-Kans.) a sponsor of the HMO act, remarked to the audience that without the help of the AFL-CIO, the HMO Act "would have been delayed or not passed at all."

Dr. Biles explained that the intent of the act is chiefly to correct the disparity in the availability, accessibility and quality of medical care.

"The act has introduced three incentives for providing HMOs," he said. "First, it offers cash assistance—$50 million in grants for feasibility studies, $250 million is available to assist in the development of HMOs and another $75 million is offered as seed money to assist an HMO through the first three years of operation."

Second, the act pre-empts state laws that inhibit the development of HMOs.

"And finally," said Dr. Biles, "is the dual choice provision which requires employers with 25 or more employes and who pay the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to offer his employes and their families the option of receiving medical care from an HMO if one exists in the community."

Richard Shoemaker, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, cited the track record of HMOs to the delegates: "HMOs have half the rate of surgical procedures as do fee-for-service systems, and members have to be hospitalized only half as often as the rest of the population."

Shoemaker charged that the fee-for-service system gives doctors the wrong incentives and stimulates the production of medical services, needed or unneeded. Under the capitation system of HMOs doctors are paid a fixed amount for each person they care for regardless of how few or how many health services that person needs.

He cautioned that the term HMO as used under the act covers two different types of organizations—prepaid group practice plans which labor supports and medical foundations such as those recently started in California which are run by medical societies on a fee-for-service basis.

Shoemaker noted that while medical foundations do exercise some cost and quality control the only motivation for their existence is the threat of competition from superior prepaid group practice HMOs.

James F. Doherty, legislative counsel for GHAA, told the conference that from labor's standpoint, "perhaps the single most important aspect" of the law is the "dual choice" provision requiring employers to offer HMO coverage as an alternative to indemnity plans. Regulations for the provision should be operational by mid-summer, he said.

"Essentially, the provision provides access to the market," said Doherty. "In the past, state laws restricted the development of HMOs so they could acquire only two percent of the action, while Blue Cross/Blue Shield and the insurance companies captured the rest."

He also warned the delegates that insurance companies in attempting to protect their share of the market will get into the business of HMOs, "thus offering medical care not for the benefit of the member but for profit."



NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY would spur growth of health maintenance organizations, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told 100 delegates attending a health conference in Washington. He said the labor-supported Griffiths-Corman bill is essential to provide a sound financial base for the effective operation of HMOs.

Work-Study Plans Backed For Colleges

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to expand federally assisted work-study and cooperative education programs to permit equal access to higher education for all Americans.

Appearing before a House special subcommittee on education, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis called for greater federal investment in these programs than there has been to date. The panel is conducting oversight hearings on Title 4 of the Higher Education Act to see how well the programs have been operating.

"We would urge that, in redrafting legislation in the field of higher education, the House and the Senate give particular attention to establishing realistic levels of financial need for work-study and cooperative education programs," Davis said.

He noted that the AFL-CIO has consistently supported work-study programs and cooperative education programs as among the most useful forms of student aid.

"At the very least, these programs provide financial support for young people who might not otherwise be able to obtain a higher education," Davis said.

"At their best, these programs provide experience which is itself an important adjunct of the learning process."

Soaring costs of higher education have created a barrier to young people from working-class families for whom little financial aid is available, Davis noted.

Student loans are difficult to obtain, and all too often start students off in life with a mountain of debt. Mounting tuition costs have made it increasingly difficult for students to work their way through college or other post-secondary educational courses, he observed.

"Many parents among our membership prefer to assume the debt of tuition costs themselves through conventional bank loans, rather than saddle their children with that burden," Davis said.

"But to cause parents to go deep into debt at the age of 40-60 to help finance a college education constitutes a serious hardship on that segment of the population. It comes precisely at the time these persons should be preparing for retirement."

Expansion of federal student-aid programs would alleviate to some degree some of the burden now falling on parents of working-class families, Davis said.



Jewelry Union Adopts Dues Structure Change

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Jewelry Workers approved a 5-cent increase in per capita payments and established a dues formula for locals at the union's 20th triennial convention here.

The 66 delegates representing 30 locals voted to raise the monthly per capita payment to the international from 75 cents to 80 cents and increased the membership initiation fee from $3 to $5.

In setting the union's first regulated dues structure, the convention gave locals the option of raising dues $1 a month or adopting a graduated dues formula tied to wages. Depending on hourly wages, members would pay monthly dues ranging from $5 to $8.

Delegates also approved the merger of the union's education and organization committees keyed to planned expansion of organizing activities. Membership of the Jewelry Workers has held steady at about 10,000 for the past three years.

President Leon Sverdlove reported that the stepped-up organizing effort initially will focus on the Providence, R.I., area followed by campaigns in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Sverdlove was re-elected by acclamation to his third three-year term as both president and secretary-treasurer. The convention also re-elected the union's 11 vice presidents who make up the executive board.

The convention voted to set up the first pension plan for the union's salaried officials to cover 21 local and international officers. The executive board was authorized to determine the funding, benefits and terms of coverage for the plan, which will go into effect Sept. 1.

In major resolutions adopted at the five-day convention, delegates called for:

- Lowering the social security retirement age to 60 without reduction of benefits.
- Ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment for women.
- Passage of the labor-supported Health Security Act.

IUE to Seek Jobs, Training For Migrants

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers are developing a unique pilot program to assist seasonal farm workers in finding factory jobs and adjusting to urban living conditions.

Operating under a $236,000 Labor Dept. contract, the IUE will negotiate training agreements with employers to provide entry level jobs for the heads of 50 farm worker households. The IUE will also help find backup jobs for 15 additional members of the families.

Local union members and IUE retirees will serve as counsellors to assist the farm families in adjusting to their new urban situations. These efforts will focus on obtaining housing, medical care and transportation and also in making use of community facilities, programs and schools.

The 15-month government-financed program calls for training periods of 26 weeks and counselling for 52 weeks. The IUE is presently working out arrangements with the Labor Dept. to determine where the projects will be conducted.

Folklife Center Urged to Save Past Customs

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to approve a bill establishing an American folklife center in Washington, D.C., "to preserve the rich, folklife history of ordinary folks."

Labor historians already have done much to preserve accounts of American workers' rise from sweat shops to a full measure of dignity, Walter G. Davis, director of the federation's Dept. of Education, noted in an appearance before a House subcommittee studying the measure.

The AFL-CIO's interest in recording this struggle has heightened over the past few years since it became a major participant in the Smithsonian Institution's annual folklife festival on the Capitol Mall, Davis added.

Because of its involvement in the festival, he said, the federation has broadened its sights to the extent of planning a national effort commemorating the nation's 200th birthday in 1976. It has asked AFL-CIO organizations in every state to engage in research projects which would reveal the folklife history of their members and workers generally.

"Without a center to preserve the product of this research," Davis said, "it will be lost to future generations who may benefit from the learning experience of what went before them." Appearing with Davis was Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employes.

Oregon, Kentucky Results:

Arkansas Primary Ushers in New Era

(Continued from Page 1)

Senate from Oregon, and two COPE-backed brothers were nominated for Congress by Kentucky Democrats.

Morse will run in November against incumbent Sen. Robert Packwood, the Republican who ousted him in 1968. COPE made no endorsements in Oregon, where conservative Republican Victor Atiyeh and former State Treas. Robert W. Straub emerged as the gubernatorial candidates.

Kentucky became only the second state thus far in the 1974 primaries to have an incumbent congressman rejected by his party. Democratic Rep. Frank Stubblefield, a 16-year House veteran, was beaten by 600 votes in the state's far western district.

The previous week, Pennsylvania Republican Lawrence G. Williams became the first incumbent congressman to be defeated.

Stubblefield was beaten by 36-year-old Carroll Hubbard, a state senator who had labor backing and campaigned against Stubblefield's "do-nothing" record in Congress.

Hubbard's brother Kyle also won a Democratic congressional nomination in the opposite corner of the state, the fourth district which stretches from the Louisville suburbs almost to Cincinnati. In November he will oppose incumbent Republican Gene Snyder, who has a 15 "right" and 53 "wrong" labor voting record.

Kentucky's senate race will match incumbent Republican Marlow Cook against Gov. Wendell Ford, each of whom garnered just over 85 percent of the primary vote against token opposition. Cook was late in filing for his first re-election try and the courts may still invalidate the primary. But the party would still have the right to name the candidate for November, and would be expected to pick Cook.

The conduct of the campaign in the Arkansas governor's election was almost a replay of the 1972 race in which Pryor gave up his House seat to oppose Sen. John McClellan. Pryor led the first primary but lost in the runoff after McClellan mounted an all-out offensive aimed at Pryor's liberalism and his support from "big labor" and "out-of-state interests."

Faubus tried the same strategy, "throwing in amnesty, school prayers, gun control and every social issue in the books," according to Arkansas AFL-CIO President J. Bill Becker.

But it didn't work this time. Both the winners, Pryor and Bumpers, have clear records as moderates on labor and race issues.

COPE made no endorsement in the Senate race, which drew nationwide attention because of Fulbright's committee chairmanship. Fulbright's recent record in opposition to the foreign policies of the Johnson and Nixon Administrations won him a "liberal" tag.

But his overall COPE voting record of 61 right and 58 wrong also encompasses the years when he signed the Southern Manifesto against school desegregation, opposed Medicare, promoted open shop laws and went down to the wire against the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. He was one of only 29 senators to oppose cloture in the 1964 civil rights fight and one of 27 to oppose the final bill.

Fulbright is the second senator to lose in the 1974 primaries. Ohio's Howard Metzenbaum, also a Democrat, was beaten earlier.

Fulbright's defeat could touch off some musical chairs for Senate committee chairmanships. He is followed on Foreign Relations by Alabama's John Sparkman, who would have to yield his chairmanship of the Senate Banking Committee to Wisconsin's William Proxmire if he chooses to step up to Fulbright's spot.

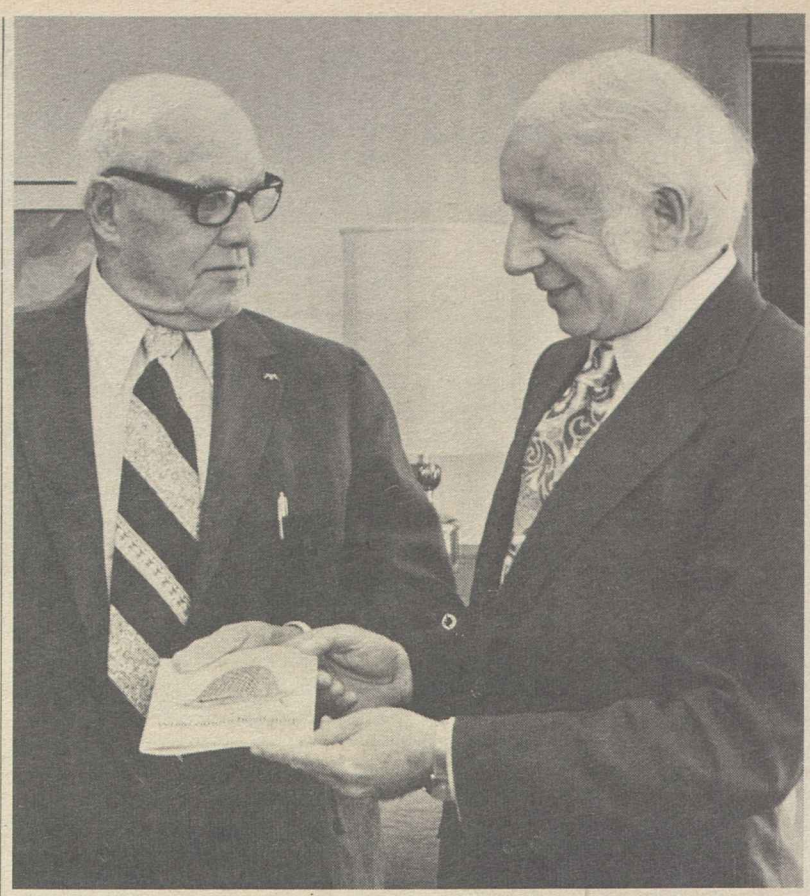
If Sparkman stays with Banking, the Foreign Relations chairmanship would go to Frank Church of Idaho, currently behind Sparkman and Mike Mansfield of Montana, who would also be ineligible because he is majority leader.

Fulbright has carried the COPE endorsement only once, in his 1968 race against rabid segregationist Jim Johnson. Johnson was active this year on behalf of Faubus, previously a political enemy, in what was perhaps a last-ditch effort by old guard segregationists.

Regardless, the face of Arkansas politics — and the Senate — has been changed and will change more in 1978 if McClellan, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, retires as he has said he will. McClellan has been in the Senate since 1942, Fulbright since 1944.

COPE made only one congressional endorsement in Arkansas, for 27-year-old University of Arkansas law Professor Bill Clinton, a Rhodes Scholar who will face a runoff June 11 after leading the first primary with 46 percent of the vote. He is trying for a November spot against Rep. John P. Hammerschmidt, whose 6-51 is among the worst labor records in the House.

6-1-74



"WHILE OTHERS HESITATED American labor acted" is the theme of a 48-page booklet presented to AFL-CIO President George Meany by Matthew Schoenwald, chairman of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut. The booklet documents the strong and quick support for Histadrut and Israel in the Yom Kippur War by the AFL-CIO, its affiliates and other labor groups. Copies are available from the council at 33 E. 67th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

Nixon Delay, Defiance Slows Impeachment

(Continued from Page 1)

Nixon told the committee that it already has "the full story of Watergate" in the edited, partial transcripts of taped conversations that the White House made public.

The emasculated transcripts certainly do not give "the whole truth" to which Congress and the people are entitled, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said at its recent meeting.

But the atmosphere even the edited transcripts reveal show such "meanness . . . paranoia and conspiracy" in the Nixon White House as to leave "a lasting stain on our highest office," the Federation declared.

While White House spokesmen continued to parrot the call to "put Watergate behind us," the President's lawyer was trying to delay a Supreme Court review of Jaworski's request for White House tapes—even at the cost of a year's delay in Watergate trials.

Attorney James D. St. Clair said the issue should go through the full judicial process, including consideration by the U.S. Court of Appeals, before coming to the Supreme Court.

Earlier, St. Clair told a lower court judge in an unrelated case that the President would not furnish documents sought by two of his former aides scheduled to stand trial for their role in the Ellsberg break-in.

Federal District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell said the President's refusal could result in dropping the case against John D. Ehrlichman and Charles W. Colson—an outcome that would hardly be frowned on in White House circles.

He requested a letter from the President acknowledging this fact.

Even though the "Watergate" label has become a shorthand for the misdeeds charged to the President and his closest associates, many of the facets are unrelated to the break-in of the Democratic headquarters in June of 1972, and the subsequent cover-up effort.

The Judiciary Committee is also probing the campaign contributions of the dairy lobby and the ITT, episode. And court papers filed by Jaworski to back up his demand for tapes cite evidence that the White House ordered the Internal Revenue Service to harass the President's political "enemies."

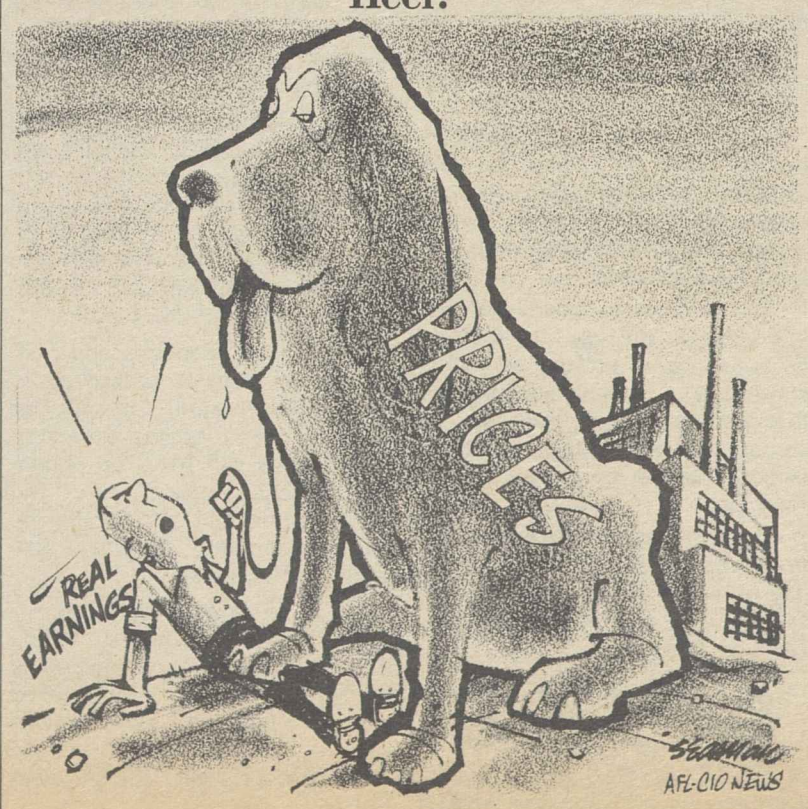
Jaworski told the court that he has evidence that "indicates the likelihood" that Nixon discussed the use of the IRS for political purposes in a Sept. 15, 1972, conversation with John Dean and H. R. Haldeman.

The delaying tactics bought time for the President. But for some of his former associates, time had run out.

Thus Jeb Stuart Magruder, deputy director of President Nixon's re-election campaign committee, became the eighth former White House aide to be convicted. As he was sentenced to a minimum of 10 months in prison for perjury before a grand jury, Magruder told the court:

"Somewhere between my ambition and my ideals, I lost my ethical compass."

'Heel!'



Printers Get Job Security In New Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Bertram A. Powers of ITU Local 6 announced the agreement.

Powers said negotiations would begin shortly with the city's third newspaper, the New York Post, which sat in on the bargaining sessions but did not approve the proposed contract.

The three dailies employ about 2,100 of the 9,300 local ITU members. The remainder work for commercial print shops and smaller publications and 2,400 are retired.

The 1,800 regular and substitute printers at the Times and the Daily News would receive a "lifetime guarantee of employment" under the agreement. Although there is no mandatory retirement age, the papers will encourage retirement by offering a $2,500 bonus for printers who retire within six months of ratification in addition to a paid six-month "productivity leave."

About 385 printers currently listed as substitutes will be made regular employes by next March, and all printers hired in the future will be regular employes.

The dispute over automation within the newspaper industry also prompted members of ITU Local 101 in Washington to authorize a strike against the Washington Post or the Star-News.

The strike vote came as printers at the Star-News reached a temporary agreement allowing the afternoon newspaper to publish a Saturday morning edition. The union agreed that members would work overtime to print the earlier Saturday edition with the condition that 325 regular printers and 26 substitutes receive lifetime job guarantees.

Meanwhile, members of the Newspaper Guild approved a three-year contract with the Reuters news agency to end an 11-day strike. The agreement provides for weekly wage increases totalling $43 over the three years and a cost-of-living escalator.

Basic wages will be increased $15 the first year and $14 in each of the two remaining years. The C-O-L clause, which goes into effect in the second year, will provide a 1 percent salary increase for each percentage-point rise in the cost of living over 8 percent.

5,600 County Employes Vote To Join SEIU

Los Angeles—Some 5,600 public employes in three California counties have voted for representation by Service Employes. The pro-SEIU votes came in elections in Los Angeles, Santa Cruz and Santa Barbara counties.

In Los Angeles, 3,200 registered nurses chose SEIU over their existing representative, the California Nurses Association. The unit consists of 2,600 non-supervisory and 600 supervisory nurses. SEIU already represented 53,000 other county employees.

In Santa Cruz, 75 percent of the membership of the Santa Cruz County Employes Association turned out for balloting on whether or not to affiliate their 900-member group with SEIU. The vote was better than two-to-one for the move.

In Santa Barbara, 1,500 county employees voting in a half-dozen units picked SEIU over their existing representative, the Santa Barbara County Employes Association.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, June 8, 1974 | 7 | No. 23

Meany Scores High Price Of Nixon's Detente Policy

Federal Bargaining Law Urged

The AFL-CIO and unions representing federal workers pressed Congress for a collective bargaining law to replace guidelines for labor-management relations established by a series of presidential executive orders.

Union witnesses told a House Civil Service subcommittee that the present bargaining structure is inherently unsound because it is administered by management.

Testifying in support of the bargaining rights bill introduced by Rep. Frank J. Brasco (D-N.Y.) were:

- AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, whose statement was presented by Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn.
- Clyde M. Webber, president of the American Federation of Government Employes, which bargains for 650,000 federal workers.
- Paul J. Burnsky, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., whose councils and affiliates represent large groups of blue-collar workers including the workforces at all but one naval shipyard.
- John A. McCart, director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, a coalition of 30 unions of federal and postal workers.

The Brasco bill would establish a Federal Labor Relations Authority, whose three members would be appointed by the President from a list of 10 submitted by the American Arbitration Association. It would deal with unit determinations, certification of bargaining representatives, prevention of unfair labor practices and resolution of collective bargaining deadlocks.

Biemiller's statement praised a provision of the Brasco bill that would establish an agency shop when requested by a union that has been chosen as bargaining representative. Workers represented would have the choice of becoming members of the union or paying a representation fee equal to dues.

McCart told the House panel that there is "justified resentment" by union members "against fellow workers who benefit from a negotiated agreement but refuse to support the union." Furthermore, he said, the absence of any form of union security under the present system amounts to "an innate discouragement of union membership."

Burnsky noted the changing rules for collective bargaining in the federal service as executive orders issued under one adminis-

(Continued on Page 3)



CLOTHING WORKERS picket a Manhattan manufacturer of men's clothing in the union's first industry-wide strike since 1921. Under way in 30 states, the walkout has had its greatest effect in New York City's famous garment center where about 40,000 of the union's 110,000 striking members are employed.

110,000 Walk Out:

Inflation Cost Issue In Clothing Strike

Federal mediators scheduled new talks in an effort to resolve the first nationwide strike by the Clothing Workers in 53 years, provoked by the refusal of the men's and boy's clothing industry to provide any wage protection against inflation.

Clothing Workers President Murray Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman accepted the invitation of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to reopen negotiations in Washington under FMCS auspices and said "we sincerely hope that these talks will lead to a settlement."

"Unchecked inflation is causing serious damage to the living standards of our members," the two ACWA leaders said in a joint statement. "It is essential that they receive substantial increases in their income and protection against any future rise in the cost of living."

The ACWA has been negotiating with the Clothing Manufacturers Association on a new contract since Apr. 28. When the old agreement was about to expire on May 31, Federal Mediation Director W. J. Usery, Jr., stepped in, but his efforts failed and more than 110,000 ACWA members at 750 clothing plants across the country walked off their jobs.

Finley and Sheinkman said the strike was forced on the union's members "by employers who have no comprehension of the needs of the workers."

"Wages of clothing workers have not kept pace with the rising cost-of-living, and the employers' refusal to deal realistically with cost-

(Continued on Page 3)

Bakery Pacts Set Pattern For 30,000

The Bakery & Confectionery Workers have ratified pattern-setting agreements in Kansas City and in Memphis calling for a wide range of benefits, including a 70-cent hourly wage increase over a two-year period.

The settlements are expected to be followed by other B&C locals in the union's midwestern and southern regional bargaining conferences, covering more than 30,000 members.

Under the agreements, workers

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor Role Keyed To Freedom

By John R. Oravec

Miami Beach, Fla. — The American labor movement will continue to assert itself in the rightful role it plays in foreign affairs to assure that "the strength and wealth of the nation — created by working people — is placed squarely on the side of human freedom and not on the side of totalitarianism," AFL-CIO President George Meany told delegates to union conventions in Florida.

"Our commitment to democracy abroad flows from the same source as our commitment to social justice at home," he declared. "Big profits may be at home in any country, but labor can only breathe the air of freedom. It is not at home in totalitarianism."

Meany expressed concern for the high price the nation is paying for "detente" with Communist countries in addresses to conventions of the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

He said that detente should be a two-way street of give and take, but the way it's being handled by the Nixon Administration, detente is appeasement—"pure and simple."

"It's a giveaway in search of profits for our corporations through a combination of American capital and Soviet slave labor, and I contend that the President has already given away too much—even before Watergate,"

Previewing the President's imminent trip to Moscow, Meany charged in his address to the RWDSU that Nixon is going to "negotiate" with the Soviets in an attempt to score a political coup and take public attention away

(Continued on Page 8)

Hospital Worker Bill Weakened by House

By David L. Perlman

A House-Senate conference committee will seek to repair a battered compromise bill to bring employes of non-profit hospitals under the National Labor Relations Act.

As passed by the Senate last month with a strong labor endorsement, the bill would have extended bargaining rights and protection against unfair labor practices to nearly 1.7 million workers now excluded from the NLRA.

Under a carefully drawn provision that brought the bill substantial bipartisan support, special requirements were inserted in federal labor law to reduce the likelihood of strikes at all health care facilities—both profit and non-profit enterprises.

A longer notice of contract termination was required and the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service was empowered to initiate mandatory mediation. A union would also have to give a 10-day notice of intent to strike or picket so that an institution could make other arrangements for care of patients.

But these safeguards were not enough for a conservative coalition

(Continued on Page 2)

Democrats Win 5 of 6 Special House Races

By Rex Hardesty

Democrats grabbed off their fifth victory in six special congressional elections this year when John Burton won in the San Francisco district vacated by Rep. William S. Mailliard's appointment to an ambassadorship.

Burton had 68 votes more than the 50 percent needed to take the vacant seat in one of the highlights of the year's heaviest primary week to date. In all, seven states held primaries, five of them with statewide races.

There were no incumbent Congressmen or senators denied renomination in the seven states. Only two senators and two congressmen have been beaten in primaries so far in 1974, but a record number of incumbents are not seeking re-election.

Like all five previous special congressional elections, Burton was running for a seat previously held by a Republican. Burton is the state party chairman and the brother of Rep. Phillip Burton (D-Calif.) from the neighboring sixth district, giv-

(Continued on Page 8)



GUNS OF ARMED GUARDS and police were used against striking workers during the 1937 steel strikes. This is one of scores of photos from a pictorial history of the Steelworkers, "Then and Now: the Road Between."

Steel Union Story Told In Pictures

The Steelworkers have published a 148-page pictorial history of the union and its origins—a tapestry of labor history that stretches from the first stirrings of organization in the steel mills to the sophisticated collective bargaining of today.

It makes vividly clear that the era of child labor, blacklists, beatings and shootings was not the "good old days" for the fathers and grandfathers of today's Steelworkers.

The lost battles as well as the victories are pictured in the newly-published book, "Then and Now: The Road Between."

Steelworkers President I. W. Abel describes the volume as the union's "family album."

Like the traditional photo album, he writes in an introduction, this is "both a family history and a bridge connecting the past to the present."

It will soon be 40 years since the establishment of the CIO's Steel Workers Organizing Committee, which later evolved into the United Steelworkers of America.

The pictorial history, prepared by the union's Education Dept., covers the year-by-year highlights.

There was the tremendous surge of organizing in 1936 that led the following year to the breakthrough contract with U.S. Steel—and the achievement of the $5-a-day wage.

There are swinging police clubs —and the gun shots that killed 10 workers and wounded 30 others to break up a Memorial Day rally of Republic Steel strikers and their families.

As a family album should, the book shows the faces of the union's early leaders, records the historic mergers, wartime milestones and strikes.

For a new generation of union members, the strike photos are a vivid reminder that conditions now taken for granted were won and preserved through struggle and sacrifice.

Local unions of the Steelworkers have been urged by the international union to present copies of "Then and Now" to schools, colleges and libraries in their communities. Individual copies at $12.50 may be ordered from the Cornelius Printing Co., 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46201.

Conservatives Weaken Hospital Bargaining Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

in the House.

Additional amendments were added that make the House version of the bill "unacceptable" to labor, President George Hardy of the Service Employes said.

On top of all the delays in the compromise bill passed by the Senate, the House voted 168-137 for an amendment ordering an additional 60-day "cooling-off period" at the discretion of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service before a strike could be called.

Another amendment would give a blanket exemption from a union shop obligation to anyone asserting a religious objection to member ship, without providing any alternative form of contribution.

Both these amendments had been decisively rejected by the Senate.

In another area of legislation, the House dashed labor's hopes for major improvements in the wages and working conditions of nearly 100,000 sugar workers in the cane fields of Louisiana, Florida and Texas, and in the sugar beet fields of the West.

One of the provisions of the Sugar Act—in exchange for a subsidy that enabled domestic sugar producers to be assured a share of the nation's sugar purchases—required growers to pay fair wages to field workers as determined by the Labor Dept.

The Meat Cutters, supported by the AFL-CIO, pressed for a series of floor amendments to a bill that would renew the Sugar Act for another five years and balance off its controversial foreign quota system with improved conditions for workers in the U.S.

In a series of votes, the bill was decisively improved. New criteria were added to the wage-setting process to result in more adequate pay levels, employers were required to provide on-the-job accident insurance in states where field workers are not covered by workmen's compensation. Piece-rate workers were given a wage guarantee and various safeguards were provided for the workers, nearly all of whom are without union protection.

Bor for unrelated reasons, the House then turned around and defeated the entire bill, thus killing the worker provisions as well as the subsidy to growers. Actually, the world sugar price situation currently is such that informed persons don't believe there will be any savings to either consumers or the government from the ending of the law.

Sugar field workers will continue to be covered by the wage-setting provisions of the expiring law through the next harvest season.

In other congressional developments:

- A House-Senate conference committee reached agreement on an important but complex bill that would give Congress greater control of the federal budget and limit the President's power to nullify congressional decisions by refusing to spend money Congress has appropriated for specific programs. The final version had unanimous, bipartisan support of the House and Senate conferees.
- Another House-Senate conference committee will have a harder time reaching agreement because of a House vote dealing with school busing for racial balance.

The House voted 270-103 to instruct its conferees not to back down from the position taken by the House firmly banning busing beyond the next closest school and allowing reopening of previous court decisions to the contrary.

The Senate also barred such busing, but specified that the courts retained a constitutional authority to rule otherwise where conditions required such a remedy for segregated schools.

- The House Post Office Committee voted 23-2 approval of a Senate-passed bill that would slow down a schedule of steep increases in postage rates for non-profit publications. The more gradual rise in postage costs could keep a number of labor, religious and civic publications from folding.

If the bill became law before July 6, it would cut nearly in half a postage hike scheduled for that date.

UTU Official Named To U.S. Railway Panel

Vice President James E. Burke of the United Transportation Union has been nominated to serve on the 11-member board of directors of the U.S. Railway Association.

The board was created by Congress to oversee the restructuring of seven bankrupt northeast railroads, including the Penn Central.

To Strengthen Union:

Wider Political Role Pressed by RWDSU

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The building of a stronger organization, backed by effective political and legislative activities, was given top priority as the four-year goal of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

President Max Greenberg told the 800 delegates at the union's 12th convention that the RWDSU must continue to extend its activities beyond routine services and into the political arena that affects the well-being of members.

He cited the close link between politics and economics as evidenced by the years of inflation, recession and unemployment stemming from Nixon Administration policies.

"This inflation we are experiencing—and will experience for a long time to come—is an episode that will scar the lives of most Americans," Greenberg observed in paralleling today's conditions with those of the depression of the 1930s.

"This is a crime for which Richard Nixon will be held to account by future generations, perhaps even more than Watergate," he declared.

"The failure to stem inflation, the callous decision to let working people of this country pay the price of economic theories that benefit the rich and the powerful are the misdeeds that will help earn Richard Nixon a place on the list of presidential failures," Greenberg said.

One of the first actions taken by the convention was the unanimous adoption of a resolution calling for the impeachment of Nixon by the House and trial by the Senate.

Noting that most Americans lost confidence in the President's ability to govern because of his involvement in Watergate, the resolution stressed that an impeachment trial is necessary "to determine his guilt or innocence. In a democracy, the people are entitled to this judgment."

Greenberg said that because of Watergate, the direction the country will take in the next two years will be determined by Congress. He emphasized the need for the RWDSU to provide all its available resources to COPE to work for the election of a veto-proof Congress.

"As soon as this convention is over, we will be calling upon you for money, manpower, time and effort for the vital races in every state where we have members," Greenberg alerted the delegates.

Turning to the nuts-and-bolts functions of the union, Greenberg emphasized organizational growth: "We must organize; we must keep pace with the growth in our industries; we must make up for the losses that inevitably occur with changing conditions."

A key step contributing to the union's growth, Greenberg noted, was the recent affiliation of 4,000 Cigar Makers members, 1,500 Nestle plant workers, in addition to several hundred Canadian distillery workers.

The convention approved a 50-cent increase in the monthly per capita tax that will take effect in two steps. The rate will rise from $1.65 to $1.90 a month effective immediately and to $2.15 in June 1976.

Minimum monthly dues paid to RWDSU affiliates will also be increased from $5 to $6 effective July 1, except where dues of $4 have been increased during the past year. These will be raised to a $5 minimum. Effective July 1, 1976, the minimum dues will be $7.

In an address to the delegates, I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., outlined the functions of the IUD in serving its affiliates, including legislative activities, research, safety and health programs and educational conferences.

He noted that the IUD has been particularly active in assisting affiliates in organizing campaigns and coordinated collective bargaining.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.)—one of the original sponsors of the labor-backed National Health Security bill who has since joined with Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) to introduce a less comprehensive measure—said he was still committed to the principles of Health Security.

He speculated, however, that the election of a veto-proof Congress would still leave the leadership of Congress substantially unchanged, which he called a major obstacle to passage of Health Security.

But Kennedy warned that the Nixon Administration's health insurance bill or other insurance industry measures would not meet the essential health care needs of the American people.

Auto Workers Urge Nixon's Impeachment

Los Angeles—The Auto Workers called on the House of Represenatives to impeach President Nixon because "there is evidence he has broken faith with the Constitution and used his powers excessively and unlawfully."

A resolution on impeachment resoundingly approved by the 3,000 delegates to the UAW's 24th convention said:

"We urge impeachment because that is the only way this nation can preserve the historical relationship of presidential power to the Constitutional system of accountability for the use of such power."

Chesterfield Smith, president of the American Bar Association, told the convention Nixon "is not God. The President, like all other people, must answer to the laws that he dosen't like. He can't decide what laws are for him and what laws are for other people."

The ABA leader called on the President to "quit stonewalling" and let us see it (Watergate-related documents) and get it over with and put Watergate behind us."

The convention resolution carried a 13-point list bringing into question presidential action, ranging from creation of a White House "secret police" to whether Nixon was a "silent partner in the extortion of illegal corporate and laundered contributions to his campaign."

On national health insurance, the convention demanded defeat of the Administration bill and rejected the Mills-Kennedy bill for failing to provide "the universal, comprehensive program" embodied in the Health Security bill.

Convention Keynote:

Stulberg Lists Higher Pay As ILG's 'Primary Concern'

Miami Beach, Fla. — A broad program of wage improvements for members, increased benefits for retirees and organizing non-union workers was charted by the Ladies' Garment Workers as the union entered its 75th year.

President Louis Stulberg told the 1,008 delegates at the union's 35th convention that "our primary concern—now and at all times—must be with wages."

He noted that in the past eight years ILGWU members received wage increases totalling 65 percent, including a 5 percent cost-of-living raise that went into effect as the convention was in session.

Five and a half years of President Nixon's economic policies, however, have taken their toll on workers' living standards, Stulberg pointed out.

"A heavy lid was put on wages. Phases and freezes were aimed at the wage earner. But through it all, profits zoomed and prices took off. Interest rates rose to one of the highest points in history.

"The result has been the further enrichment of the rich while millions of American workers have had to fight desperate weekly battles at the supermarket."

Stulberg pointed out that while the living standards of workers were downgraded, their savings were eroded and their jobs grew scarce. Also battling the losing fight against inflation are the union's 70,000 retirees, which the ILGWU has a commitment to protect, he stressed.

Stulberg pledged to have pensions raised to $100 a month from the current $75 despite new obligations and costs that may be incurred as the result of pending legislation. The ILGWU is prepared to have employers increase contributions to the jointly administered pension fund to meet the $100-a-month goal, he said.

Stulberg also outlined the union's objectives in a revitalized organizing effort in the United States and Canada.

Sec.-Treas. Sol C. Chaikin noted that despite the enrollment of 27,525 new members in the past three years, the union lost 41,124 members for a net decline of 13,599. Membership in the ILGWU as of last Dec. 31 was 428,734.

Calling for an all-out campaign to devote more resources and manpower to external organizing, Stulberg said, "This union has set aside a sum of $15 million to start one of the strongest, most energetic campaigns in our history."

The convention responded by approving strong resolutions supporting organizing activities, including efforts to organize office workers within the garment industry.

Noting that organizing efforts have been thwarted in many areas by anti-labor laws and by local administrations hostile to labor, the convention agreed that no union working alone could achieve success. Delegates urged the ILGWU executive board to work with other unions with the intent of launching concerted and coordinated organizing campaigns in areas of the country that have resisted unionizing efforts.

Since office workers in much of the garment industry lack representation and lack union benefits, the convention declared it mandatory for all ILGWU affiliates to organize white-collar employes in their jurisdiction.

In presenting the financial report, Chaikin told the delegates the union's operating expenses exceeded income from dues and fees by more than $8 million over the past three years—leading to the possibility that a proposal for a per capita increase would be presented later in the convention. ILGWU members currently pay $2.25 a month to the international in per capita tax and assessments.

The assessments cover death benefits, contributions, organizing and strike funds and union label promotion. The ILGWU distributed nearly $600,000 to members in Pennsylvania flood relief operations in 1972, Chaikin reported.

The Nixon Administration's domestic and foreign policies were soundly criticized in convention addresses by Democratic Senators Hubert H. Humphrey, Henry M. Jackson and Edward M. Kennedy.

Humphrey scored the Administration for its handling of the nation's economy, which he said, caused American workers to lose more than 5 percent in real spendable earnings in the last year.

President Nixon's economics have been a disaster for the American worker and his family, Humphrey observed.

"Not since the days of Herbert Hoover has so little been done for so many and so much for so few. But," he added, "this should be no great surprise."

He told the delegates that the Republican Party has a long record of favoring big money interests. "If you don't believe it, take a look at the oil profits, take a look at the bank profits, take a look at the corporate profits. . . ."

Jackson assailed the government's Export-Import Bank for its low-rate interest loans to the Soviet Union and Iran while domestic borrowers are being forced to pay interest rates above 11 percent.

Rather than pouring American capital into foreign operations to fatten the profits of corporations, Jackson suggested that the money be invested in the United States to make the nation self-sufficient.

Jackson noted he is supporting legislation that would give Congress the right to veto these "crazy loans" of the Eximbank, which he said, are hurting America.

Kennedy said the Administration's economic policies show more concern for corporate campaign contributors than for the American worker despite the continued promises of better times ahead.

"We have heard those promises for five years," Kennedy said. "Those promises do not bring down the interest rates on home mortgages. Those promises do not bring down the prices at the gas pump. And those promises do not create a single new job."

He called for the development of programs to assist workers hit by inflation and unemployment, urging uniform federal jobless benefits, public service jobs and tax relief for low- and middle-income workers.

Labor Backs Civil Service Bargaining Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

tration are changed under another, and then further amended.

The most recent changes, he testified, "have sharply restricted bargaining areas" and enabled government negotiators to refuse to deal with issues they assert are "management rights."

Webber challenged the fairness of the present structure of union-management relations headed by an all-management Federal Labor Relations Council.

The AFGE president sharply rebuked the reasoning of Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert E. Hampton that the statistics on union growth in the federal government show how well the present system is working.

"We face delays, hindrances, difficulties from the very first to the very last moment," Webber told the panel. "Obstacle after obstacle confronts us."

Biemiller's statement, endorsed by the other union witnesses, noted desirable features in other bills before the subcommittee, but expresed preference for the Brasco bill.

He said labor prefers it to a bill sponsored by Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.) which is patterned after Canada's system. It would allow unions of government employes to strike under limited circumstances—if it did not endanger the public health or safety and if a union before entering negotiations chose the option of striking rather than agreeing to binding arbitration if an impasse were reached.

McGlotten Joins Legislative Staff

Robert M. McGlotten has been named a legislative representative in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

A member of the AFL-CIO staff since 1967, McGlotten has served in the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights and as executive director of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute.

A native of Philadelphia, he is a former staff representative of the Transport Workers and held assignments with the Teachers and Steelworkers during his trade union career.



DISTINGUISHED CONSUMER SERVICE award is presented actor E. G. Marshall by AFL-CIO Vice President Frederick O'Neal at the fourth annual Consumer Federation of America awards dinner in Washington. A strong advocate of national health security, Marshall was honored "for dedicated service to consumers in advancing the case for basic health care reform." O'Neal is president of the Associated Actors & Artistes of America.

E. G. Marshall Honored For Health Care Efforts

E. G. Marshall, who spends much of his non-acting time arguing the case for basic reform of the nation's health care system, told a gathering of consumer leaders in Washington that only one of the health-care proposals before Congress adequately meets America's needs.

What the contry needs is a comprehensive health insurance program based on the fundamental precept that "good health care is a right and not a privilege" of every American, Marshall declared.

While various bills now before Congress would provide some limited improvement in the nation's present health-care system, they fail to measure up to the original, labor-backed National Health Security plan, he said. That bill is sponsored in the House by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.).

Better known for his television appearances in "The Bold Ones" and "The Defenders," Marshall has traveled extensively in behalf of the Health Security bill. He has been a member of the Committee of 100 for National Health Insurance since its founding.

For his efforts to bring about a program of national health insurance, Marshall was honored by the Consumer Federation of America with its annual distinguished consumer service award. Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) received the organization's annual distinguished public service award for championing the cause of consumers during his 46-year legislative career.

Marshall, who was introduced by President Frederick O'Neal of the Associated Actors & Artistes of America, expressed disappointment in Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's recent "cooperation and compromising" with the Nixon Administration on a weaker, watered-down measure, sponsored jointly with Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.).

Americans have a right to the best medical care their country can afford to give them, Marshall said, and should settle for nothing less. He urged the media and the representatives of consumer organizations assembled for the awards presentations to help educate the public about the various health-care proposals under consideration.

"Let's not let a soft, mish-mash, expedient bill get through Congress," he urged.

Patman, chairman of the House Banking & Currency Committee, has been a consistent supporter of consumer legislation. Addressing the gathering, he urged the Senate to pass the House-approved consumer protection agency bill and send it on to President Nixon for his signature. The measure would give consumers a voice in the decision-making processes within the Executive Branch.

"If it works right, it should provide some balance between the consumer and the special interests which now haunt the regulatory agencies," Patman said.

A special award to former CFA executive director Erma Angevine cited her leadership during the consumer organization's early, formative years.

Living Cost Protection Clothing Strike Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

of-living protection would leave them even further behind as rents, fuel, food and other costs continue to rise precipitously," the two ACWA officials said. Wages in the industry currently average about $3.50 an hour.

Besides a sizable wage boost and a cost-of-living escalator clause, the union is seeking improvements in pensions, health and welfare coverage, additional holidays and vacation time and other benefits.

The employers' final offer, put to the union on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, fell far short of what the members needed, and they had no recourse but to strike, Finley and Sheinkman emphasized.

"We're not happy to have a strike," Finley said. "It works a hardship on our members as well as on the industry, and our people don't have much to fall back on." The union has no strike-benefits plan, although ACWA leaders indicated benefits would be provided by locals if the strike continues.

Hardest hit was the New York metropolitan area where about 40,000 machine operators, cutters, markers, button and pocket makers and other workers are out.

About 15,000 union members are employed in the industry in Philadelphia and 5,000 in Chicago. Other concentrations of clothing centers are in Massachusetts, Virginia, Illinois, Maryland, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, New Jersey and California. Factories hit by the strike are situated in 30 states altogether.

Most stores indicated current inventories would carry them through the summer, but were concerned that the strike would delay delivery of fall clothing, most of which is being cut now in the factories.

Bargaining from Weakness

THE NIXON-KISSINGER foreign policy is one of "buying" treaties, agreements and what-have-you.

The price of the Vietnam cease fire and withdrawal of American troops was an offer of massive financial aid to North Vietnam.

The price of detente was to sell wheat to Russia at a loss so that Russia could sell it to other countries at a profit. And we are supposed to be the capitalists.

The American people are still paying for detente. Go to the supermarket and look at the price tags on bread, pasta and cereal products, and you'll see the price of detente. Or, in the famous words of President Nixon to our 1971 convention—"ask your wives."

About two weeks ago the Nixon Administration announced an increase in the interest rate for VA and FHA home mortgages to 8.5 percent. And the maximum loan an American citizen can get is $33,000. But the Russian government can and did get a $180 million loan at 6 percent interest, just 10 days ago.

Out of the Administration's trade agreements, the Soviet government is getting heavy machinery, computer technology and low interest loans.

The American people are getting some Russian vodka and higher prices for food. And the Russian people are getting Pepsi Cola.

And, of course, we are getting "detente." Whatever it is, we are paying a high price for it.

Now Mr. Nixon is getting ready for another trip to Moscow. He is going to "negotiate" with the Russians in an obvious attempt to score a political coup and take public attention away from Watergate and the impeachment process.

Every delegate to this convention knows about negotiating agreements. You know the importance of strong, united support from your members when you are negotiating with management. If you aren't strong, collective bargaining becomes collective begging.

Look at the polls. Only 27 percent of the American people think President Nixon is doing a good job. Better than two thirds of the American people have no confidence in his leadership. But he is our bargainer at the negotiating table in Moscow.

Managements would drool at the prospect of getting a union to the bargaining table that was supported by only 27 percent of its members. No wonder Brezhnev is so anxious for Nixon to come to Moscow. Nixon is so eager to sign an agreement—any agreement—with the Soviets that the upcoming Moscow summit could be a disaster for the American people.

We in the AFL-CIO are 100 percent behind efforts to relax tensions, to reduce the risk of war, to cut down the arms race. But we know, from our own experience in labor-management relations, that you have to be strong in order to obtain good agreements.

But the U.S. President who is going to the bargaining table is weak and discredited. And the result could be weak and discredited agreements.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union convention in Miami Beach, June 5, 1974.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner *
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

* *Deceased*

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

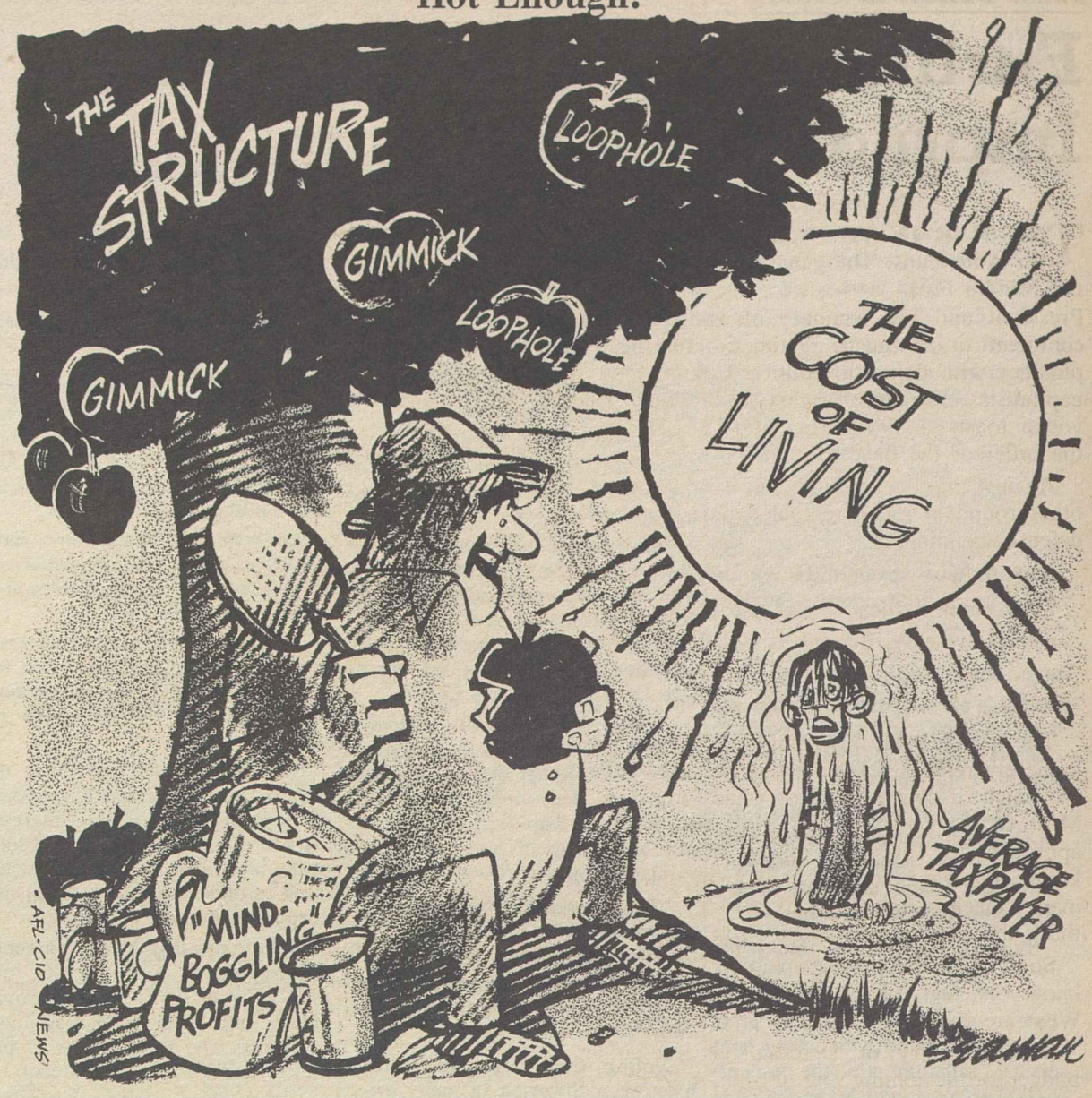
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, June 8, 1974 No. 23

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'Hot Enough?'



A Word Edgewise:

Ulster Compromise Collapses As Ireland's Tragedy Repeats

By John Roche

WHAT IS THERE to do about Ireland but weep? The Ulster Protestants have just slammed the door on the most hopeful attempt at compromise in half a century—a provincial government consisting of Protestants and Catholics alike. This puts the bloody shambles back on the British doorstep with a return to direct rule as the only feasible policy. And it also unleashes all the thugs—Protestant and Catholic alike—to plant their landmines, mail their letter bombs, and conduct their executions.

Like a more complex version of Hamlet, we are watching a play within a play within a play. The hard-line Ulstermen are forcing their less-militant coreligionists to ban any participation by Catholics in provincial rule. The gunmen of the Irish Republican Army, and its various splinters, are trying similarly to polarize the Catholic population and convince the British that any attempt to maintain Protestant rule will lead to a Vietnam; an endless guerrilla engagement in which Britain itself will be subjected to urban terror. While, on the wider stage, the sensible men who run the Irish Republic and Britain are desperately searching for a middle ground. Or, more properly, another middle ground—the first attempt at Protestant-Catholic compromise was formulated by Prime Minister David Lloyd George in 1921.

Indeed, when one reads an account of Lloyd George's problems, he has the eerie feeling that history is a merry-go-round.

His secretary noted in her diary for Nov. 9, 1921: "The note is being sent to the Ulster people who are coming to London today. (Lloyd George) thinks that their resistance is hardening, but this makes him all the more pugnacious and determined to get a settlement in spite of Ulster if he can. He says he is inclined to try & get the SFs (Sinn Feiners) to accept Ulster's attitude of remaining separate & then point out to (Ulster diehards) that . . . they are not entitled to the lower taxation which Southern Ireland will obtain."

Elsewhere she noted Lloyd George's rational optimism, that Presbyterians would be great hard-liners until they realized it would cost them money!

Lloyd George did get an agreement of sorts with the Irish Republicans—one which hedged on the status of Ulster—and the rational Irishman, Michael Collins, the towering figure in the Irish rebellion, said as he signed it, "I have just signed my death warrant."

Then as now, there was no room for rational men, and, shortly, the former comrades of the IRA were bitterly divided between Collins and De Valera (who denounced the arrangement as a sell-out). A new civil war broke out in the South, more ferocious if anything than the earlier struggles with the "Black and Tans" (the British Constabulary); Collins met his predicted fate in an ambush in County Cork.

WHEN THE "TROUBLES" were over, it was hard to see what had been accomplished. Ulster was still there, and De Valera had nothing to show for his hawkish posture except an appalling butcher's bill carrying the names of many dedicated old patriots. Only Sean O'Casey has ever caught the full essence of this tragedy—and for years his plays were banned by Dublin.

Now the British, who are confronted with the real necessity for declaring martial law in Ulster, while they cope simultaneously with IRA terror tactics in London and other cities, have to try to come up with something new.

A rational possibility would be a simple population transfer of the Catholics in Ulster to the Republic. It would, in the long run, certainly cost less than maintaining a state of siege in the six northern counties. But reason has to be downplayed: an Irish Prime Minister who agreed to this symbolic abandonment of the "dream" of a United Ireland (a dream that in fact has little appeal today to the average Irishman) would, like "Big Mick" Collins, be inviting an IRA bullet.

Perhaps this is one of those baleful historical situations in which all one can do is weep, in which there is no solution—only an outcome.



How Much is Enough?:

Further Defense Budget Cuts Imprudent in Uncertain World

By George Meany

THE WAR IN VIETNAM is over—at least for Americans. The guns have been stilled in the Middle East—at least for the moment. The President and his Secretary of State hop from continent to continent, mixing international diplomacy with domestic politics. Commissars and capitalists exchange bright smiles and drink vodka toasts to new vistas of trade. Detente is the order of the day.

Against this background, the nation enters another round in the perennial debate on national defense spending.

How much is enough? How much is too much?

For some critics of defense spending, the answers are easy. Enough is less than what we have. Let's lop 20 percent off the defense budget—or 10 percent or 40 percent.

The trouble with this meat-ax approach is that it merely reflects a feeling that we are spending too much; it does not tell us what our needs are. Most of the critics would not accept the same approach to education. They would want to know *what* was being cut—how many books, how many teachers, how many classes. Certainly, that's the way labor would look at it.

So it is with defense spending. We want to know the facts. How much are we spending? What are we getting? And what do we need?

The Secretary of Defense has presented a budget for the coming year of $96.2 billion. That's a pretty big budget, exceeded only by one other department of the government—the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare ($110 billion).

But as any good trade unionist knows, especially at the collective bargaining table, dollars-and-cents figures can be misleading. You also need to know how the pie is being sliced.

The fact is that since 1968 we have greatly reduced the *share* of our resources going to national defense. And consequently, according to the Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense, we have fewer divisions, fewer ships and fewer aircraft than at any time since the Korean War.

Why, then, is the defense budget so high? After all, $96 billion is not peanuts—even after allowing for the likely congressional whittling.

The answer is simple and comes as no surprise to working people: Inflation. And pay raises. These two things account for about all the increases in the defense budget since 1968.

Not much needs to be said about inflation. The AFL-CIO has made clear its criticisms of the economic policies of the Nixon Administration, which we believe have contributed substantially to the problem of inflation. But we do not strike a blow against inflation by pretending it does not exist, particularly in figuring defense costs. We ought not to be playing bookkeeping games with national security.

As for the pay increases—no good trade unionist can object to this. Even less, it seems to us, can objections be raised by those who argued so vociferously for a volunteer army. Their opposition to the draft may well have been motivated, in part, by an opposition to our Vietnam policies or to the military itself. But the fact remains that if volunteers are to be attracted to our armed services, they must pay better wages—wages comparable to those in the civilian sector. And it does not seem likely that we will soon be returning to conscription.

The next question, then, is: what are we getting for our money?

A few years ago we had more than 16 Army and four Marine divisions, almost 1,000 ships, and 25 USAF air wings. Today we have 13 Army and three Marine divisions, only 500 ships, and 22 USAF air wings. We have also reduced the number of servicemen and women by more than 1 million from the peak of 3.6 million during the Vietnam War.

In other words, despite increasing dollars-and-cents spending, we have reduced the size of our conventional defenses. Should we reduce them further?

Only if we want to increase our reliance on The Bomb. For without the flexibility of response afforded by conventional weapons, we would be pushed more and more into situations where we would have to choose between diplomatic capitulation or pressing the button. Ironically, therefore, defense spending cuts motivated by the most peaceful intentions could lead us back to the doctrine of massive retaliation.

Especially now that the Soviets have got a nuclear arsenal that is about equal to our own, we must make sure that our Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force have adequate means to defend our interests without relying on nuclear weapons. In particular, this means having adequate military forces in Western Europe.

Some ask: why don't the Europeans carry the burden of defending Western Europe from the Soviets? Well, in fairness, they do carry much of the burden. Our NATO allies, for example, provide 90 percent of the personnel, 80 percent of the ships, and 75 percent of the airplanes deployed in Europe. And since 1970, the defense spending of our allies has increased more than 40 percent—while the amount we spend for NATO has increased only one percent. So our friends are doing a lot more than they are often given credit for. While they could perhaps do more, it is wrong to say—as many have been saying—that the United States has been doing the job defending Europe for 25 years by itself.

But this raises another question. Are the Soviets really a threat? As far as we in the AFL-CIO are concerned, the answer is an unequivocal yes.

The detente delirium which has seized so many American opinion-molders never stopped the Russians from rushing arms to the Arabs during the Yom Kippur war, or from urging other Arab nations to enter the fray, or from encouraging the Arab oil boycott. Nor did it stop Brezhnev from sending Mr. Nixon a harsh note threatening to send Soviet troops to the Middle East.

Are these the actions of a government interested in achieving a stable world peace?

IN THE MILITARY FIELD, despite their declared interest in better U.S.-USSR relations, the Soviets continue a vigorous military effort. The facts are that Soviet defense budgets have been growing steadily year by year. New men have been added to the Soviet armed forces, and Soviet forces now number about 3.8 million—a million-and-a-half more than we have.

We are seeing considerable growth in Soviet strategic forces — ICBMs. Each of these is larger than the missiles the Russians now have. We stopped building new missiles some years ago, and already have considerably fewer ICBMs than the USSR. Overall, the Soviets now have a strategic force that is about equivalent to ours.

What are the Soviet Union's intentions? Are they seeking superiority?

The United States can never accept military inferiority to the Soviet Union. Yet this may be precisely what the Russians hope to achieve in the next round of SALT. The message in the defense budget this year should set them straight. The budget includes a number of new missile research and development programs which, if carried out, would forestall any possibility of the Soviets achieving superiority.

To sum up, then, there are no good alternatives to a strong defense. We have already made considerable cutbacks in the size of our armed forces in the last five years. Cutting the fat out of the defense budget is one thing; cutting into the muscle is something else. Further cuts, in our opinion, would be imprudent.

There is no doubt that the best way to limit our future defense requirements is through equitable negotiations with our adversaries. But until these are achieved—and American military weakness will not bring them closer—we must continue to provide whatever is necessary to ensure a free world for our generation and all future generations of Americans.

President John F. Kennedy, in his inaugural address, said it well:

"Only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE IS an old, cynical political saying that tells us that every time the income tax system is opened for the removal of "loopholes" we end up with bigger ones than ever.

That seems to be what is happening as Chairman Wilbur Mills and his conservative House Ways & Means Committee put their minds to a new tax bill that is supposed to close a number of loopholes whose existence has been dramatized by the energy crisis and the revelation of huge, untaxed oil profits.

One of the most glaring of the loopholes that benefit the oil corporations is the 22 percent depletion allowance which has cost the government literally billions of dollars. Mills, in response to overwhelming demands that this loophole be closed, wants to do it on a gradual, phase-out basis; organized labor and liberals in gen-want it ended immediately.

Instead of tackling the capital gains loophole which also costs the government billions in taxes, Mills and his committee want to open the door even wider. As things are now, capital gains are fully taxed only when they are made within a six months period. After that they are taxed on a 50 percent basis.

Mills wants to do even better by investors and speculators. He wants to install a sliding scale so that the longer the asset is held, the lower will be the tax rate to the point that the first $10,000 of capital gains that a taxpayer acquires in a lifetime wouldn't be taxed at all.

"I want to restore the right of my grandson, if he has the ability, to become a millionaire," Mills has been quoted as telling his committee. "Now, even if he has the ability, I don't know if he could become a millionaire."

This highly worthy, grandfatherly concern is strictly in the American tradition, but it is scarcely the most reassuring way in which to convince workers that major tax loopholes are going to be closed.

THE WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE also has been going through some peculiar gyrations in its approach to tax "reform" in general. The committee has approved tentatively proposals to take away deductions that long have been highly important to workers. These would include such expenses as union dues, safety equipment, work clothing of a special nature, tools, training expenses required to hang on to a job and a number of other miscellaneous items of a similar nature.

Labor economists, however, feel that the committee is going about tax reform from the wrong end; that it is devoting too much of its time to so-called tax reform at the lower end of the scale and not enough at the top where the real change is needed.

It is not because no loopholes at the top exist. There are plenty of them which long have been the target of organized labor.

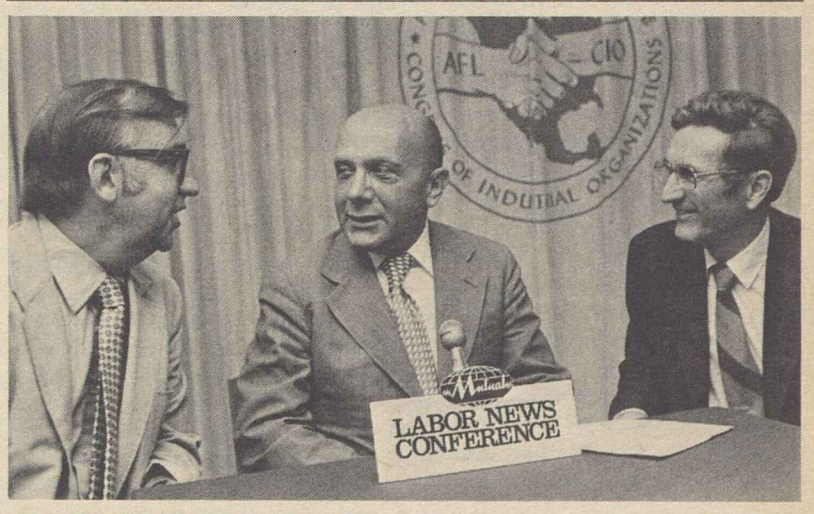
- There is the foreign tax credit which permits the oil corporations to credit, dollar-for-dollar, foreign income taxes against their American taxes instead of treating them as the cost of doing business abroad.

- There is the tax deferral privilege which permits U.S. corporations, operating through subsidies, to pay no income tax at all on profits until they are returned to the United States, which may be never. Mills is talking about a "minimum tax" on these profits made abroad, but the "minimum tax" on the big non-taxed incomes in the United States hasn't worked and there is no reason to think that this new "minimum tax" will work any better.

There are other "devices, gimmicks and loopholes," which the AFL-CIO has declared must be ended.

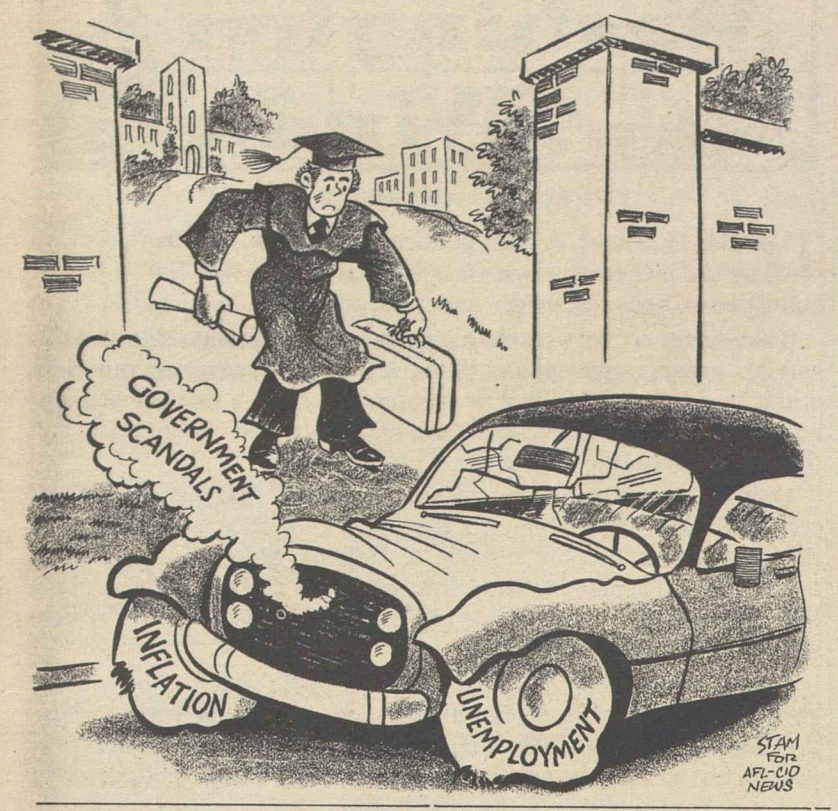
The House Ways & Means Committee and its chairman do not appear to be in a hurry to end them.

Instead, the committee has taken an awful lot of time on a "tax reform" program that looks the other way when it comes to the really hurtful loopholes. These are the capital gains loophole; the accelerated amortization loophole; the oil depletion and other minerals loophole.



CONSUMER CONTROL is the key to success for any unified national blood collection and distribution system, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Jerome Brazda, left, of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Robert Barr of the Fairchild Publications. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Graduation 1974



80,000 Food Clerks Win Raise, Escalator

Substantial wage increases coupled with cost-of-living escalator clauses highlight new agreements covering a total of 80,000 members of the Retail Clerks employed by major food chains in Michigan and Southern California.

In Michigan, where a new three-year pact was negotiated with A&P, Kroger's and the United Supermarkets Association, about 25,000 union members will receive hourly increases ranging from $1.64 to $1.73, including cost-of-living adjustments.

The Michigan wage increases will be applied across the board to all workers, including cashiers, stock clerks, baggers, boxboys, produce department heads and others. By the completion of the contract, clerk cashiers will be earning a minimum of $6 an hour.

Under the pact, workers will get an initial 60-cents-an-hour boost, retroactive to May 5. A 40-cent increase will take effect on Mar. 23, 1975, an additional 30 cents on Mar. 28, 1976, and 10 cents more on Nov. 3, 1976.

Cost-of-living adjustments, payable on Oct. 1 of each year, will be based on a formula of a 1-cent hourly increase in pay for each rise of four-tenths of a point in the consumer price index. The C-O-L provision calls for a minimum of 8 cents an hour and a maximum of 11 cents an hour per year.

Another feature of the Michigan pact is a guarantee against layoffs resulting from changes due to automation. Other provisions include increases in the employer's contribution toward health and welfare benefits and the pension fund; expanded dental-care and optical coverage; increased life-insurance coverage for part-time workers, and another paid holiday.

The agreement was ratified by a ratio of about 3 to 1 of RCIA Local 876's membership.

In Southern California, nine RCIA locals representing some 54,000 workers employed at major supermarkets from San Luis Obispo south to the Mexican border are voting on an agreement that would provide up to 50 cents in hourly wage increases over a 16-month period. Ratification won't be completed until June 13.

Under the agreement with the Food Employers Council, journeymen will receive a 35-cent hourly increase retroactive to Apr. 1 and 15 cents as of June 3. Other workers are scheduled for proportionate increases.

The settlement, reached under an Apr. 1 wage reopener, also includes a C-O-L provision calling for pay adjustments calculated on Nov. 4 at the rate of 1 cent an hour for each rise of .45 of a point in the consumer price index for the Los Angeles area. At the present inflation rate, the clause would generate an increase of 10 to 12 cents.

Agreement was reached after the union locals had set a June 6 strike date. Negotiations were conducted in the final stages with the help of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Health Bill Drive Backed By N.Y. Mayor

New York — The top elected officials of the nation's largest city joined with labor, civic and religious leaders to form a statewide Committee for National Health Security.

Mayor Abraham Beame, City Council President Paul O'Dwyer and Comptroller Harrison J. Goldin affirmed their endorsement of the original health security bill, whose chief House sponsors are Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.).

The state committee, headed by Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley, termed the Griffiths-Corman bill the only proposal before Congress that would effectively establish health care as a right of all Americans.

Mayor Beame told a news conference that spiraling costs of health care have wiped out savings and undermined retirement plans.

Finley predicted that enactment of Health Security legislation will bring dramatic changes in the lives of America's families.

"Millions of Americans will never again have to pay a doctor's bill or a hospital bill," he said. "The fear of being wiped out by catastrophic medical expense will be only an impossible bad dream."

Finley stressed that the New York state committee, like the national movement, is opposed to any compromise that would discard the basic principles of Health Security.

"The end result of enactment of such plans would be health care which is more costly and less accessible to the people," he said.

Economic, Political Power:

Union Group Offers Vehicle For Latino Workers' Gains

Americans of Latin origin long have lacked unity and community of purpose and, as a group, have found themselves often regarded as second-class citizens.

Now, with a new awareness stimulated by organized labor, Latino workers are discovering their potential power and, at the same time, a way out of their frustrations, an article in the current issue of the Federationist observes.

With the new Labor Council for Latin American Advancement as a vehicle, Latinos are mounting a drive for equality and full participation in the nation's political, economic and social processes.

J. F. Otero and Michael D. Boggs predict in the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine that LCLAA will become "the authentic, unquestioned vehicle for the attainment of Latino dignity, self-respect and social and economic parity with the rest of American society."

LCLAA's program is based on three principles:

- Working with organized labor to encourage greater participation by Latino workers in the American political process.
- Supporting economic and social policies and legislation that are essential to the advancement of the mutual interests of trade unions, the poor and Latin Americans.
- Working with the labor movement to strengthen trade unions by insuring equal benefits and protection of union membership for all workers, regardless of ethnic origin, color or creed.

Otero and Boggs, both of whom are actively involved in Latin American trade union affairs, note that perhaps the most difficult task in Latino advancement is that of raising the level of consciousness of Latinism throughout the Latino community.

"All too often, Latinos and especially the young among them feel a perplexing and self-denigrating confusion as to their heritage—they are uncertain whether to call themselves 'American' or 'Latino,'" the authors observe.

"The challenge is to develop a sense of pride in being Latin and American wherever possible." Otero is a vice president of the Railway & Airline Clerks. Boggs is associate inter-American representative in the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs.

According to the 1970 U.S. Census, there were then 9.18 million persons of Latino heritage in American—Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American and "other" citizens. Latino community sources dispute this figure, putting the total closer to 14 million.

Well over 2 million families of Latino origin exist in the United States, 84 percent of whom live in or around major cities. It follows, then, as Otero and Boggs point out, that the problems faced by the Latino community as a whole are urban-oriented, related to unemployment and underemployment, education, community services, health care, social advancement and adaptation to the dominant Anglo culture.

The authors note the median income of Latino families across the nation is but 75 percent of the national median family income of $10,800. This statistic translates to a significant consideration: since Latino families frequently have multiple income earners, personal income is much lower than the national average for non-Latino families.

Two-thirds of Latino workers are employed in low-paying blue-collar and service jobs. And latest government figures indicate that 4.3 percent of all Latino families in the United States were in poverty in 1970, compared with a nationwide poverty rate of 1.6 percent of all persons in the country.

The figures take on added meaning when unemployment rates are considered. During the first quarter of 1974, Latinos had a jobless rate of 8.4 percent, or 60 percent higher than the white unemployment rate of 5.1 percent. The rate for black workers for the same quarter was 9.8 percent.

The emerging profile of the Latino worker then, makes it clear that the needs of Latinos parallel the historic goals of the U.S. labor movement, the Federationist article points out. Indeed, some of the Latinos' most noteworthy successes in this century were carried out in league with the labor movement, such as the grape and lettuce boycotts of the Farm Workers and the Farah strike and boycott sponsored by the Clothing Workers.

The magic worked by the Farah strike victory especially was felt as a shock throughout the Latino community—"a bewildering, sudden recognition of their own potential"—the authors note.

"By combining the experience of the labor movement's political action programs and the aspirations of Latino workers and their families and communities, LCLAA is a potentially powerful and effective mechanism," Otero and Boggs declare.

"Labor's goals, for generations past—a progressive America in public education, health care, civil rights, the plight of the elderly and many other areas of social improvement—are also the goals of the emerging Latino effort."

Occupational Outlook Handbook Gives Clues to 1985 Job Prospects

Teenagers and those who advise them need to know how tomorrow's job market is likely to shape up in order to make education, training and occupational decisions today.

In an effort to answer these and other vital questions for today's teenagers, the U.S. Dept. of Labor has published a fat, 842-page "Occupational Outlook Handbook" for 1974-75 that tries to keep up with the ever-changing American economy.

The handbook makes the assumption that over the next ten years, the workforce in the United States will reach 107.7 million with 2 million in the armed forces, leaving a civilian labor force of 105.7 million who must work for a living.

It is expected that the service producing industries which are increasing heavily will continue the upward trend, while goods producing industries are just about holding their own.

Trade is the largest division within the service industries and is expected to grow by 26 percent by 1985; government employment, one of the fastest growing areas of employment, is expected to reach 16 million by 1985 or about 50 percent higher than it is today; transportation and public utilities will likely increase by 15 percent over the next ten years while finance, insurance and real estate are expected to reach nearly 5.6 million for an increase of 42 percent.

The picture in the goods producing industries is not so bright. Manufacturing employment is expected to increase about 23 percent by 1985 for a total of 21 million, but agricultural employment is likely to continue its historic drop with an outlook for a 42 percent decrease in farm labor by 1985; mining employment, long on the downward trend, is expected to continue that drop; contract construction, which has been growing steadily, is likely to increase employment by about 20 percent to about 4.3 million.

Within these various broad categories, white collar employment is calculated to grow fast while blue collar jobs are expected to climb at a much lower rate. Big gainers are professional, managerial, clerical and sales, while slower gainers will be craftsmen, operatives and laborers.

The Labor Dept. observes, however, that teenagers should not limit their job ambitions to the fast growing sectors of the economy. Deaths, retirements and other causes will open thousands of jobs in even the slower areas of the economy while the rate of job openings within the various categories will vary. For example, job openings for operatives will probably be greater than for craftsmen.

What is crucial, the Outlook says, are education and training. "Employers are seeking people who have higher levels of education because many jobs are more complex and require greater skill. Furthermore, employment growth generally will be fastest in occupations requiring the most education and training."

The Labor Dept. study says that a high school education has become a standard for American workers. As a consequence "a high school graduate is in a better competitive position in the job market than a non-graduate."

In addition to adding to the chances of getting a job, the more education a worker has the more likely he is to have a higher income. According to the most recently available information, men who had college degrees could expect to earn more than $600,000 during their lifetimes, as compared with $214,000 likely to be earned by a worker who had less than eight years of schooling.

To Assure Justice:

Textile Union Asks Nixon Impeachment

Miami Beach, Fla. — The Textile Workers Union of America called for the impeachment of President Nixon so that justice can be done and the President's guilt or innocence determined through a fair trial.

Nearly 1,200 delegates to the TWUA's 18th biennial convention gave overwhelming approval to the impeachment call. They spoke for 200,000 workers in textile mills and related industries.

Another resolution called for strengthening federal labor law to deal with a lavishly-financed "employer conspiracy" to frustrate workers' rights to form unions.

Employers such as J. P. Stevens Co. have little to fear from a weak labor law administered by "a Nixon-appointed, anti-labor National Labor Relations Board," the delegates charged.

The resolution urged Congress to put teeth into the labor law and to disqualify from government contracts employers who repeatedly violate it.

Other resolutions pressed for tax reform, renewed the TWUA's support for National Health Security, and took a strong position for election of "a veto-proof Congress."

AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan reminded the delegates that a veto-proof Congress will be just as important a goal if Nixon is no longer in office.

Barkan said the voting record of Vice President Gerald R. Ford when he was in Congress indicates that "there is little to be hoped for" in terms of labor's program.

Delegates also applauded a slashing attack on Nixon and his Administration by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.).

Jackson scored Nixon's resort to "controls on wages, but not on profits, prices and interest rates" in his unsuccessful anti-inflation strategy.

The convention approved several amendments to the union's constitution. One provided greater autonomy for the TWUA's Canadian membership. Another raised the salaries of the TWUA officers and linked them to a cost-of-living escalator.

President Sol Stetin was given a raise from $25,000 to $31,000 a year. In each of the next two years, he will receive a further increase equal to the percentage rise in the Consumer Price Index. Secretary-Treasurer William M. DuChessi received a salary raise from $22,000 to $28,000 with the same cost-of-living arrangement.

Along with Stetin and DuChessi, who were unopposed for re-election, delegates elected 20 vice presidents. The two who are newcomers to the Executive Council are William Gordon of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Roger Dove of Keysville, Va.

The convention marked the TWUA's 35th anniversary, and a report by the union's executive council declared that the roots of unionism are strong and deep despite "the continuing conspiracy of textile employers to prevent their employes from enjoying the benefits of collective bargaining."



MERIT AWARDS were presented three distinguished New York labor leaders by the Black Trade Unionists Leadership Committee of the New York City Central Labor Council. From the left, holding plaques, they are Ed K. Welsh, a retired AFL-CIO field representative; President Albert Shanker of New York City's United Federation of Teachers, an AFL-CIO vice president, and Doris Turner, executive vice president of Local 1199, Drug & Hospital Union, a Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union affiliate. With them is Charles Faulding, president of the committee.

Bakery Pacts Set Pattern For 30,000

(Continued from Page 1)

employed by ITT Continental Baking Co., Campbell Taggart (Manor Baking), Interstate Brands and American Bakeries will receive a 35-cent, across-the-board hourly wage increase retroactive to May 5. Another 35-cent hourly wage boost is set for May 1975.

Other contract highlights include:

- An increase in company contributions to the union's pension fund—7 cents an hour as of June 1, 1974, and another 7-cent hourly increase on June 1, 1975.
- An additional 4 cents an hour contribution to the union's welfare fund to provide for new benefits. In addition, the companies will pay whatever is required for maintenance of benefits this year and in the future.
- A $10-a-day work premium for work performed on Sunday at plants that do not have a consecutive five-day workweek. The premium pay is effective on July 1. The pay accrued in connection with this provision will be turned over to workers after Dec. 1, 1974.

Supreme Court Strays Further From Contract Rights Precedent

The Supreme Court came down on the employer's side in a case involving the rights of workers covered by a union contract when a business is sold.

Its 8-1 decision overturned the ruling of a federal district judge and a unanimous Court of Appeals panel. It also rejected the arguments raised by the Hotel & Restaurant Employes and the AFL-CIO, which filed a brief in the case.

Union attorneys and the lower courts had said that the Howard Johnson Co. had an obligation to arbitrate its replacement of virtually the entire workforce of a motel and restaurant near Detroit. The establishment had been a privately-owned franchise of Howard Johnson and then was sold outright to the Howard Johnson Co.

The union sought to invoke the arbitration provision of its contract with the previous owner to establish the job rights of the workers who were let go. The company refused to arbitrate.

Union attorneys and the lower courts cited a 1964 decision of the Supreme Court as a precedent for requiring arbitration. That decision held that an arbitration requirement carried greater force than other provisions of a contract since it furthered the national goal of industrial peace. It seemed to indicate that an arbitration requirement was binding whenever the new owner met the definition of a "successor"—one who carries on the business as contrasted with a purchaser who closes an establishment or drastically changes its operation.

Since 1964, several Supreme Court decisions have veered away from this position and the latest ruling took the court still further in tilting towards the rights of new owners over the rights of workers.

The court majority said the 1964 precedent was not applicable since the workforce under the new management was different than the workforce that had been covered by the union contract.

Justice William O. Douglas, in a dissent, termed this a "bootstrap argument" that "makes nonsense" of the 1964 decision.

The reasoning of the company and the majority of the court, Douglas noted, is that the new employer does not have to arbitrate its refusal to hire the employes of the previous owner because it did not hire a majority of his employes.

The Supreme Court was more closely divided in another case affecting workers' rights—this time under the Equal Pay Act which bars discrimination based on sex.

The 5-3 decision involves substantial back pay to women inspectors at Corning Glass Works plants in New York and Pennsylvania.

The case against the company had been brought by the U.S. Dept. of Labor, which has the enforcement job for the 1963 law prohibiting differences in pay between men and women doing similar work.

Origins of the pay discrimination date back to the 1920s when Corning began a night shift and hired men as inspectors because both New York and Pennsylvania laws at that time prohibited women from working at night. The day inspection force was all female.

The men were paid higher rates than the dayside women, even though there was no night differential for other workers. The plants were not organized at that period.

The pay systems later changed, union contracts brought night differentials, the ban on night work for women was repealed in both states, and in 1966 women were hired for night shift work and previous male and female seniority lists were consolidated. The most recent contract abolished day-night differentials in base pay but allowed a "red circle" higher rate for night shift inspectors already employed.

The Supreme Court majority concluded that this red-circling represented continued wage discrimination and violated the Equal Pay Act. Two appellate courts had differed on the issue. In a New York case, the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals found the company in violation of the Equal Rights Act. But in the Pennsylvania case, the 3rd Circuit Court had decided otherwise.

Vote on Union Representation Set At R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Plants

Winston-Salem, N.C.—On June 13 and 14, about 8,000 workers will decide in a National Labor Relations Board election if the Tobacco Workers union is to represent them at the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., the industry's leader in sales and profits.

For more than 25 years, Reynolds has been a bastion of non-unionism boasting of employes as happy as those idyllic springtimes portrayed in its Salem cigarette advertising. In 1955, TWIU pressed an intensive unionizing drive only to lose an election by a 5-to-3 margin.

With such history confronting them, union leaders make no predictions on the outcome of the election. "Let's just say we're optimistic," says TWIU Sec.-Treas. Homer Cole. "We've got a good shot at it," adds John Klein, a union representative.

"This time we're here because employes asked us to come," Klein, the campaign coordinator, points out. "The initial work — nearly three years ago — was done by in-plant committees and they're still carrying the brunt of the campaign, even though management charges the whole thing is the idea of 'outsiders.'"

He turns to charts spread across the wall of an organizing office at 546 North Trade St. Plant by plant, shift by shift, he points to the names of "first, second and third" leaders. "This is what we call our grapevine," he says. "We keep the office open most of the time. Workers' questions about the union come in on the phone from the leaders and we immediately send back the answers."

No longer just a tobacco company, Reynolds Industries is a sprawling conglomerate that includes containerships, Chinese food, fruit drinks, aluminum and oil. Recently-acquired Macdonald Tobacco of Canada is organized by TWIU. Reynolds' profits totaled $264 million in 1973, up 14 percent from 1972.

The company over the years generally has kept wages on par with those paid by its major competitors—all organized. But talks with workers indicate considerable discontent with conditions.

Until several weeks ago, Reynolds ignored the union. Suddenly, it began handbilling employes with attacks on the union as strike-happy "booty boys." Bulletin boards, such as those at its Whitaker Park plant, are filled with anti-union messages.

The union has kept its campaign in low key. "We will not revert to the company's mudslinging," a newspaper ad declares. "It's an election, not a war." **(PAI).**

High Jobless Rates Afflict 45 Centers

The number of major labor areas with substantial joblessness—6 percent or more—increased to 45 in May, with the addition of Buffalo and Philadelphia, the Labor Dept. reported.

The last time the figure reached that level was in December, 1972. The department surveys 150 major employment centers monthly.

The increase in unemployment in both Buffalo and and Philadelphia was due partly to "the lingering effects of the energy shortage and insufficient growth in job opportunities," the Labor Dept. said.

The monthly survey is based on state employment security agencies' reports.

Sees Nixon 'Crippled':

Meany Hits Detente As One-Way Street

(Continued from Page 1)

from Watergate and the impeachment process.

Meany warned that no president should meet with Leonid Brezhnev except from a position of strength.

"Mr. Nixon does not occupy a position of strength. I doubt if he ever will again. Not because he has been crippled by partisan enemies, but because he has crippled himself by his conduct."

Citing public opinion polls that show two-thirds of the American people have no confidence in Nixon's leadership, Meany said, "Managements would drool at the prospect of getting a union to the bargaining table that was supported by only 27 percent of its members. No wonder Brezhnev is so anxious for Nixon to come to Moscow. Nixon is so eager to sign an agreement —any agreement—with the Soviets that the upcoming Moscow summit could be a disaster for the American people."

In his speech to the ILG delegates, Meany wondered rhetorically if the Nixon-Brezhnev discussions would cover the repression of Jews and intellectuals, political prisoners or the slave labor camps, or possibly the subsidies to Pepsi-Cola and Occidental Petroleum, or the Soviet support of Arab terrorists and their raids on Israeli villages.

Meany pointed out that earlier agreements with the USSR had brought about the infamous Russian wheat deal that resulted in the higher prices American housewives must pay for food and increased subsidies that American taxpayers must cover.

He also cited the $1 billion in loans the Soviet Union and other Communist countries have received from the Export-Import Bank at an interest rate of 6 percent. Some of these funds are being used by the USSR for projects that have a military potential, Meany noted.

He noted the irony of American workers being unable to obtain mortgages to finance their homes at the 6 percent rate being afforded the Soviets by the U.S. government.

Focusing on the situation in the Middle East, Meany said the Israeli-Syrian disengagement agreement would give Israel a chance to rebuild its economy.

He said Sec. of State Henry Kissinger must be given full credit for a remarkable one-man achievement "without precedent in modern diplomacy."

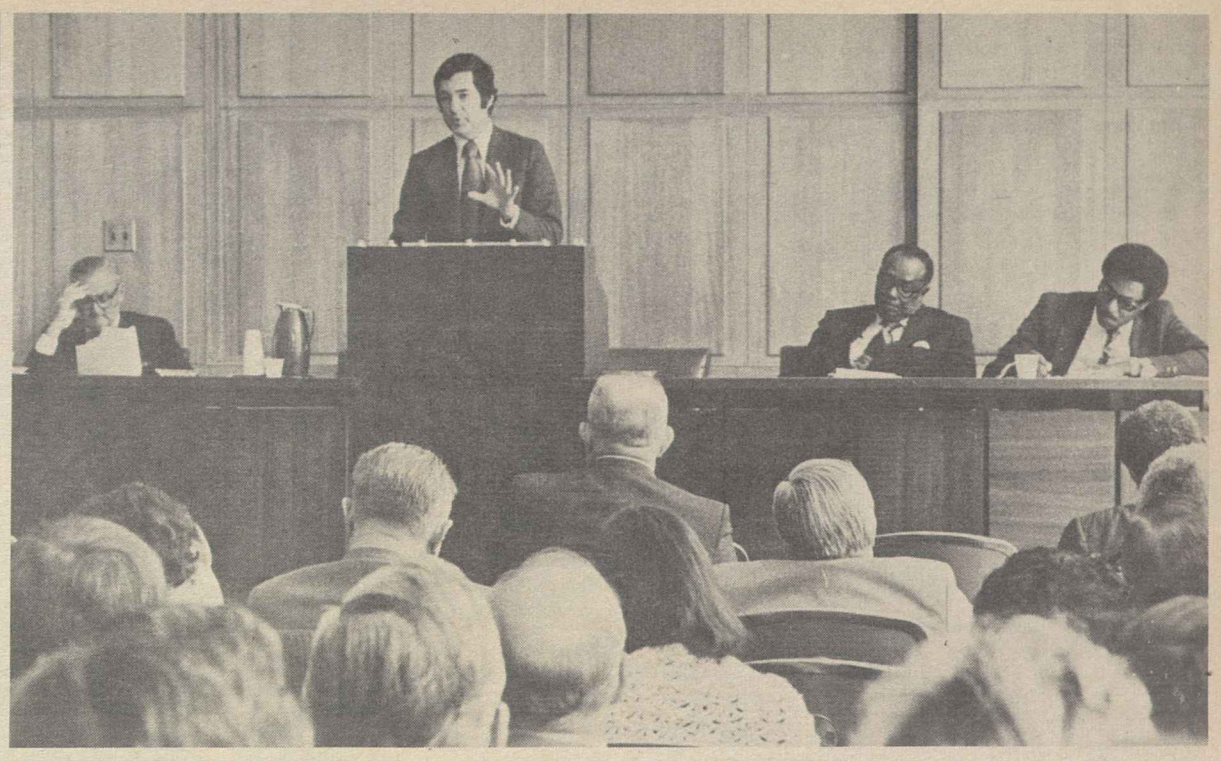
"But no one should have any illusions about what was actually accomplished," Meany warned the ILG. "As Sec. Kissinger emphasized on his return home, the disengagement agreement is only the first step on a long and difficult road to peace. Israel made important concessions on its part in order to bring an end to the shooting."

Nowhere in the agreement is there any mention of Israel's right to exist, Meany noted. He stressed that it's up to the American labor movement and all the American people to continue to support the ideals and principles of human freedom that are at stake in the Middle East.

Athough the Watergate disclosures have made a serious impact on domestic affairs, Meany stressed to the ILG that the nation's basic democratic institutions still survive.

"Don't for one moment buy the idea that's being bruited about today that our democracy cannot survive a presidential resignation or impeachment. Of course it can survive, and will survive," he told the applauding delegates.

"That's why we have a Constitution, to see us through times like these. If the Constitution is inadequate, if for some reason the courts decide that we have one man who is above the law in this nation, then we can amend the Constitution to see that all Americans are under the law."



STEELWORKERS GENERAL COUNSEL Bernard Kleiman outlines highlights of the court agreement signed recently by the union and nine major basic steel companies to modify the current seniority system to assure equal job opportunities for minority and women workers. Kleiman gave his summary to members of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee and representatives and legal counsel of other unions affiliated with the federation. At the table, seated from left, are Thomas Harris, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO; Director William Pollard of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, and Legislative Rep. Robert McGlotten.

Incumbents Win Primary Races; GOP Loses California House Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

ing Congress its only brother act.

In the California governor's race, Democrat Edmund Brown, Jr. and Republican Houston Flournoy scored lopsided victories—but the most important political development may have been the vote on a state question.

Californians overwhelmingly passed Proposition 9, a "reform" of campaign procedures strongly opposed by organized labor because it would ban an organization with legislative activity from making political contributions.

It would even prevent state labor officials from testifying if they were also officers of COPE.

In the aftermath of Watergate, state laws such as Proposition 9 have carried an exceptional appeal. With aggressive promotion from Common Cause, Proposition 9 carried California by more than a 2-1 margin. Common Cause has already announced plans to attempt similar action in other states.

The state COPE originally endorsed four Democratic gubernatorial candidates as acceptable to labor, then withdrew support from Brown and Rep. Jerome Waldie because they backed Proposition 9. The two COPE-endorsed candidates, San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto and Assembly Speaker Robert Moretti, finished in that order behind Brown.

Flournoy, who adopted an anti-union stance on a San Francisco public employe strike during the campaign, won with 58 percent of the vote over Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke, who has been indicted for perjury in Watergate-related testimony.

In the Senate race, COPE-endorsed Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) easily won renomination and will be opposed in November by State Sen. H. L. Richardson, a former John Birch Society staff member.

In other primaries:

- In South Dakota, former Vietnam prisoner of war Leo Thorsness was selected by Republicans to oppose Sen. George McGovern in November and Democratic Gov. Richard F. Kneip won nomination for the state's first four-year term.
- In Iowa, Rep. John Culver was unopposed for the nomination for the Senate seat being vacated by Harold Hughes and in November will meet Republican Rep. David Stanley, state legislator and outspoken critic of President Nixon. Democrats nominated State Sen. James Schaben to oppose incumbent Republican Gov. Robert Ray.
- In New Mexico, 39-year-old State Sen. Jerry Apodaca won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination by upsetting fellow Mexican-American Tibo Chavez, who had some labor backing.
- In Montana, Democrats nominated Max Baucus for governor and Republicans nominated Jack McDonald. Neither of Montana's two Congressional incumbents had opposition.

Primaries without state-wide races were held in New Jersey and Mississippi.

In Mississippi, neither COPE-endorsed Kenneth L. Dean nor James Meredith, who received national attention when he was the first known Negro to attend the University of Mississippi, received a majority in the first primary. The Republican candidate is incumbent Thad Cochran.

Incumbent Rep. David Bowen, the only other COPE-endorsed candidate in Mississippi, easily won the Democratic nomination. Three of Mississippi's five incumbent congressmen had no primary opposition.

New Jersey COPE endorsed Democrat Paul J. Krebs, who lost to Fred Bohen in the Democratic race for the seat being vacated by Republican Peter Freylinghuysen's retirement.

Labor supported candidates in 34 of the 43 congressional races in California, 20 of them incumbents.

Redistribution ordered by the state supreme court reduced the number of incumbents by throwing two of them together in three different districts. It also altered the district won by John Burton, who won nomination for November easily in a separate ballot from the special election.

Health Center Program Called Essential to Poor

Community health center programs—essential to millions of poor people who cannot obtain comprehensive health services elsewhere —should be renewed and improved, the AFL-CIO told a Senate Health subcommittee.

A statement submitted by Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller called for passage of a measure that would establish statutory authority for the programs and authorize continued grants for the operation of the centers.

The Senate bill also would authorize planning, development and operating grants for migrant worker health centers, in addition to extending the Community Mental Health Centers Act five years.

6-8-74

For the first time in their lives, many poor people are receiving preventive care and effective treatment in a dignified manner at community health centers, the AFL-CIO stressed. The services are being provided without long waits in the emergency outpatient departments of public hospitals.

In citing the need to extend health center services to rural areas, the AFL-CIO noted that the mortality rate from infectious diseases among migrant workers is 250 percent higher than the national rate. It also pointed out that life expectancy of the migrant worker is 10 years less than for the average American.

And while the average American spent $250 in 1968 for health services, the migrant worker could afford only $12.

The third key provision of the bill would strengthen the existing community mental health center law and encourage preventive health services.

Budget Held Inadequate For Manpower, Safety

The Nixon Administration's proposed budget for manpower funding under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act is "woefully inadequate" an AFL-CIO spokesman testified in Congress.

Legislative Rep. Kenneth T. Peterson, appearing before the House Appropriations subcommittee, urged that the $2.05 billion appropriation the President seeks for CETA for fiscal 1975 be increased by $1.5 billion with at least $1.4 billion appropriated specifically for public service employment.

Peterson deplored the Administration's request for only $350 million for the next fiscal year for public service employment at a time when the nation has an overall jobless rate of 5 percent, and there is nearly universal agreement "that the rate will increase during this year."

The AFL-CIO also urged the subcommittee through the means of its recommended appropriations for the Labor Dept. to instruct the Secretary of Labor to continue to compile the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners.

The Dept. of Labor subsequently announced it will retain the present CPI and, starting in April 1977, publish a second index to cover most groups of consumers. The government agreed with organized labor that chaos and confusion over cost-of-living clauses would have resulted if the current CPI were discontinued.

Appearing with Peterson before the subcommittee, which is considering appropriations for the Labor Dept. and the Health, Education & Welfare Dept., was George Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Occupational Health & Safety.

He urged Congress to increase the President's budget for both departments in carrying out their responsibilities under the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970. The law's operations "still have not gotten off the ground," Taylor said, because the Administration does not seek adequate funds and continues to try to shuffle off the federal responsibilities to the states.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, June 15, 1974 | 7 | No. 24

Wholesale Prices Surge, Index Up 16.4% over Year

4.7 Million Jobless, Rate 5.2%

Unemployment across the country increased two-tenths of 1 percent to 5.2 percent in May, mostly due to a seasonal influx of teenagers into the job market, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The rise in joblessness put the nation's unemployment rate back to the levels of the first two months of the year. After dipping to 4.6 percent last October—the lowest level since the 1970 recession—the rate began to climb and has fluctuated between 5 and 5.2 percent since last January.

While more people held jobs last month, the number of people entering the labor force grew at a faster pace. After several months of declines, the labor force increased by 370,000 to a total of 90.7 million.

The total number of jobs went up by nearly 200,000, largely in the service-producing industries. A substantial part of the employment rise occurred among part-time workers.

The number of persons seeking jobs but unable to find them last month was 4,708,000, seasonally adjusted, up 170,000 from April, BLS said.

Unemployment among teenagers accounted for most of the May rise in joblessness. The rate for all teenagers went from 13.8 percent in April to 15.8 percent in May.

Black teenagers were particularly hard hit, with 33.5 percent of those looking for work unable to find jobs. The rate for all blacks went up from 8.7 to 9.5 percent, about the level of last January.

Nonfarm payroll employment, as measured by BLS's monthly survey of business establishments, rose by 180,000, with service-producing industries accounting for all of the increase.

BLS also reported a slight rebound in the workweek and an increase in average hourly earnings. The average workweek increased by 12 minutes, returning to the March level of 36.8 hours. In manufacturing, the increase was nine-tenths of 1 percent, mostly because of greater overtime, putting the average workweek at 40.3 hours.

Average hourly pay rose six cents to $4.14, seasonally adjusted, a 1.5 percent increase over the month. BLS attributed the rise to more factory overtime, an increase in the federal minimum wage level on May 1, and the impact of several large cost-of-living wage increases in

(Continued on Page 2)



GRADUATING AFL-CIO STAFF INTERNS receive their diplomas and congratulations from Federation President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at a luncheon culminating their 10-month service in various AFL-CIO departments prior to advancing to staff positions in unions and labor-related fields. Standing from left are Jim Lapping, research intern; Thomas Roth, research; Roger Clayman, civil rights; Michael Graydon, social security, and Michael Tiner, legislation. Seated at right is Mary E. Reyna, publications and public relations intern.

Industrial Goods Top Latest Rise

The nation's runaway two-digit inflation continued in May, with the wholesale price index at a level 16.4 percent higher than a year ago.

The index, which portends increases to come in consumer retail prices, rose 1.3 percent in May on a seasonally adjusted basis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. That rate is comparable to the increases in April and May.

The surge was led by a 2.7 percent increase in industrial commodities, offsetting a drop in the price of wholesale food products.

The increase in industrial commodities was led by sharp price rises for fuel and metal, with steel mill prices climbing 7.9 percent for the month. Those increases left the price of industrial products 20.1 percent higher than they were in the same month the year before.

On the other hand, the food component in the index is now 8.1 percent above a year ago, with prices declining slightly in May for farm products, processed foods and feeds.

It was the third straight month of decline for farm products, a seasonal drop that occurs annually.

Overall, the wholesale price index now stands at 155, which means that wholesale products worth $100 in 1967 would now cost $155.

May marked the seventh consecutive month of a sharp rise in the index. Industrial products were also a principal factor last month, when they rose 2.3 percent.

Increases in the industrial component have a major impact since such products make up two-thirds of the wholesale price index.

10-Day Strike Settled:

Clothing Workers Win Major Gains

New York—Some 110,000 members of the Clothing Workers employed in the men's and boys' garment industry overwhelmingly approved a new contract calling for a $1-an-hour wage increase spread over three years, cost-of-living protection and numerous supplementary benefits.

The agreement — ratified by more than 95 percent of the members voting — ended the union's first nationwide strike in a half-century. Picket signs were removed and workers at plant sites across the country returned to their jobs on June 12.

"The solidarity and unity of purpose of the members has been rewarded by the best contract in the 60-year history" of the union, ACWA President Murray Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman said.

The 10-day strike, affecting 750 factories in 30 states, began on June 1 when contract talks with the Clothing Manufacturers Association were discontinued. An agreement was finally reached after three days of bargaining in Washington under the auspices of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The new contract provides a 30-cent hourly wage boost as of June 10, the date of ratification; a 15-cent increase on Sept. 30; a 27.5-cent raise on June 2, 1975, and another 27.5 cents on May 31, 1976. The average wage in the industry had been $3.50 an hour, according to the union.

"Equally as important as the wage increase is the built-in cost-of-living protection for 1975 and 1976 hinged on the rate of inflation," Finley and Sheinkman observed.

The C-O-L provision—a first for the industry—would be triggered on June 2, 1975, and on May 31,

(Continued on Page 2)

Job Cancer Tops Issues Before ILO

Geneva—A worldwide counter-attack against the sinister threat to workers of becoming cancer victims while at their jobs is being mounted by the International Labor Organization's assembly of member states.

The establishment of guidelines to be followed by governments to meet the cancer menace is one of a series of actions being charted at the three-week session to improve workers' employment and living conditions.

About 1,500 trade union, employer and government delegates and their advisers representing the

(Continued on Page 8)

Inflation Spurs Boost In Poverty Guidelines

Inflation has caused the government to jack up the official dividing line between the poor and the unpoor. The Labor Dept. issued revised poverty-level guidelines to be applied under its manpower programs.

Until this month, an urban family of four whose annual income was $4,300 or less was considered poor or economically "disadvantaged." That level has now been increased by $250 a year to $4,550.

The new poverty-level guidelines are $130 higher for single persons, $290 higher for a family of five, and $370 higher for a family of seven. Higher levels are allowed for both Hawaii and Alaska.

The poverty guidelines are used in federal programs in which being poor is an eligibility factor. The new definitions will be used immediately, for instance, to establish eligibility of youths applying for the summer jobs program being launched by the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration.

Conservative Coalition Scuttles Land Use Bill

One of labor's long-standing goals—rational, nationwide planning on land use—ran into the full force of the congressional conservative coalition and died at least for 1974.

The House rejected the land use bill in a close 211-204 vote. Its sponsor, Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), said he saw no hope of resurrecting it this year.

A similar bill had passed the Senate last year.

A total of 136 Republicans and 75 of the House's most conservative Democrats combined for the majority, aided by a turnabout by the Nixon Administration, which opposed it in the end.

The House vote came on a procedural rule for considering the bill, so it died without debate. It would have provided funding for the next eight years for federal grants to states interested in overall planning of development. There was no federal compulsion, with states free to participate or decline without sanctions.

But the bill died in the midst of what Udall called a conservative

(Continued on Page 7)



CLOTHING WORKERS in New York City flash the victory sign outside the New York Joint Board offices after voting overwhelmingly to accept a new three-year contract. Acceptance of the pact ended the union's 10-day nationwide strike for higher wages and protection against inflation. Workers at 750 plants in 30 states participated in the walkout.

Musicians Hit 'Piracy' of Recordings

Musicians President Hal C. Davis expressed the AFM's "strong support" for a bill extending copyright protection for records and tapes.

Congress enacted the first safeguard against "piracy" of sound recordings in 1971 as temporary legislation, which will expire at the end of this year.

Davis urged a House Judiciary subcommittee to approve a bill that would establish a permanent form of copyright protection for recordings and provide stiffer maximum penalties for violation.

He termed record piracy "an insidious, illegal practice which drastically curtails the income of musicians, artists and record companies."

Last year alone, Davis estimated, more than $200 million of pirated tapes were sold in this country. He said members of the Musicians and singers in the Federation of Television & Radio Artists lost nearly $20 million in income because of piracy. Additional millions were lost to the Music Performance Trust Funds that finance free public concerts, he added.

The labor-supported bill is sponsored in the House by Subcommittee Chairman Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.), with Rep. Tom Railsback (R-Ill.) and George E. Danielson (D-Calif.) as co-sponsors.

Evans Resigns Urban Affairs Post

John E. Evans, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs since 1968, has resigned effective next month to return to Arizona as a housing, economic development and manpower consultant.

Evans was the first director of the department and in addition served as financial manager of the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust Fund which showed a fivefold increase in assets to $55 million in the past six years and helped finance a number of housing projects.

Prior to joining the federation he was a special assistant to former Housing & Urban Development Dept. Sec. Robert Weaver, and had served as secretary of the Arizona AFL-CIO and chairman of the Arizona Employment Security Commission.

Clothing Workers Win Major Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

1976, if living costs rose above a certain level.

"This was a key demand," Finley and Sheinkman noted, "because wage gains won at the bargaining table have been, and are being, lost due to the Nixon Administration's mismanagement of the economy, leading to soaring inflation."

Other major gains included an increase in minimum monthly pension benefits. The minimum would rise from $85 to $100 a month in three steps—to $90 on Oct. 1, to $95 on June 1, 1975, and to $100 on June 1, 1976.

Also, in computing pensions, workers would receive credit for all employment not separated by more than six years of absence from the industry. The industry also agreed to set up a 20-year pension vesting plan payable at age 65.

The pension increases apply both to members already in retirement and to those who will retire in the future, Finley and Sheinkman noted. In the men's and boys' clothing industry alone, they pointed out, the union has 35,000 members drawing pensions.

"Many are the pioneers who built the union, and we were not going to forget them," the two ACWA leaders said.

The pact also provides what they described as "a pioneering health service program, providing the most comprehensive health plan on a nationwide basis."

The plan vastly improves current health benefits, including in-hospital, non-surgical physicians' visits; surgical benefits; coverage in obstetrical cases; weekly disability pay; hospital room and board; hospital incidental expenses, and other items.

In addition, the contract provides for emergency medical services, mental health care, drug and alcohol abuse prevention, home health services, family planning, child, eye and dental care, and home and office physicians' visits.

Other contract improvements include:

- Prorated vacation pay upon retirement.
- An eighth paid holiday, the Friday after Thanksgiving, beginning in November 1975.
- Three days of funeral leave with pay.
- Establishment of a committee to study problems of technology in the industry.
- An increase from $60 to $76 in maximum weekly sickness and accident disability pay.

The biggest concentration of workers in the industry is in New York, the heart of the nation's garment industry, where about 40,000 ACWA members were involved in the contract dispute. They include mainly machine operators, cutters, markers, button and pocket makers who work on suits and coats.

The strike was the union's first nationwide walkout since 1921.

4.7 Million Jobless Put Rate at 5.2%

(Continued from Page 1)

some industries, including basic steel.

The number of persons working part-time because of economic reasons increased substantially in May. BLS said the rise was 360,000 for a total of 2.7 million.

Jobless rates for most adult worker groups showed little change. The rate rose two-tenths of 1 percent to 5.1 percent for adult women, but dropped from 3.6 percent to 3.4 percent for adult men. The rate for married men fell to 2.2 percent from 2.5 percent in the previous month.

The unemployment rate for recently discharged Vietnam veterans, those between the ages of 20 and 24, went up from 9.2 percent in April to 10.3 percent in May. Nonveterans of the same ages had a 7.9 percent rate.

Unemployment among construction workers dropped to 9.6 percent from 10.3 percent in April. The jobless rate for government workers rose from 2.9 percent in April to 3.4 percent last month. The rate for wholesale and retail trade workers went up to 6.3 percent from 5.9 percent the month before.

At 35th Convention:

ILGWU Votes New Organizing Funds

By John R. Oravec

Miami Beach, Fla.—Delegates to the Ladies' Garment Workers' 35th convention approved a $1-a-month dues increase to assure that the union's administrative, legislative and organizing operations are soundly funded.

The dues increase will provide an additional 50 cents to the international to bring total monthly per capita payments to $2.75 as of July 1. The other 50 cents of the increase will go to the locals or other subordinate ILGWU organizations.

A substantial portion of the incoming funds is destined for a $15-million organizing drive pledged by President Louis Stulberg to spur growth of the 430,000-member union.

Imports of women's apparel caused a decline in U.S. jobs and ILGWU membership from a peak of 457,500 in 1969 to 427,500 in 1972. But the union began to reverse the trend last year, as the membership rose to 428,700 at the end of 1973.

The convention unanimously approved a change in the union's constitution providing for the mandatory retirement of all elected officers at age 68 effective the last day of the ILGWU's next convention in 1977.

The amendment, which had the endorsement of Stulberg and the executive board, will affect the 73-year-old ILGWU president and five other board members. Stulberg, elected secretary-treasurer in 1959, succeeded David Dubinsky as president in 1966.

While the compulsory retirement rule carries a "grandfather" clause to assure orderly transition, all officers age 65 and older must have the approval of the executive board to continue to hold their offices. This section of the amendment goes into effect July 2.

Stulberg, re-elected without opposition to a new three-year term, said he was proud the retirement clause was enacted during his administration. He noted that a number of talented officials have left the ILGWU because they felt there was no room at the top.

Also re-elected by acclamation were Sec.-Treas. Sol C. Chaikin, 56, Executive Vice President Wilbur Daniels, First Vice President E. Howard Molisani and 19 vice presidents.

Three new vice presidents were elected to fill vacancies. They are Sol Hoffman, director of the Upper South Dept.; Julio Ramirez, Local 32 manager, and Mattie J. Jackson, a West Coast ILGWU leader who is the first black woman to serve on the board.

Salary increases were approved for the top officers. Stulberg received an increase of $5,200 to raise his annual salary to $40,745. Chaikin's salary was set at $38,145 and Daniels' at $37,625.

Responding to numerous resolutions dealing with the ILGWU jointly administered pension program, the convention directed the union's representatives on the pension board to press for an increase in monthly benefits to $100. Stulberg noted in his opening address to the convention that it may be necessary for employers to increase their contributions to the pension fund to meet the $100-a-month goal for present and future retirees of the ILGWU. Retirees currently receive $75 a month.

Among the more than 400 resolutions introduced at the six-day convention, the 1,008 delegates urged federal legislation for:

- A nationwide day care program for children of working mothers under a comprehensive child development act. President Nixon had vetoed a similar bill.
- Amending the wage-hour law to provide for a 35-hour workweek with double-time pay for overtime.
- A broad national health insurance program as proposed in the labor-backed National Health Security bill, rejecting as inadequate the administration and the Kennedy-Mills proposals.
- Public financing of elections, anti-gerrymandering statutes and liberalized voter registration.

The convention also called for the impeachment of President Nixon by the House and open trial in the Senate to determine if he should remain in office.

Delegates urged that Soviet Jews be guaranteed full human rights and called for a peace settlement in the Middle East that would assure security and freedom for Israel as well as neighboring Arab states.

A message of support was sent to the Clothing Workers on strike in the men's and boy's apparel industry. Noting the common heritage of the ILGWU and the ACWA, the delegates assured the Clothing Workers that assistance would be forthcoming.



LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS President Louis Stulberg tells delegates at the union's 35th convention five and a half years of Nixon economic policies have served mainly to enrich the wealthy at workers' expense. "Our primary concern—now and at all times—must be with wages," he declared at the Miami Beach gathering. Seated at the head table is Sec.-Treas. Sol C. Chaikin.

Union Grows to 675,000:

State-County Sets Target Of Inflation-Proof Contracts

By David L. Perlman

Honolulu—The State, County and Municipal Employes will seek inflation-proof contracts as well as catch-up raises, President Jerry Wurf told delegates to the union's 20th biennial convention.

Wurf said the union's rapid growth has given it the bargaining muscle to compensate for the battering paychecks of public employes have taken during a period of wage curbs and soaring prices.

He assailed the Nixon Administration's wage control program as having been "especially cruel to public employes" and told the more than 1,700 convention delegates that increases to compensate for past losses aren't enough.

Wurf called for negotiation of cost-of-living escalator clauses "into all our agreements" to guard against future inflation.

Sec.-Treas. William Lucy's report to the convention showed a growth of more than 100,000 members since the 1972 convention, the biggest two-year gain in AFSCME's history. The union lists its current paid membership at 675,000.

In terms of union elections, this is an off-year convention; the terms of officers were lengthened from two years to four years at the previous convention. But delegates had more than 140 resolutions and constitutional amendments to act on, including a recommendation by AFSCME's Executive Council for a two-step raise in per capita from the present $1.50 a month to $2.15.

The union reported a $470,000 deficit for the current fiscal year which it attributed largely to expanded organizing costs, particularly in states with recently-enacted collective bargaining laws.

Hawaii's Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D) told the convention's opening session that the state's collective bargaining law for public employes sets an example for the nation. Hawaii's law, praised by Wurf as the best of any state, allows public employes to strike if various mediation efforts fail to settle a dispute.

Inouye told the delegates that the importance of the right to strike outweighs any public "inconvenience" and he asserted that denial of the right would be "a giant step toward slavery." While affirming the right to strike, Inouye said the challenge to labor and management in the public sector is to develop techniques to resolve differences without a strike.

Wurf stressed the union's commitment to enactment of a federal law setting collective bargaining rights for public workers. He termed this the best solution to "inadequate" state and local laws, some of which merely allow public agencies to "meet and confer" with unions of their workers.

In other portions of his keynote speech, Wurf:

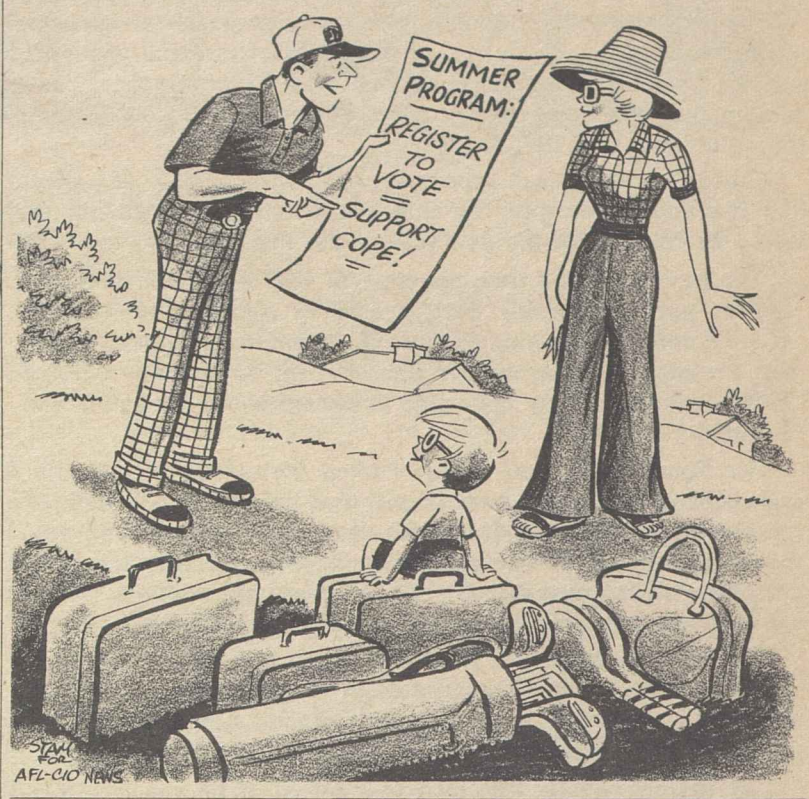
- Urged multi-employer bargaining in the public sector to set common standards of wages and benefits for workers within a metropolitan area or even a larger region. Wurf warned that the union's resources are being drained by bargaining "in such a fragmented way with thousands of employers."
- Defended AFSCME's controversial alliance with the National Education Association and other public employe associations that compete with AFL-CIO affiliates as "highly productive." Wurf complained that his union has to "spend too much time fending off attacks by other AFL-CIO unions" on what it considers its jurisdiction.
- Declared that if an AFL-CIO Public Employes Dept. is established, "we should give it a try" but that "if it does not prove useful, then there's no reason to spend money on it."
- Announced that AFSCME will "step up efforts" to organize employes of private, non-profit hospitals on the assumption that Congress will complete action on a bill to bring these institutions under the National Labor Relations Act.
- Charged that state and local governments are doing grievous harm to mental patients by closing institutions for budget purposes and dumping patients into inadequate community or private facilities under the guise of reform. Wurf charged that the real motive is to avoid spending money to improve services in existing facilities.

The Hawaiian setting drew the largest turnout of any AFSCME convention, and delegates were obviously fascinated and delighted by the aloha spirit of this multi-racial island state where—as several speakers noted—no race is a majority and everyone is a minority.

The 1971 affiliation of two previously independent and competing groups—the Hawaii Government Employes Association and the United Public Workers — gave AFSCME a membership of nearly 30,000, making it the largest union in the state.

The union's convention staff, in a gesture of cooperation with a telephone strike by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, refused to allow additional telephones to be installed for the convention offices and used a walkie-talkie system to supplement communications.

'First Things First!'



Organized Labor Cited As Vibrant Social Force

Unity House, Pa.—The labor movement in the Seventies remains a strong and vibrant force, Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, told the ninth biennial labor human rights conference of the Jewish Labor Committee's National Trade Union Council.

Donahue, the keynote speaker of the council's three-day meeting here, told delegates that organized labor probably is more aware and concerned about the major social and economic issues of the day than any other segment of American society.

Among labor's legislative priorities for the remainder of the Seventies, he said, are solutions to the nation's dire housing problems, health needs, inflation, unemployment and social security.

Donahue said trade unions increasingly will focus their attention on such job-related social issues as day-care centers, equal opportunity, job satisfaction and the quality of work.

Equal opportunity on the job occupied delegates during the second day's session. Ben Fischer, director of contract administration for the Steelworkers, spoke on the recent court decision that produced a remedy to discrimination against minority and women workers in the steel industry.

Laurence Gold, of the AFL-CIO general counsel's office, reviewed the federation's position in the DeFunis-University of Washington law school case. The AFL-CIO intervened in DeFunis's behalf, he noted, in defense of the principle that a single set of standards must be maintained if all are to be protected.

Gold stressed the federation's support of proper affirmative action programs such as Apprenticeship Outreach programs, tutoring and other measures to help minorities achieve access to better jobs.

On the third day of the conference, Joyce Miller of the Clothing Workers and Maida Springer Kemp of the National Council of Negro Women led a discussion on women's growing role in organized labor.

Mrs. Miller, who serves as East Coast vice president of the newly formed Coalition of Labor Union Women, emphasized that the problems of women in the labor movement are the problems of the entire labor movement.

She noted that 40 percent of the workforce is female and that there are 25 million women who are not unionized. Because of inflation more women are working now than ever before, she pointed out.

Mrs. Kemp, a representative of the African-American Labor Center, is vice president of the National Council of Negro Women. A central aim of the council, she noted, is to upgrade the status of household workers by leading their fight for social security, paid holidays and decent wages.

Irving Brown, director of the European office of the AFL-CIO, spoke on the impact of American foreign policy on European labor.

Brown urged American unions to step up their role in the international labor secretariats. He said these secretariats are the most effective means of encouraging stronger ties between European and American labor and of deterring the Soviet Union's efforts to expand its influence in Western Europe.

Oil Workers Set Bargaining Goals For '74 Petroleum Industry Talks

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, listing the union's bargaining goals for this year's negotiations with the oil industry, announced it will seek a $4.50 hourly wage increase over a three-year period, a no-ceiling cost-of-living escalator clause and a "catch-up" pay raise of 50 cents an hour to compensate for past living cost increases.

OCAW President A.F. Grospiron said the 1974 bargaining proposals were drawn up by the union's 12-member national oil bargaining policy committee. The panel is composed of the union's four administrative officers and one elected rank-and-file oil worker from each of OCAW's eight districts in the United States. Canadian oil workers bargain under a separate negotiating program.

The U.S. bargaining program involves about 60,000 workers covered by 430 contracts which expire on Jan. 7, 1975. Under the union's constitution, the bargaining proposals must be submitted for a ratification vote to all affected bargaining units.

While wage improvements top the list, the bargaining program also calls for a full employer payment of hospitalization and medical insurance premiums, pension improvements and a liberalized vacation schedule.

The program seeks hourly pay increases of $1.50 on Jan. 7, 1975, on Jan. 7, 1976, and on Jan. 7, 1977.

The C-O-L escalator would raise wage rates by an amount equal to the percentage increase in the federal consumer price index over the most recent two-month period for which information is available. The adjustments would be made every two months beginning on Mar. 1, 1975.

Such percentage increases would be applied to wage rates in effect at the time and would result in new base rates for all contract purposes, under the union bargaining committee's program. The OCAW does not have a C-O-L provision in its current contracts with the petroleum industry.

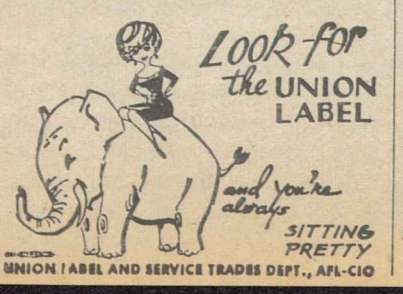
The 50-cent hourly "catch-up" adjustment would be a general wage increase, effective May 1, 1974, designed to help offset price increases that have eroded workers' salaries under current contracts.

Some companies have voluntarily given their employes a pay "bonus" to help make up for the effects of rampant inflation, the union noted. All such bonuses accepted prior to Jan. 7, 1975, would be credited toward the proposed 50-cent hourly catch-up boost, with the understanding that acceptance of such bonuses does not constitute full settlement.

Proposed pension improvements call for employer payment of the complete cost of all retirement plans; a minimum pension of $16.50 per month multiplied by the number of years of service; and eligibility for retirement at any time after 30 years of service with a minimum pension of $500 a month.

The program seeks to establish a vacation schedule of three weeks after one year of service, four weeks after five years, five weeks after 10 years and six weeks after 20 years.

Negotiations with the major domestic petroleum companies are expected to begin at individual plants by early November, the OCAW said.



Ballard Named to Head Labor Reports Office

J. Vernon Ballard has been appointed director of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Labor-Management and Welfare-Pension Reports.

Ballard previously was the deputy director of the office. He has 29 years of government service.

AFL-CIO to Monitor Wage-Hour Rules

The AFL-CIO has set up machinery in its Dept. of Research to monitor proposed regulations under the 1974 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The AFL-CIO will alert affiliated unions to the draft regulations issued by the U.S. Dept. of Labor and the Civil Service Commission as they appear in the Federal Register to insure that the unions can make their views known in their specific areas.

These regulations when finally approved have the force of law unless challenged in the courts. The basis for the specific and detailed regulations is set up in the 1974 act.

The Crisis of Our Time

THREE YEARS AGO we warned that "the economic policies of the present Republican administration have meant the spread of unemployment, the steady rise in the prices of essential goods and services." While most Americans then shared our apprehensions, a combination of unique circumstances returned the Nixon Administration to office in a 1972 landslide.

Although scandal had already broken to the surface of political life, few could anticipate the dimensions of the wrongdoing that would be revealed in the first year of the President's second term.

We now know the true character of that Administration, the hidden and disreputable devices used in achieving its election victory, and the corporate conduct of the palace guard with which the President had surrounded himself. Still to be fully assessed is the damage done by Watergate to the morale of the nation and its impact on youth.

The Founding Fathers of the United States strove to create a system of government whose checks and balances would hold the reins on power, would keep factions checkmated in peace and would reduce corruption. In one year, it has now been demonstrated that not only men but also the very system that until now has stood as a defense against human weakness and temptation may be corrupted.

The sickness of our time is far more profound than the manipulation of politics or the mismanagement of the economy. The constitutional purpose of providing for the general welfare has been replaced by this administration's providing for the nation's wealthy.

WE HAVE COME THROUGH a period of phases and freezes targeted on wages. At the same time profits, interest rates, dividends and middle-income taxes have been allowed to soar. Wages have been held to strict account; the processes of price determination and profit-taking remain shrouded in mystery.

The plight of the President of the United States is an analogue of our national distemper. He has lip-serviced the work ethic—but the imperative to make money, clearly evident in his tax returns and real estate deals, stems from the wealth ethic. In both our domestic and international affairs we have separated moral purpose from public policy.

The result is that the moral leadership so sorely needed by the world and so consistently provided by the United States in the past is no longer forthcoming.

The President proclaims world peace and "detente" with Soviet Russia and Communist China as supreme achievements. Yet neither in the Far East nor in the Near East is there peace; the nations of the world draw away from us, with the exception of the two Communist giants, pledged to topple us some day, for whom detente means receipt of American goods, resources and technology at prices subsidized by the American taxpayer and wage earner.

AMERICAN WAGE EARNERS have fought a losing battle at the supermarket. In the end it is there that political and public policy is transformed into the staff of life on which garment workers and their families depend.

In a nation gripped by inflation, garment workers like others have felt hard-won wage gains slip away as purchasing power has ebbed from the dollar. Strength at the collective bargaining table has been confiscated by a political administration unwilling or unable to return the economy to serving the needs of the people.

—From the report of the executive board to the 35th convention of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner *
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

* *Deceased*

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, June 15, 1974 No. 24

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'Deal!'



A Word Edgewise:

Separation of Church, State Leaves Loophole for Hustlers

By John P. Roche

SOME YEARS AGO I spotted an ad in the paper which so intrigued me that I carried it around in my wallet for ages. "Start Your Own Church!" it urged, and provided an address to which one could write, enclosing a "free will offering," receiving in return ecclesiastical credentials.

What tickled me was the thought of converting my family into a religious sect and claiming exemption from the town property tax. Doubtless the selectmen of the town of Weston would take a dim view of such a caper, but what a lovely lawsuit it would make. For openers, what right would a secular court have to evaluate the legitimacy of a church? It would clearly seem to violate the First Amendment doctrine of the separation of church and state.

I never followed this up, in part because I knew that the first thing that would occur in the Roche Church would be a schism: I could only muster one vote for Bishop while my wife and daughter (second and third generation women's liberationists, respectively) would consolidate against me. Also I wondered at what point the courts of the Commonwealth would ask, "When is a religion not a religion?" And answer: "When it is a fraud." In short, it struck me as a non-starter.

Now, however, I read that an outfit in California, which dealt in mail-order ordinations, has successfully repelled an effort by the state to close down its operations. The summary of the decision indicated that the judge felt that a court had no right, under the doctrine of separation, to distinguish "legitimate" religions from "illegitimate." Or, as a cynic might put it (and an atheist surely would), the judiciary is not in the business of assessing the merits of comparative superstitions. Essentially, a Cardinal-Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church, a Methodist Bishop, a Jewish Rabbi and a self-styled Patriarch of Potsdam (with a mail-order Roman collar) are held equal in the eyes of the law.

With all due respect for the separation of church and state, I submit that this determination is nonsense. One does not have to be a theologian to spot a hustle, and the fact that an entrepreneurial enterprise operates behind the facade of religion is irrelevant. To take a parallel, anyone who started passing out medical degrees by mail would be instantly and justly in the toils of the law.

Legally there are perfectly adequate precedents for enforcing the police power on religious sects. The Mormons were the most outstanding recipients of the long arm of federal law. When "celestial marriage" or polygamy was banned, the poor Mormons (who were decent, hard-working people who just wanted to be left alone) tried to invoke religious freedom. The Supreme Court found no constitutional protection for "crime masquerading as religion" (1879).

Similarly the courts have generally taken a dim view of religious efforts to frustrate public health measures (vaccinations, fluoridation of water) and, in a singularly complex series of cases, ruled that parents who rejected medicine on religious grounds could not impose their views on doctors treating their children. (The Christian Scientists have raised some of these cases, but the real fight has come from Jehovah's Witnesses who, for example, utterly reject blood transfusions.)

ON THE OTHER SIDE of the ledger, however, there is a classic opinion (U.S. v. Ballard, 1944) giving freedom of religion a wide scope. The Ballard family organized a religion, the "I AM" movement, which allegedly cured the incurable and in the process took in a good deal of money. They were indicted for mail fraud, and at the trial the truth or falsity of their convictions was excluded from discussion.

The judge put it this way to the jury: "Did these defendants honestly and in good faith believe these things? If they did they should be acquitted." The jury convicted them and the case went upon appeal.

To make a long story short, the Supreme Court sent the case back for retrial on technical grounds, but Justice William O. Douglas took the opportunity to deliver a free lecture (which was irrelevant to the holding) in which he went so far as to say that courts, and by implication legislatures, had no right whatsoever to explore the merits of an alleged religious belief. "Men may believe what they cannot prove," he said, and, "They may not be put to the proof of their religious doctrines or beliefs." It will be interesting to see whether the Burger Court opts for the police power or follows Douglas into the realm of absolutes.

who will receive additional com- | Pan American World Airways

Under Radical Label:

Columnist's Assault on Unions A Throwback to 19th Century

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

NICHOLAS VON HOFFMAN, who writes a completely unpredictable column three days a week for the Washington Post and heaven knows how many other papers throughout the United States, is a hard man to label ideologically.

Presumably because he started out, in his pre-journalism days, as one of the late Saul Alinsky's most effective community organizers at a time when people still mistakenly thought of Alinsky's movement as being revolutionary, von Hoffman has the reputation in some circles of being a leftist or even a radical. However, judging from his column, I have always thought of him, subject to correction, as being a died-in-the-wool conservative of the Robert A. Taft school of thought.

I am now beginning to think, though, that by comparison with von Hoffman, the late Senator Taft was a flaming liberal, at least in the area of labor legislation, which was one of his special interests.

In a recent column von Hoffman argued—very simplistically, in my opinion—in favor of bringing so-called "monopoly unions" under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act on the grounds that they are "gouging the public penny for penny with business monopolies" and consequently, for the good of the country, will simply have to be cut down to size.

To hear von Hoffman tell the story, you would think that union members are all living high off the hog at the expense of the rest of us poor peasants. The fact is, however, that, with notable but relatively few exceptions, union members, though generally better off than non-union workers, are barely making it these days, whereas nationally syndicated columnists like von Hoffman are doing extremely well for themselves.

Incidentally, if von Hoffman thinks that as a community organizer who came up the hard way and finally landed at the top of the Fourth Estate, he is worth astronomically more than your average skilled craftsman—and I gather that's exactly what he thinks—why not come right out and say so? After all, noblesse oblige.

Be that as it may, the really embarrassing thing about von Hoffman's "new look at unionism" is that there is absolutely nothing new about it. It's at least as old as Adam Smith, and he has been dead for almost 200 years.

Adam Smith, by the way, is quoted extensively in the speech by a prominent government official on which von Hoffman, by his own admission, based his recent attack on "monopoly" unionism. The speech was delivered on the very day that von Hoffman's column appeared in print by Federal Trade Commissioner Mayo J. Thompson under the title, "Road to Socialism: First Monopoly, Then Nationalization?" It was so doctrinaire and so completely out of touch with the times that Adam Smith would have blushed to have his name associated with it. Ditto for Senator Taft.

WITH A DEPTH of philosophical and almost theological conviction worthy of a far better cause, Commissioner Thompson believes in unrestricted and unregulated free competition as the guiding principle of economic life. "We once had a phrase in our working vocabularies," he says, "that summed up my idea of what an economic system ought to be like. It was a two-word French term, 'laissez-faire,' and it translated into something like 'leave it alone.' No government interference of any kind in the economic affairs of the people. Let the marketplace do its own regulating."

Thompson readily admits, of course, that we don't have unregulated free enterprise or unlimited free competition at the present time, but he thinks we ought to, and he is absolutely convinced that we will at some point in time.

With a view to getting us back to the good old days of laissez-faire, Thompson proposes, among other things, that it be made "a violation of the antitrust laws for a single union to represent more than the employes of a single employer. And to prevent evasion of that provision, the law might also declare it illegal for two or more such unions to agree or conspire with each other in the setting of wages. In short, I think industry-wide bargaining ought to be outlawed on both sides of the table. . . ."

In other words, to put it very bluntly, Commissioner Thompson wants to turn back the clock to the 19th Century and, if possible, even farther back than that.

It seems like ages, even eons, since any responsible government official went public with such a completely doctrinaire and totally unrealistic proposal. That's the sort of talk you expect to hear—and not very often, at that—from the ultra-conservative segment of the academic community or from isolated fringe groups in the right wing press. In this day and age you certainly don't expect to hear it from an FTC Commissioner and, least of all, from a man as sophisticated and as worldly wise as Nick von Hoffman. Come to think of it, however, Nick, as suggested above, has always been much more conservative than some of his fans might have been led to believe. He had better watch it, though, and find himself a new guru.

While there is nothing wrong about being conservative, being a Neanderthal man in 1974 is something else again, and I am afraid that Commissioner Thompson, von Hoffman's current guru, fits that description to a T.

Election Reform Issue:

Postcard Voter Registration Still Alive Despite Setback

POSTCARD VOTER REGISTRATION remains a "live possibility" despite a razor-thin loss in the House, as efforts now turn to adding the thrust of the Senate-passed measure to the election reform bill, a union lobbyist observed in a network radio interview.

Stressing that arbitrary and needless barriers now block large numbers of potential voters from the polls, Richard Murphy, legislative and COPE director for the Service Employes, said that "a federal registration law would fit very nicely with reform legislation." But, he said, "the Republican party is dead-set against the legislation," and President Nixon's veto threat and GOP National Chairman George Bush's stiff pressure on House members are major roadblocks to passage this year.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Murphy predicted that if postcard voter registration doesn't pass in the current session of Congress, it will be "picked up and passed very readily" early next year. He added that if the November elections "produce the Congress that we think is going to be produced . . . we will have postcard registration next year—over any veto."

Murphy said that arguments against easing voter registration just don't stand up. He said that even those studies showing that lack of interest does keep many people from registering also show that "one of the greatest barriers to voter registration is state registration laws as they are now set up." He pointed out that studies of registration-by-mail in Texas and Minnesota have not turned up any added fraud resulting from making it easier for citizens to get on the voter rolls.

The fact is, he asserted, that postcard registration would make it possible for poor people and blue-collar workers to qualify as voters without being forced to "take time off from work, go down to the city hall, pay a parking fee," as is now the case. That, he said, is in effect "a built-in poll tax."

Murphy was questioned by John V. Reistrup of the Washington Post and Ronald Sarro of the Washington Star-News. The AFL-CIO produced program is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ONE FREQUENTLY-HEARD complaint about Congress is that it passes legislation but it rarely does much to see how the legislation is implemented.

A case in point is the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970, a law that provides the basic machinery for countering both job accidents and occupational health hazards.

There is deep concern within organized labor that the OSHA legislation has not been carried out in either the letter or spirit as written by Congress.

Both the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee and House Labor & Education Committee chairmen have talked about the need for conducting oversight hearings on OSHA but the pressure of other business has prevented the scheduling of such hearings. Only limited hearings on the law's impact on business have been held.

Standing committees emphasize legislation over review. But Congress also has the power to establish special legislative committees. However, this is not often done. The General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, sometimes includes policy review with its financial audit of a program.

Basically, though, there are only limited steps open to Congress to see that its legislation is carried out properly.

At the same time, there are scores of federal agencies which were created by the Congress but which are now the responsibility of the Executive Branch.

The specialists in each department of the Executive Branch advise the President in the formulation of his program and policies and they help to draft the important proposals that the President sends to Congress for consideration.

This growth in executive authority over the last three decades, especially, would seem to increase the responsibility of Congress to fulfill the legislative function of oversight and review.

"Too often," says Rep. Wayne Owens (D-Utah), "after the legislative creation of a program, Congress shifts its attention to other matters, allowing the new program to lapse into disrepair through lack of maintenance."

OWENS HAS PROPOSED legislation which, he says, will meet the problem. It would create within each standing committee of Congress, with the exception of the appropriations committees and the House Rules Committee, a regular staff whose only function would be to assist the committee in its oversight responsibilities.

The staff would be permanent. The executive agencies would be subjected to constant legislative scrutiny. Committee review will be the rule, not the exception. Agency heads and spokesmen will be held accountable, not just in times of trauma or crisis, but as a routine.

The overall staff of each committee would consist of six professional and three clerical personnel. Committee members would hear expert agency advice from somone who is not employed by the agency.

The staff would be able to determine whether a certain agency is meeting policy objectives and to suggest reforms for existing programs. Finally, working in a legislative and not an administrative environment, Owens said, "the staff will report from the perspective of congressional intent rather than agency interpretation, and their recommendations will take into account committee requirements and pending legislation."

He suggested that "some members of Congress may appreciate the need for increased congressional oversight, but may wonder if we do not already have the existing apparatus which could be altered or modified to assume this function. The fact is this machinery does exist."

This should be a step toward meeting the demands of many interest groups, including organized labor, which have frequently sought oversight hearings and an essential follow-through to legislation.



DRIVE FOR A FEDERAL postcard voter registration law now turns to efforts to add the feature to the pending election reform bill, Service Employes Legislative and COPE Rep. Richard Murphy, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by John V. Reistrup, left, of the Washington Post and Ronald Sarro of the Washington Star-News.

Ironworkers Renew Federal Training Pacts

The Ironworkers will participate in a $2.5 million on-the-job training contract with employers and the Labor Dept. designed to develop 1,200 new workers for the craft, mostly minority group members.

The training will be conducted under a 12-month contract renewal with the National Ironworkers & Employers Training Program, a non-profit corporation representing both union and employers.

The program permits those who complete it successfully to enter the construction industry as journeymen ironworkers.

Vietnam veterans will be given priority hiring rights under the program, which will operate in 28 states where the previous contract was in force.

The union also announced an extension of its training program for American Indians, a course that will include 30 native Alaskans who will be trained for entrance into the ironworking industry at Kenai, Alaska.

After a seven-week training period, graduates of the Alaskan program will be placed on jobs throughout the state on federal, state and private projects at a guaranteed wage rate of 60 percent of the prevailing $10.20 per hour wage rate for skilled ironworkers.

The program operates under a contract between the union and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Retail Union Sets Up Medical Division

A new professional division has been established within the Retail Clerks to organize doctors, nurses, pharmacists and others in medical-related fields.

RCIA President James T. Housewright said the union's new organizational arm is the result of five years of planning. Richard Perry, formerly on the staff of RCIA Local 770 in Los Angeles, will direct the division from its Washington, D.C., headquarters.

Targets of the new division's all-out organizing drive also include laboratory and pharmaceutical technicians, licensed practical nurses, hospital personnel and paramedics.



A GREATER POLITICAL ROLE in this year's congressional elections was urged on delegates to the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union convention by President Max Greenberg. He noted that because of Watergate the direction the country will take in the next two years will be determined by Congress. I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., is at the left.

NLRB Ruling Clouds Certification Rights

The National Labor Relations Board opened a new controversial area by ruling that it will consider holding up certification of a union winning an NLRB representation election if an employer objects that the union practices racial or sex discrimination.

The decision came on a vote that showed no clear direction about what action the board would take to carry out the policy.

AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris said the NLRB could be giving management another excuse to stall off recognition of a union—the same warning that was contained in the dissenting opinion of board members John H. Fanning and John A. Penello.

But Harris pointed out that further litigation is almost certain and that the separate opinion of a third member leaves in doubt what the board would do in the future.

Fanning and Penello were firm in their dissent—certify the union first, they said, then take up the question of discrimination. The third member, Ralph E. Kennedy, said in his separate opinion that holding up certification of the union was proper in cases of discrimination on admission to the union, but not when the employer charges "unfair representation" rather than discrimination in admission.

Exclusion is a constitutional question, Kennedy said, and therefore the board should hold up recognition until it decides whether there is substance to such charges. But "unlike my colleagues, I do not consider the duty of fair representation to be a constitutional obligation."

Thus, on a given vote on certification, if Kennedy were to side with the dissenters because of this distinction, the board could be tilted 3-2 the other way.

The case arose in a Teamsters election in Miami at the Bekins Moving & Storage Co., which asked the NLRB not to certify the union as bargaining agent on the grounds that it "engaged in invidious discrimination on the basis of sex and also against Spanish-speaking and Spanish-surnamed individuals."

Writing for the majority, NLRB Chairman Edward B. Miller and member Howard Jenkins said the board should not lend government sponsorship to a delinquent union by recognizing it.

The minority members countered that "there is simply no justification for devising a procedure by which employers opposed to dealing with their employes collectively can delay and forestall the establishment of the collective bargaining relationship."

Eliminating collective bargaining in order to end discrimination amounts to "throwing out the baby with the bath water," they said.

The decision indicated that much more legal activity is expected on the issue. "Courts of appeals have, in recent times, differed with our approach in these matters," it said, "and the Supreme Court has had little opportunity to clarify what our role can or should be."

Victims of Age Bias Awarded $2 Million

The illegal firing of 160 older workers will cost a marketing division of Standard Oil of California $2 million in back wages and salaries, the largest settlement reached under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act.

A consent decree between the Labor Dept. and Western Operations, Inc., also provides for the rehiring of 120 of the discharged employes.

Individual awards for the 160 workers who will share the $2 million payment are expected to range from under $10,000 to more than $50,000, the Labor Dept. estimated.

The 1967 law forbids the discharge of a person between 40 and 65 years old because of age. The violations that Western Operations was charged with occurred between Dec. 1, 1970, and Dec. 31, 1973.

The fired workers were employed in an eight-state area and ranged from executive personnel to workers in lower-paid occupations. Their annual salaries were from $8,000 to about $40,000.

The Labor Dept. said that among the 40 workers who will not be reinstated in their jobs are:

- Those 64 or 65 years old, who will receive additional compensation from the date of their firing to their 65th birthday.
- Those with serious medical problems.
- Those whose discharges appeared to result from age discrimination, but whose job performance had been deficient.

Age discrimination complaints are investigated by the Employment Standards Administration of the Labor Dept., which has already received 1,400 complaints this year.

Assistant Labor Sec. Bernard DeLury said ESA investigated 2,800 complaints during 1973 and found 43 percent to be valid. The agency was able to obtain restitution of $670,000 in back wages and 88,000 illegally discharged workers were returned to their jobs, DeLury said.

The largest previous judgment came in a 1972 case with the award of $250,000 to 29 employes of Pan American World Airways.

To Bolster Membership:

RWDSU Presses Organizing Effort

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Expanded organizing efforts to bolster the membership rolls of the 100,000-member Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union won the full endorsement of convention delegates.

In approving the organizing committee's report, the 12th convention of the RWDSU directed union officials to explore the development of a full-time training program for union organizers.

Wider participation of affiliates in the union's voluntary strike fund was also stressed as a key element in the strengthening and building of the union.

The committee report pointed out that the fund has not only demonstrated its effectiveness in fortifying the collective bargaining punch of established units, but it also has aided in organizing new units by assuring incoming members of financial support in the face of strike action.

While the RWDSU has sustained some membership erosion in the four years since the last convention, the committee noted that 50,000 new members have been inducted.

President Max Greenberg and Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps were re-elected without opposition to new four-year terms, along with 19 executive board members. Among the 12 vice presidents Greenberg has authority to appoint to the board, a new appointee is Guy Dickinson, southeast director of the RWDSU. Eleven others were reappointed.

The 800 delegates approved salary increases of $10,000 a year for the union's top officers. Greenberg's annual salary goes to $47,500 and Heap's to $40,000. Improvements in benefits were also voted for the RWDSU pension fund and the union's Hospital Division Pension Fund.

The union's constitution was amended to provide Canadian members a stronger voice in the RWDSU operations in Canada in an effort to meet the guidelines set down by the Canadian Labor Congress.

Greenberg pointed out that the changes were a formality, since the union's Canadian sector had been functioning in an autonomous fashion for some time.

Among the major resolutions adopted during the five-day convention, delegates called for:

- Quick action by the House—to follow the lead of the Senate—on legislation to give non-profit hospital employes collective bargaining rights.
- A comprehensive National Health Security program favored over diluted versions that would not meet the needs of most Americans.
- Federal standards to bring improved benefits in unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation.
- Support of the consumer boycotts of the Farm Workers against non-UFW table grapes and lettuce, Rubber Workers against R&G Sloane Co. products, and the Furniture Workers against the Rowe Furniture Co.

Delegates also called for a nationwide boycott of Peter Paul Co. candies for terminating a contract the RWDSU had with Walter Johnson Candy Co. in Chicago, which the Peter Paul firm had taken over.

About 200 RWDSU members were denied their recall rights after Peter Paul laid off the plant's workforce to install new machinery. Some of the union's members had more than 30 years service with the old company.

The convention urged the development by RWDSU affiliates of additional retired members' organizations to better serve their mutual interests through affiliation with the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Turning to the economic plight of the nation's workers resulting from Nixon Administration policies, the convention outlined a list of remedies for congressional action including appropriation of funds for a large-scale public service employment program to create jobs for the unemployed.

The RWDSU also reiterated labor's pleas that the Administration substantially increase government expenditures for middle- and low-income housing to restore health to the housing industry and to meet the nation's demand for adequate housing.

The convention stressed the need for continued support for Israel, citing the close ties of the AFL-CIO, the CLC and Histadrut, the Israeli Labor Federation.

Major speakers during the latter portion of the convention included newly elected President Joe Morris of the CLC, National Cope Director Al Barkan and Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.



TEXTILE WORKERS Union of America President Sol Stetin, right, and Sec.-Treas. William DuChessi join Farm Workers member Consuelo Gonzalez in a show of solidarity at the TWUA's 18th biennial convention in Miami Beach. Delegates responded to an appeal from Mrs. Gonzalez by unanimously voting support of the UFW boycott of table grapes and head lettuce.

Per Capita Increased:

Office Workers Map New Growth Plan

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Office & Professional Employes are determined to overcome the barriers to winning wider representation of workers in the white-collar field, delegates were told at the union's 13th convention.

President Howard Coughlin said that although the union has grown by 6,000 members in the last three years to 86,000, there were major obstructions to further gains: selfish interests of multinational corporations, pro-management administration of the National Labor Relations Board and the uncertain economic conditions in the United States and Canada.

He said the OPEIU must protect its membership and continue to expand organizational efforts in both countries and called on the 300 delegates to reinforce programs to meet the union's goals.

The convention responded with the approval of a per capita raise, increased payment to the strike fund and wider self-authority for Canadian units.

Multinationals are an ever-growing worldwide threat to trade unionism, Coughlin declared. He charged that they exploit labor and manipulate prices and profits without regard to national boundaries.

"One answer to unregulated multinational firms is strong, worldwide organizations which will use the collective bargaining weapon" to prevent the exploitation of workers, he stressed.

The OPEIU's organizational efforts have been thwarted by NLRB decisions, Coughlin said in pointing out that a recent study found Board Chairman Edward Miller voting against unions in 70 of 73 cases.

Coughlin said the federal labor law must be strengthened to provide more realistic penalties against employers who deliberately flout the law because of the insignificant fines that are now imposed.

Noting the impact of runaway prices on wage earners in the United States and Canada, Coughlin said OPEIU locals would have to militantly press for catch-up pay and additional improvements.

"It will be necessary to wage more strikes in the coming years than has been the case in the last three years of so-called wage and price controls," he warned.

He also advised that locals are "legally and morally responsible" in guaranteeing women workers equal opportunities and protection under their contracts.

To achieve many of the union's goals, Coughlin told the convention that an effective political action program with a pro-labor Congress was essential.

He called for increased support of the union's program of voluntary contributions—which include funds channeled to COPE—"if we are to elect a veto-proof Congress and eventually a President who is not a captive of big business."

The monthly per capita tax was increased 25 cents in three steps: five cents effective Oct. 1, ten cents Oct. 1, 1975, and another ten cents Oct. 1, 1976.

Locals currently pay $1.52 a month to the international on the first 200 members. The tax is graduated downwards for larger locals to $1.07 per member over the first 500 members.

When the 25-cent increase is fully implemented in 1976, the per capita will range down from $1.77 to $1.32 a month.

Delegates also approved a 2-cent increase in the monthly assessment to the strike fund, raising the total per member contribution to 25 cents.

Sec.-Treas. William A. Lowe reported that over the past three years, the strike fund has increased from $215,964 to $587,184, despite disbursements of $261,812 during the period.

A series of amendments to the OPEIU constitution were adopted to give Canadian units virtually independent control of the international's operations in Canada to conform with guidelines on autonomy ordered by the Canadian Labor Congress.

Approximately 15 percent of the union's membership is Canadian. The Canadian delegation elects two vice presidents to the OPEIU executive board. The two Canadian vice presidents, along with the international president, have the authority to appoint the new Canadian director.

A new section of the union's constitution also provides for Canadian locals to "establish their own autonomous national union," if a majority of Canadian OPEIU members desire to take that action.

Leaders of the Canadian delegation said the new clause in the constitution would be helpful in organizing efforts, but assured the convention that there is no anti-U.S. labor sentiment in its position and no attempt would be made to separate from the international.

Major speakers addressing the first two sessions of the convention included Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany; National COPE Director Al Barkan; President Paul J. Burnsky of the Metal Trades Dept. and William P. Kelly, Canadian deputy labor minister.



AN ALL-OUT EFFORT in the 1974 elections was pledged as the Transport Workers' two-day national legislative conference drew 270 delegates to Washington, D.C. TWU President Matthew Guinan addresses the conference, which also included visits with some 80 senators and congressmen.

Distillery Workers Shape Program To Build Membership, Boost Wages

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Immediate problems and future challenges of the Distillery Workers Union will be handled through a new administrative program, President George J. Oneto pledged in his opening remarks to the union's 17th biennial convention.

He outlined efforts of his new administration to implement cost-cutting operations without jeopardizing essential services to local units and members. Oneto succeeded the late Mort Brandenberg to fill a term as president that expires in 1976.

Oneto noted that membership losses since the last convention—a decline of 3,000, to reduce the union's rolls to 30,000—eroded the union's revenue income while the basic operating costs were increasing. But because of cost savings the DWU has been able to reduce overall operating costs at a rate of $75,000 a year.

These savings dismiss the necessity of asking the convention for a per capita increase. Oneto told the delegates.

Oneto listed the immediate goals of the DWU of increasing the union's membership through stepped-up organizing efforts and substantially increasing members' wages through collective bargaining. The take-home pay of DWU members was severely depressed by Nixon Administration policies he pointed out.

Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, told the delgates that American workers and their unions have not been under such economic pressure since the 1930s. And never in the nation's history has the honor of the nation's leaders been so severely tested, he added.

"We in the labor movement have a big job to do," Donahue stressed. "As trade unionists we have to develop sound and effective programs behind which our members can rally to meet the threats to their jobs and pocketbooks.

"As citizens we have to defend our country's democratic institutions and provide the stability and common sense that society needs so badly today."

In the five years of the Nixon Administration, Donahue said, Americans have seen prices, profits, interest rates and unemployment soar while jobs and housing got scarce and workers' real earnings sagged severely.

Donahue suggested that some might expect that President Nixon does not have the time to attend to the economic mess because of his continued battles with the courts and Congress over Watergate.

Donahue dispelled that theory, saying, "I don't think Watergate is separate from the Administration's economic policy."

Both the economic policy and Watergate tactics of the Administration are based on the principle that "the American people are too stupid to understand it all," he declared.

"They are based on the idea that the American economy is in the posession of the rich, to be managed for the rich and by the rich, and that politics is the property of the special interests, to be manipulated for the special interests and by the special interests."

National COPE Director Al Barkan warned the delegates that they should expect no relief from the White House from the nation's political and economic mess even if Vice President Ford succeeds Nixon.

He pointed out that Ford is not favorable to the needs of workers, noting that the Vice President's COPE voting record in Congress shows he was "wrong" 106 times and "right" only on six occasions.

The best solution to the nation's problems would be through the election this year of a veto-proof Congress that would be responsive to the nation's social needs, Barkan declared.

That kind of Congress could be achieved by the change of 23 seats in the House and seven in the Senate, Barkan said, adding that workers would have to wait until 1976 for an Administration responsive to their needs.

Noting that he was number two on the White House enemies list, Barkan pledged to the delegates he would strive harder during the '74 congressional elections and 1976 general elections to be number one.

Labor-Backed Land Use Bill Killed by Coalition Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

"scare campaign" of claims that the proposal would "bring big government into your backyard."

In a joint press conference with Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), sponsor of the successful Senate bill and a longtime proponent of a national land use policy, Udall also castigated the White House reversal as an attempt to head off impeachment by currying favor with House conservatives.

Last fall, President Nixon announced full backing for land use legislation, terming it the Administration's "No. 1 environmental measure."

The AFL-CIO gave its "strongest endorsement" to the bill and called it a well-conceived forward step toward "progressive and rational land use policy, planning and decision-making."

In a letter to all House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller pointed out that the bill's value was mirrored by "its support by the nation's mayors, counties, governors, trade associations, home builders and realtors, environmental groups and associations of architects and planners."

Biemiller praised the bill for providing for coordination of the "environmental, social and economic implications" related to land use and said such planning was necessary on all questions of more than local concern.

The Auto Workers joined in the support for the measure, while other unions, the Carpenters and IBEW, opposed the Udall bill.

On other action, the Senate ended a week of debate with passage of a military procurement bill for the fiscal year starting July 1. The Senate basically kept the nation's military weaponry intact and rejected amendments that would have reduced aid to Vietnam, cut back on troops overseas and inaugurated a new, cheaper submarine to phase out the Trident system.

The bill totalled about $22 billion and will have to be adjusted in conference with the slightly more costly House bill passed earlier.

The AFL-CIO supported a successful amendment enabling the Secretary of Defense to protest trade arrangements that would hand over sophisticated technology, like computers, to the Soviet Union. Besides its military implications, the piece-by-piece export of entire product lines raises the same problem of U.S. job reduction that has prompted the AFL-CIO to protest the trade habits of multinational corporations for several years.

The original amendment, proposed by Jackson, would have given the Secretary of Defense veto power over such exports in addition to the review power the Secretary of Commerce already has over trade with Communist countries. The version passed by the Senate was a compromise by Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) which reserves the veto to the President but gives the Secretary of Defense a review role.

The AFL-CIO has pointed out vigorously in recent months that the rush to alter foreign trade habits in the new era of "detente" with the Soviet Union carries severe implications for both national security and U.S. jobs.

While rejecting several troop withdrawal proposals, the Senate bill did contain several manpower cutbacks, including a reduction of about 50,000 civilian jobs that would reduce the Pentagon's overall payroll to about 1 million.

Worldwide Attack Planned:

Job Cancer Threat Top Issue at ILO

(Continued from Page 1)

ILO's 125-member states are also preparing international standards on paid education leave for workers and to insure a fairer deal to migrant and farm workers.

A nine-member AFL-CIO team representing American labor at the annual conference of the United Nations specialized agency is headed by Social Security Director Bert Seidman, U.S. worker delegate to the ILO.

The democratic beliefs of most worker delegates were demonstrated at the outset of the session when not one of them rose to second the nomination of Lt. Gen. Pedro Sala Orosco, labor minister in Peru's military dictatorship, as the conference's president.

By custom the president is a government representative whose election is virtually automatic once nominated by the regional grouping of states whose turn has come to hold the rotating office.

While not challenging this custom, the conference's worker delegates showed their disapproval of having the representative of a dictatorship as president by not seconding the nomination, as also called for by custom.

Seidman made his views clear even more forcibly by walking out of the big assembly hall in Geneva's Palace of Nations, European home of the United Nations, so as not to be present during the formality of the election. A number of other worker delegates similarly absented themselves.

Nevertheless, the non-Communist labor representatives welcomed Orosco's reminder when the conference started on its agenda that the ILO's duty is to "uphold the values of human freedom and dignity enshrined in its constitution."

Seidman's principal assignments during the weeks when the conference's work will be going through the preparatory committee stage are the key steering group and the body where the Communist countries have been seeking unsuccessfully to use a study of the ILO's structure to reshape the agency to suit their propaganda needs.

Michael Boggs of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs will represent the American labor viewpoint in the resolutions committee with Seidman as backstopper.

Working in the committee preparing the conference's action on the cancer threat is Ray Brinkley, executive board member of the Rubber Workers.

President Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers is on the committee drafting standards for providing life-long vocational guidance and training to enable workers to adapt to changing needs and to achieve higher goals.

President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipefitters is handling the educational leave assignment for the AFL-CIO team, while President Joseph P. Tonelli of the Paperworkers and Sec.-Treas. J.C. Turner of the Operating Engineers are part of the committee preparing standards on migrant workers' conditions.

Edward J. Hickey, Jr., general counsel of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., is again working with the conference's watchdog committee that scrutinizes the reports governments must submit on how they live up to their ILO pledges.



A NEW MURAL depicting the various trades represented by the Painters is reviewed by S. Frank Raftery, the union president, and Sec.-Treas. Michael DiSilvestro, left. The 30-foot mural in the board room of the Painters' Washington, D.C., headquarters is the work of Herb Steinberg, a member of the Painters' scenic artists local in New York City. It was unveiled in early June.

Governing Body Blocks Soviet Bid To Dodge ILO Worker Standards

Geneva—Attempts by the Soviet Union bloc to put itself beyond the reach of the International Labor Organization's standards on trade union rights were cut short in this United Nations agency's executive council.

"There is perfection nowhere," U.S. Worker Delegate Bert Seidman reminded the Governing Body. The claims of the Communist countries that their political and social systems set them apart do not relieve them of the responsibility for "strict adherence to ILO standards," he said.

Seidman, AFL-CIO social security director, was addressing the Governing Body during a discussion of follow-up action to be taken on a recent ILO European regional conference.

Under Communist pressure, the conference had called on the ILO to allow for differences in the regimes of the European countries when undertaking proposed studies relating to ILO standards on trade union and other rights.

Noting that Communist conference delegates had only praise for the conditions prevailing in their countries, Seidman commented that to promote better conditions for workers the "first step is to acknowledge that all is not perfect."

Otherwise, he continued, to hold European regional sessions and prepare studies would be for the ILO a "waste of funds that could better be used elsewhere."

U.S. Government Delegate Edward B. Persons similarly denounced the Soviet claim that workers' conditions must be measured differently in Communist countries than in the free world.

There must be no suggestion that the ILO standards on the right of workers to join together freely in unions of their choice are "not universally applicable but are subject to different interpretations because of different economic and social systems," Persons told the 48 worker, employer and government members of the Governing Body.

The combined assault on Communist pretensions brought from Francis Blanchard, the new ILO director general, the assurance that any surveys undertaken of European problems would "in no way challenge the universality of the ILO standards on trade union freedoms."

In a report prepared for the ILO's annual assembly of 125 member nations, Blanchard, a Frenchman, proclaimed that the safeguarding of the individual's freedoms "must remain a major priority for the ILO."

The entire ILO program, Blanchard continued, is to remain centered on the "promotion of human rights." Particular attention must be given, he said, to those of "fundamental importance to the ILO: freedom of association, freedom from forced labor; and freedom from discrimination."

Whether these rights are being flouted by Chile's military government is to come under the scrutiny of an impartial ILO fact-finding panel. After persistent ILO pressure the Chilean government has bowed to the Governing Body's demand that the investigation be made because of trade union complaints.

With delegates gathering in Geneva for the 1974 International Labor Conference, the council accepted a request presented for the worker members by their chairman, Canadian Labor Congress President Joe Morris, for the inclusion on the 1976 session's agenda of three items of direct concern to them.

These are the working and living conditions of nurses, the environment of the working place, and the role and organization of national labor administrations.

N.Y. Teachers Program Yields 300 Scholarships

New York—Three hundred New York City high school graduates from low-income families will have the opportunity to receive a college education thanks to scholarships awarded them by Teachers Local 2, the United Federation of Teachers.

The scholarships, administered by the UFT college scholarship fund, were awarded at ceremonies at Hunter College here. They are for four years and are valued at $4,000 each.

Mayor Abraham D. Beame, speaking at the award ceremonies, hailed the union for its part in the fund's creation.

"In supporting this program so generously, the United Federation of Teachers is showing again that its commitment is to the future of New York City and all its citizens," said Beame, a product of the city's public schools and free colleges.

Now in its fourth year, the scholarship program was set up under a 1969 contract between UFT and the city board of education. The contract called for the program to begin in the third year of the pact, 1971.

The board pays money into the UFT welfare fund to provide for the scholarships. The scholarship program, however, is a separate fund administered by the union. The program was renewed in the 1972 contract.

This year's winners are the fourth group to receive the awards. The fund, which is believed to be the largest non-governmental scholarship program in the nation, has now disbursed a total of $4.8 million to recipients.

UFT President Albert Shanker, addressing the 1974 winners, said UFT members were happy to help them further their education. He noted that the academic records of past winners have been consistently excellent and expressed the belief that "our newest winners will do well, too."

Winners are selected on the basis of family earnings and academic criteria. They must choose to attend a college in the state of New York.

6-15-74

Union Labor Life Assets Up 18%

Assets of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. rose 18 percent last year, Chairman J. Albert Woll reported to the annual shareholders' meeting in Washington, D.C.

The company, whose stock is held by a number of unions and central bodies, paid out benefits of $190 million in 1973.

Maine, Arkansas Races Top Light State Voting

A Republican dead heat for governor in Maine and the continued emergence of a young congressional candidate in Arkansas topped a light week of primary activity.

In Maine, Democrats picked George Mitchell, long-time aide to Sen. Edmund Muskie as their candidate for the governor's seat Kenneth M. Curtis has held for the party for his maximum two terms.

In the Republican primary, former state Attorney General James Erwin had less than a 1,000 vote margin over State Sen. Harrison Richardson with a recount likely.

In Arkansas, strong labor backing helped 27-year-old law professor Bill Clinton win a runoff for the Democratic nomination for Congress by a runaway margin. Clinton will run against conservative Rep. John Hammerschmidt in November.

A former Rhodes scholar who now teaches at the University of Arkansas, Clinton was the only Arkansas congressional candidate endorsed by COPE in the primaries.

Only the Democrats contested congressional races in Maine, with incumbent Peter Kyros and former prisoner of war Mark Gartley winning nominations. Kyros will meet Republican David Emery in November and Gartley will run against the state's other incumbent, Republican William S. Cohen.

In Virginia, Democrats selected candidates to run against Republican incumbents in two districts, with both parties holding district caucuses to select other nominees. Democrats Herbert Harris and Joseph L. Fisher won primaries and will run in November against Republican incumbents Stanford E. Parris and Joel Broyhill, respectively.

All 10 of Virginia's incumbents are seeking re-election, but none of the Republicans had primary opposition and two of the Democrats will have no GOP opposition in the fall. The two districts that did have Democratic primaries had very low turnouts of about 20,000 in each.

The South Carolina primary was postponed until July because of a federal challenge to the state's reapportionment plan.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, June 22, 1974 | 7 | No. 25

BLS Family Budget Costs Soar 10 Percent over Year

Postal Rate Stretch-Out Approved

Congress rushed to the White House a bill that will ease the burden of increased postage rates for union publications and other newspapers and magazines.

The House passed intact a Senate bill to stretch out the timetable for the sharp rise in postage rates imposed by the Postal Rate Commission.

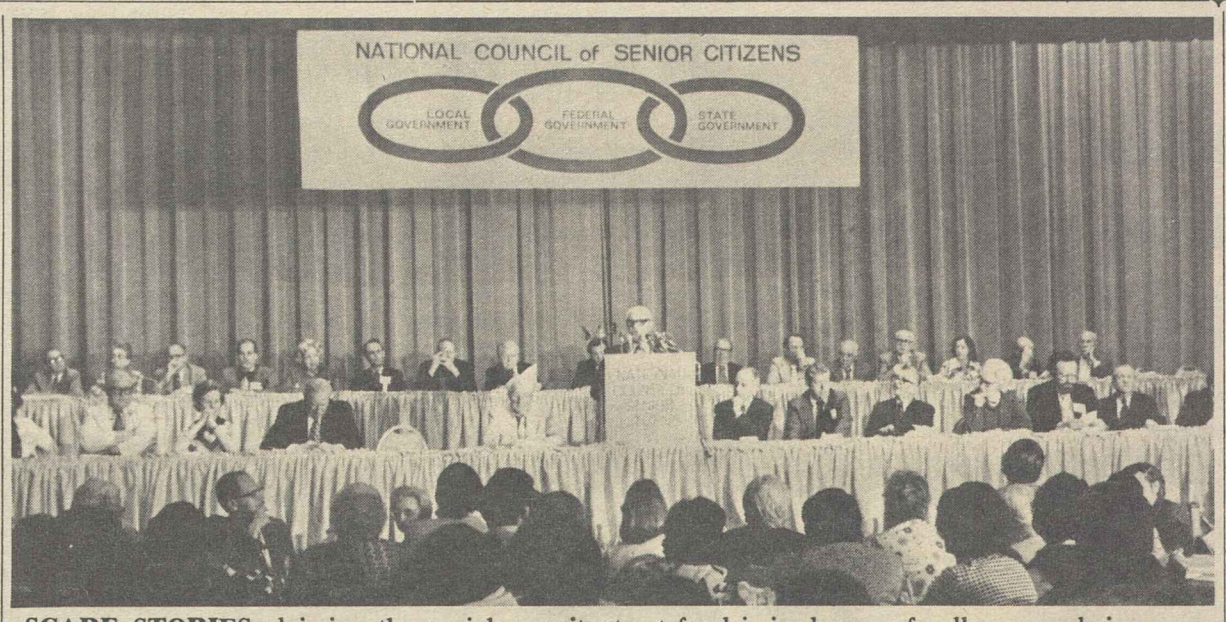
For unions and other non-profit organizations, the steep 10-year schedule of increases will be stretched out over 16 years. Rate increases for commercial publications will be spread over eight instead of five years.

The AFL-CIO and the International Labor Press Association had warned that many trade union publications would be forced to suspend because of the big jump in postal costs, part of which has already gone into effect. The stretch-out was seen as a partial reprieve, "a way of keeping us alive until a permanent solution can be developed," ILPA said.

The House voted 277-129 approval of the Senate bill, thus avoiding the need for a House-Senate conference.

Its action was aimed at making the new legislation effective before July 6, when a new step in the postage rate increases is scheduled to take effect. Assuming that the President signs the bill, the rate increase for labor publications will be about half the amount originally scheduled.

The actual amount of savings will vary, since postage for publications is computed on the number of copies, weight and advertising.



SCARE STORIES claiming the social security trust fund is in danger of collapse are being promoted by those who want to block progress in needed social programs, AFL-CIO President George Meany told the 12th convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens. Delegates reaffirmed the NCSC endorsement of the National Health Security measure.

Unions Win Key Ruling in R-T-W Suit

Ten unions have won a key ruling from a federal judge in their suit against the National Right to Work Committee's legal defense foundation.

The suit charges the open-shop group with using employer funds to finance litigation by workers against their unions in violation of a provision of the Landrum-Griffin Act that bars any "interested employer or employer association" from financing a court action by a union member.

The tax-exempt foundation has raised substantial funds to harass unions with suits brought in the names of workers, and the unions charge that a large part of the funds come from employers.

In the legal skirmishing that has

(Continued on Page 2)

Substitutes Rejected:

Senior Citizens Firm On Health Care Bill

The National Council of Senior Citizens voted unanimously at its 12th convention to reaffirm its support of National Health Security legislation and was hailed by AFL-CIO President George Meany as an ally of the public welfare.

Meany told a packed luncheon audience at the NCSC convention that "you must go to Capitol Hill to seek economic justice." And, he declared, "you will not go alone."

More than 3,000 delegates from 3,500 senior citizen clubs with a total membership of 3 million cheered as Meany pledged labor's continued efforts to improve social security "and to enact a national health insurance program that will end the financial worry of getting sick—a worry that we all share equally."

Like labor, the Senior Citizens refused to accept a weak health insurance bill in place of the legislation they prefer—the Griffiths-Corman program for National Health Security. In a resolution adopted on the final day of the convention, the NCSC declared:

"Health care is the right of all Americans.

"The United States is the only industrialized country which does not have national health insurance.

"No bill that has deductibles, co-insurance and means tests will provide a solution to our health problems.

"Health security should provide prescription drugs for all. The National Health Security bill incorporates consumers as part of the function of guaranteeing quality health care."

The delegates urged that the legislation be strengthened by adding a provision for long-term care of the sick.

Meany drew repeated applause as he deplored White House denunciation of "enemies," called for a united effort this fall to elect a veto-proof Congress, and labeled scare stories about the financing of social security "baloney."

(Continued on Page 8)

Food, Tax Hikes Take Biggest Bite

By James M. Shevis

The average urban family of four last fall needed about 10 percent more dollars than the year before just to stay even, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Over the year, from autumn 1972 to autumn 1973, a hypothetical family maintaining a moderate standard of living needed $12,626 to make ends meet, $1,180 more than in the previous year. The family budget for a lower standard of living rose $795 to $8,181 over the same period while a higher-level budget required $18,201, or $1,643 more, and then provided for few luxuries.

Soaring food prices and tax increases accounted for the lion's share of higher costs in all three budgets.

BLS's latest series of typical family budgets is pegged to prices prevailing last October. Since then, inflation has driven prices even higher.

Anne Draper, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, calculates additional increases in living costs since last fall, as reflected in rises in the federal consumer price index, would put the lower-level budget total at $8,678 as of last April, the inetermdiate budget at $13,419, and the higher budget at $19,364. May CPI changes, not available when she made her calculations, would raise the levels still further.

Last year's inflation, BLS

(Continued on Page 7)

Job Injury Doles Trap Families in Poverty

Families of workers disabled by on-the-job injuries or occupational illness are being forced into poverty, the Steelworkers charged at Senate hearings.

The union's general counsel, Bernard Kleiman, urged a Senate Labor subcommittee to establish federal minimum standards for workmen's compensation coverage, eligibility and benefits.

"States have had 50 years to provide for a fair and equitable method of dealing with injured workers," he testified. "In virtually every instance they have failed to do so."

Kleiman gave the Steelworkers' endorsement to the bill sponsored by Senators Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), which is based on the recommendations of a presidential commission.

There are still some states that don't cover all occupational diseases, he noted, and nearly half the states limit the duration of pay-

(Continued on Page 8)

Rail Unions Set Goals To Plug Inflation Drain

A new wage "movement" is being launched by the nation's railroad unions to overcome the drain of inflation through substantial pay increases and cost-of-living protection.

Led by the United Transportation Union and the Railway & Airline Clerks, nine rail unions separately announced initial goals for new two-year agreements with the industry. They are expected to serve formal bargaining notices under the Railway Labor Act on or shortly after July 1. Current agreements will expire at the end of this year.

UTU, the largest of the rail unions, and BRAC together represent nearly half of the 500,000 workers employed by the nation's major carriers. Both are seeking a general wage increase of 20 percent on Jan. 1, and a 15 percent boost a year later, plus cost-of-living escalator clauses.

Other unions which have announced substantially the same wage proposals include the Machinists, four shopcraft unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept. — the Carmen, Boilermakers-Blacksmiths, Firemen & Oilers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers —and two smaller unions, the Railway Supervisors and the Train Dis-

(Continued on Page 7)



CONVENTION BADGE is pinned on COPE Director Al Barkan by President George J. Oneto of the Distillery Workers at the union's 17th biennial convention in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Distillery Union Girds For Organizing Drive

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Delegates to the 17th biennial convention of the Distillery Workers were assured that the long-range goal of organizing non-union workers in the DWU's jurisdiction has the top priority of the union's leadership.

Sec.-Treas. George J. Orlando told delegates that organizing was among the key areas of service that the international will be expanding to aid local unions. He pledged that the locals also could expect greater involvement of the international in collective bargaining, legislative and political activities.

The convention called for legislative and administrative changes in the federal labor law to strengthen the right of workers to organize. It urged the Secretary of Labor to provide balanced enforcement of the Landrum-Griffin Act and called for a legislative overhaul to give the National Labor Relations Board remedial powers to bring employers in line who flout the labor law.

Delegates also cited the need for stepped-up enforcement of the federal occupational safety act through increased congressional appropriations and an expanded compliance force.

Numerous DWU members are facing serious health hazards on the job, particularly those involved in the production of vinyl chloride, a convention resolution noted. The DWU represents workers at the B. F. Goodrich plant in Louisville, Ky., where six deaths from liver cancer traced to the workers' exposure to vinyl chloride.

"What occurred in Louisville," "the resolution stated, "underscores the need for Congress to provide sufficient funds to achieve the goals of the Occupational Safety & Health Act."

It stressed that with proper funding the government's enforcement staff could be expanded and the need for standards development, training, research and hazardous evaluation could be met.

"Instead, we have seen the Administration oppose attempts to strengthen the standards development and compliance aspects of the act and strive to emasculate its intent by denying and impounding funds. . . ."

The convention endorsed the DWU's commitment in efforts to elect a veto-proof Congress, setting a COPE contribution goal of $2 for each member.

Among the 40 resolutions adopted at the four-day convention, delegates called for:

- Federal standards for unemployment and workmen's compensation to raise benefits to responsible levels.
- Passage of the labor-supported National Health Security measure.
- Congressional action to reshape the nation's economic policies, including tax reform, expanded job opportunities, reduction of high interest rates, control of food prices and increased purchasing power for workers.

Unions Win Key Ruling in R-T-W Suit

(Continued from Page 1)

taken place before the actual trial of the case, the "right-to-work" organization contended that the ban on employer financing applied only to suits brought to enforce the so-called "bill of rights" provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey of Washington, D.C. rejected this interpretation as clearly contrary to the intent of Congress.

Joining in the suit against the "work" foundation are the Machinists; State, County & Municipal Employes; Teachers; Farm Workers; Television & Radio Artists; Sheet Metal Workers; Laborers; Communications Workers; Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and Auto Workers.

Attorney Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., whose firm is representing the unions, said the court action was initiated after the Labor Dept. failed to act against the R-T-W groups.

Steelworkers Get 15-Cent Supplement

Pittsburgh—Some 400,000 members of the Steelworkers in the basic steel industry became entitled to a 15-cent cost-of-living pay adjustment on May 1.

Another 36,300 members of the union employed in the metal container industry received a similar adjustment on May 15.

The adjustments were calculated under the improved COL formulas negotiated this year by the USWA that provide for a 1-cent hourly increase for each three-tenths of a point rise in the price index.

Bargaining, Legislative Agenda:

State-County Sets Campaign For Union Security Clauses

By David L. Perlman

Honolulu—Union security for public workers will be a high priority item on both the bargaining and legislative agendas of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Delegates to the union's 20th biennial convention called for negotiation of union shop or agency shop protection wherever permitted by law.

Where it can't be done, AFSCME wants the law changed. The convention called for federal and state legislation that would establish full collective bargaining rights on all conditions of public employment, including union security.

Hawaii, host state for the convention, was cited as a model for other states in this area. Its collective bargaining law for public workers automatically grants the agency shop to a union that attains a majority in a bargaining unit. Rhode Island has a similar provision.

In another union-building move, the 1,700 delegates overwhelmingly approved a proposal by the AFSCME executive board for a two-step rise in the per capita payment.

The present $1.50 a month per capita will rise to $1.80 in October and to $2.15 at the start of 1976.

A companion constitutional amendment, effective in 1976, will automatically raise the minimum dues a local union may charge whenever either the international or district council per capita tax is increased.

The convention reaffirmed AFSCME's position on strikes by public employes. Its thrust is that effective collective bargaining, not punitive anti-strike laws, will prevent strikes.

AFSCME locals were urged to seek "acceptable alternatives" to strikes, which were described as a "last resort" means to remedy injustice.

Voluntary, binding arbitration was described as a "legitimate alternative" to strikes. But the resolution noted that many public officials have not been willing to agree to arbitration.

Multi-employer bargaining was advocated in another resolution as advantageous to both unions and management. It suggested that communities in a metropolitan area or other region pick a single negotiator and bargain jointly on major conditions of employment. Items of strictly local concern could be handled in supplementary local bargaining, the resolution suggested.

Delegates saw no contradiction between the concept of a civil service merit system insulated from political patronage and collective bargaining for all conditions of employment.

The convention protested management efforts in some jurisdictions to rule out bargaining over such key issues as wages, hours, pensions, seniority and arbitration of grievances because of civil service rules adopted long before the era of public service unionism.

A study commission was established by the convention for "an in-depth examination" of the structure and constitution of AFSCME, with recommendations for change to be submitted to the next biennial convention. The union has nearly tripled in size since the last constitutional study 10 years ago.

A constitutional amendment allowing an additional vice president for any district with more than 10 percent of the union's total membership entitled the Pennsylvania-New Jersey region to another member of the executive board. Gerald W. McEntee, director of Pennsylvania's Council 13, was elected to the post. He is the son of a former AFSCME vice president.

Another amendment guaranteed the right of members affected by a contract to vote on its ratification. And in light of court decisions, a constitutional provision was adopted to enable members and persons making agency shop payments to obtain rebates of a portion of their dues going to political or ideological purposes.

Scores of policy resolutions were acted on at the convention, often accompanied by floor discussion or debate.

A resolution on state and local tax reform urged greater reliance on graduated income taxes to finance the bulk of public services.

It also proposed a system of tax credits related both to family size and income as a means of compensating lower and middle-income families for the retrogressive impact of sales taxes. Another section of the resolution suggested "a statewide progressive property tax as the chief revenue source for financing public education."

AFSCME locals were urged to include in their bargaining proposals cost-of-living escalator clauses, employer-paid group legal insurance and child care provisions as well as more conventional items.

On the legal services coverage, the convention sharply criticized the American Bar Association for its opposition to "closed panel" legal service programs, which a resolution termed the best means of providing "quality legal services at a reasonable cost."

The union endorsed full public financing of presidential campaigns and urged "automatic voter registration of all individuals over 18 years of age." It also urged enactment of federal standards on no-fault auto insurance.

Delegates affirmed strong support for the Farm Workers' boycott drive after giving an enthusiastic reception to UFWA President Cesar Chavez and to Msgr. George Higgins of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

Resolutions of endorsement also greeted Chairperson Olga Madar of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, and Charles Hayes, executive vice president of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists.

Vernon Jordan, executive director of the National Urban League, sharply attacked those "who would split the mutually beneficial alliance of liberals, labor and blacks."

Other speakers, in addition to the Hawaiian dignitaries who brought opening day greetings, included Mine Workers President Arnold Miller; Executive Sec. Terry Herndon of the National Education Association, New Orleans Mayor Moon Landrieu and Sen. Daniel Inouye. Rep. Spark Matsunaga addressed a session of AFSCME's political education organization.



DELEGATES to the State, County & Municipal Employes convention in Honolulu listen to the keynote address of President Jerry Wurf, draped in the traditional lei. The more than 1,700 delegates set an attendance record for AFSCME conventions.

Legislation Pressed:

Musicians Denounce Tape, Record Piracy

Anaheim, Calif.—The campaign of the performing arts unions for legislation to combat the piracy of tapes and recordings was given major attention as the Musicians opened their 77th convention here.

AFM President Hal C. Davis told the 1,200 delegates he was shocked during his recent appearance before a House Judiciary subcommittee to hear congressmen describe tape and record pirates as legitimate businessmen. He had been testifying in support of a bill to extend copyright protection for records and tapes.

"A pirate is . . . a person who steals a product made by my people and the other great artists, the vocalists. In my judgment, he has no right to grow wealthy on the creative efforts of these gifted people," Davis said.

He recalled that when the first anti-piracy bill was enacted in 1971, the record pirates mounted an elaborate lobby in Washington.

"They even persuaded some of the most pro-labor congressmen to the incredible position that their efforts were helping the plain people of America because they could buy records cheaper," Davis noted.

"The notion that the public is benefited when a thief sells a stolen automobile or radio at a cheaper price than does the honest dealer is one that can only make sense to people who live in a strange world of their own."

Davis estimated that last year alone more than $200 million worth of pirated tapes were sold in this country, costing union members millions of dollars in lost income.

The AFM president also reviewed highlights of last month's breakthrough agreement with the nation's major television networks, described the forthcoming physical merger of the offices of AFM president and secretary-treasurer in New York City, and presented clarinetist Benny Goodman with the union's highest honor, the Gold Card.

The convention also conducted a special memorial service in tribute to the late Duke Ellington.

The delegates, representing more than 650 local unions within the federation, re-elected Davis by acclamation and also re-elected without opposition Vice President Victor Fuentealba, Vice President from Canada J. Alan Wood and Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard.

Referring to the new two-year agreement with the TV networks, Davis noted that for the first time the union has an industrywide commitment not to engage in "runaway" overseas production.

"We have eliminated all differences between the so-called network producers and the syndicated producers, thereby establishing the principle of equal pay for equal work," he added. "And we have, at the same time, won substantial economic gains."

The presentation to Goodman cited him as a superb musician and "a social innovator and creator of a new American art form whose 'firsts' are awesome." Goodman was the "first in jazz history to break down racial taboos on a large national scale," Davis noted.

One of the speakers at the convention was Stephen Sell, program director of special projects for the National Endowment for the Arts, who took note of Davis's expressed concern over plans previously announced by the Bicentennial Commission to import foreign companies at American taxpayers' expense to tour the country during its 200th anniversary.

Sells drew applause from the delegates when he pledged the Endowment would not involve itself in "any project which would be detrimental to American artists in the celebration of their own country's bicentennial observance."



WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE'S Freedom in America citation is accepted by Ernest G. Green, executive director of the Recruitment & Training Program, at a ceremony in New York City marking the 10th anniversary of WDL's apprenticeship program. The program, which pioneered in the recruitment of minority apprentices in the construction trades, flowered into the RTP with the assistance and co-sponsorship of the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York City Central Labor Council, presented the award to Green.

Furniture Workers Give Priority to Organizing

Louisville, Ky.—The Furniture Workers placed organizing high on the list of priorities at the union's 18th convention with the approval of a program to develop a field force of organizers from the ranks of local union leaders.

President Carl Scarbrough told the 200 delegates the organizing program "will go into action immediately."

The plan was developed with the assistance of Alan Kistler, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, who addressed the five-day convention. The program includes a series of training sessions and workshops arranged by the federation's organizing staff.

Delegates also stressed the need for effective political action over the next two years, focusing on the election of a veto-proof Congress and the impeachment of President Nixon.

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the all-out support of COPE, which has been rallying labor's efforts to elect congressmen and senators responsive to the needs of the nation and its workers.

Delegates responded to an address by COPE Director Al Barkan with a standing ovation.

Scarbrough, who was filling the unexpired term of the late Fred Fulford as president, was re-elected to a full two-year term by acclamation. Sec.-Treas. Lowell Daily, who succeeded Scarbrough, was also re-elected without opposition.

President Morris Pizer, one of the UFWA founders, called the "youthful leadership team the hope of the future" for the union. Scarbrough is 38 and Daily is 47.

Following the adoption of a resolution calling for greater participation of women in the UFWA leadership, the convention elected a second woman to the executive board.

June Vayer of the UFWA La-Z-Boy local at Monroe, Mich., joins Maggie Mae Edwards of Camden, Ark., who was elected to the board four years ago.

Three other new board members are Hugh Stamper of Louisville, Bill Youse of Long Island City, N.Y., and James Kalmbach of Portland, Ore. Four vice presidents and 22 other board members were also re-elected.

Workshop sessions were conducted during the convention on time study procedures for delegates who serve their UFWA locals as shop chairmen, stewards or business agents.

CWA Seeks Stiff Curbs on Phone Taps

A union whose members deal with the conversations of millions of Americans urged Congress to strengthen laws protecting privacy.

Sec.-Treas. Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers said technological devices, unknown to the framers of the Constitution, have been used to defy the spirit of constitutional protections.

He urged a House Government Operations subcommittee to write "very stringent legislation to stamp out the abuses which we all know exist."

Watts said some devices used to listen in on telephone conversations are available from telephone companies and were designed for legitimate purposes, such as enabling conversations in noisy workplaces.

Other devices, he said, can easily be purchased at private stores. Watts showed the committee a telephone pickup, purchased for $1.19 from a local store, that uses a suction cup attachment for "surreptitious recording" of telephone conversations. He noted that it does not emit the "beep" tone that the federal government requires for telephone recordings.

Telephone workers themselves have been among the victims of eavesdropping, Watts testified. He cited widespread "monitoring" of telephone operators by management officials who listen in on their conversations without notice.

Watts also cited to the committee advertisements in trade publications for elaborate systems of monitoring calls from a remote location. He suggested that Congress might want to discover more about the uses to which such systems are put.

He expressed the CWA's concern that the "big brother" approach to listening in on other people's conversations could lead to a totalitarian 1984 atmosphere.

Court Rejects Disability Aid For Pregnancy

The Supreme Court refused to order California to pay disability benefits to women who are unable to work because of pregnancy under the state's disability insurance program

Its 6-3 decision reversed a lower court ruling that denial of benefits for a condition that affects only women violates the 14th Amendment's guarantee of equal protection of the law.

The AFL-CIO and affiliated unions had urged the Supreme Court to uphold the lower court position. The federation's brief termed exclusion of pregnancy "irrational" and rejected the state's excuse that it need not be covered because it is a "voluntary disability." The AFL-CIO noted that several ailments covered by the California law could also be termed "voluntary."

The majority opinion noted the added cost to the state of covering pregnancy and said there is no constitutional obligation for California to provide "a more comprehensive social insurance program than it already has."

The dissenting opinion, by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., said the program covers certain ailments that afflict only men and thus applies an unconstitutional "double standard" of benefits. His dissent was joined by Justices William O. Douglas and Thurgood Marshall.

Federal-State Programs Pressed To Generate Jobs in New Jersey

Atlantic City, N.J.—New Jersey has been plagued by persistently high unemployment, and the State AFL-CIO's four-day convention here reflected labor's concern.

Convention resolutions and reports by the state federation's officers called for a combination of federal and state programs to generate jobs.

High interest rates encouraged by Nixon Administration policies and impoundment of federal funds were blamed for heavy unemployment in construction. And in the industrial sector of the economy, oil price profiteering and energy shortages were blamed for the layoffs of thousands of workers.

Four senators who addressed the convention ripped into the Nixon Administration to the warm applause of the more than 900 delegates. Senators Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) and Lloyd M. Bentsen (D-Tex.) shared the platform with the state's bipartisan team in the Senate—Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.).

Delegates also heard Gov. Brendon T. Byrne (D) and top officials of the state administration and legislature.

A political report to the convention noted that 9 of every 10 COPE-endorsed candidates were winners in last year's election for the legislature. A continuing voter registration effort is expected to add pertinent data on 550,000 union members to the COPE computer printouts.

Linked to the state's need for jobs and revenue was a resolution endorsing legal casino gambling in New Jersey's resort areas. A bill passed by the legislature puts the issue to a statewide referendum this fall.

The convention was critical of private auto insurance companies for resisting disclosure of rate-setting data and urged the legislature to adopt a state-operated no-fault auto insurance system.

State AFL-CIO President Charles H. Marciante also was sharply critical of a plan developed by the New Jersey Bar Association for the Blue Cross operation to market a prepaid legal services insurance plan.

Unions, through negotiations on fringe benefits, would be the chief "purchasers" of group legal insurance. But Marciante noted that labor was ignored in the development of the plan or the decision to put it under Blue Cross.

There were no elections this year, since terms of officers of the state federation have another year to run. Delegates approved a $3,000 raise for each of the full time officers—to $26,000 for Marciante and to $23,000 for Executive Vice President Richard A. Lynch and Sec.-Treas. John J. Brown.

Brown reported that action taken at last year's convention to establish a New Jersey Senior Citizens Council has resulted in affiliation of 15,000 retired union members. The program is headed by the president-emeritus of the New Jersey AFL-CIO, Vincent J. Murphy.



A Majority-Rule Congress

WE IN THE AFL-CIO have a goal this year. It is more of a slogan—Elect a Veto-Proof Congress.

Now a veto-proof Congress doesn't mean that on Jan. 1, 1975, the AFL-CIO will march up to Capitol Hill and say: "Here is our legislative program, fellows. Rubber stamp it and go home."

A veto-proof Congress simply means majority rule—just like the civics textbooks define democracy. Whenever an anti-progress President is in the White House, you need two-thirds of both the House and Senate to get a progressive program enacted into law.

Without a veto-proof Congress, an anti-progress President can force his views down the throat of the majority with only one vote more than one-third. And not even new math can make one-third plus one equal a majority.

To make sure that doesn't happen, we are going to have to work together again. The rendezvous date is Nov. 5 in voting booths across America. That means a drive to register union members, members of your organization, friends, neighbors, family. And we'll all have to work together to get the people out to vote on election day.

If we both are successful in getting our message across to our members, we are confident they will elect congressmen and senators sympathetic to the people's needs. Then this country can make the improvements in social security that are so necessary and move ahead in housing, education, safety, health and all other areas neglected by this Administration.

THERE IS A very good chance that the new Congress will enact National Health Security—not some cheap substitute whose only virtue is that it is so weak Nixon won't veto it.

There is a big move on in Congress to pass a "compromise" national health insurance bill before there is a "veto-proof" Congress. Mills-Kennedy is unacceptable to the AFL-CIO. It has means tests, deductibles, co-insurance, doesn't reform the system and turns over too much administration to private insurance companies. So the AFL-CIO has said publicly and unitedly: "We won't buy it."

If Mills-Kennedy is so good, then its sponsors should be willing to take it to the American people. They won't do that because their bill is designed for lobbyists, for the insurance companies, hospitals and doctors—not the American people. It is not as bad as the Nixon bill—that's for sure. But it certainly isn't as good as National Health Security, for one simple reason: Health Security is the people's bill—not the insurance companies' bill or the medical lobby bill. It is the people's bill.

The fight for Medicare is still too fresh in our minds for us to be willing to compromise just to get any kind of a national health insurance bill this year. We wouldn't settle for a meaningless Medicare bill and we won't settle for a meaningless health bill. We want a good national health insurance bill—and we can get one from the next Congress.

—From a speech by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner *
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

* *Deceased*

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

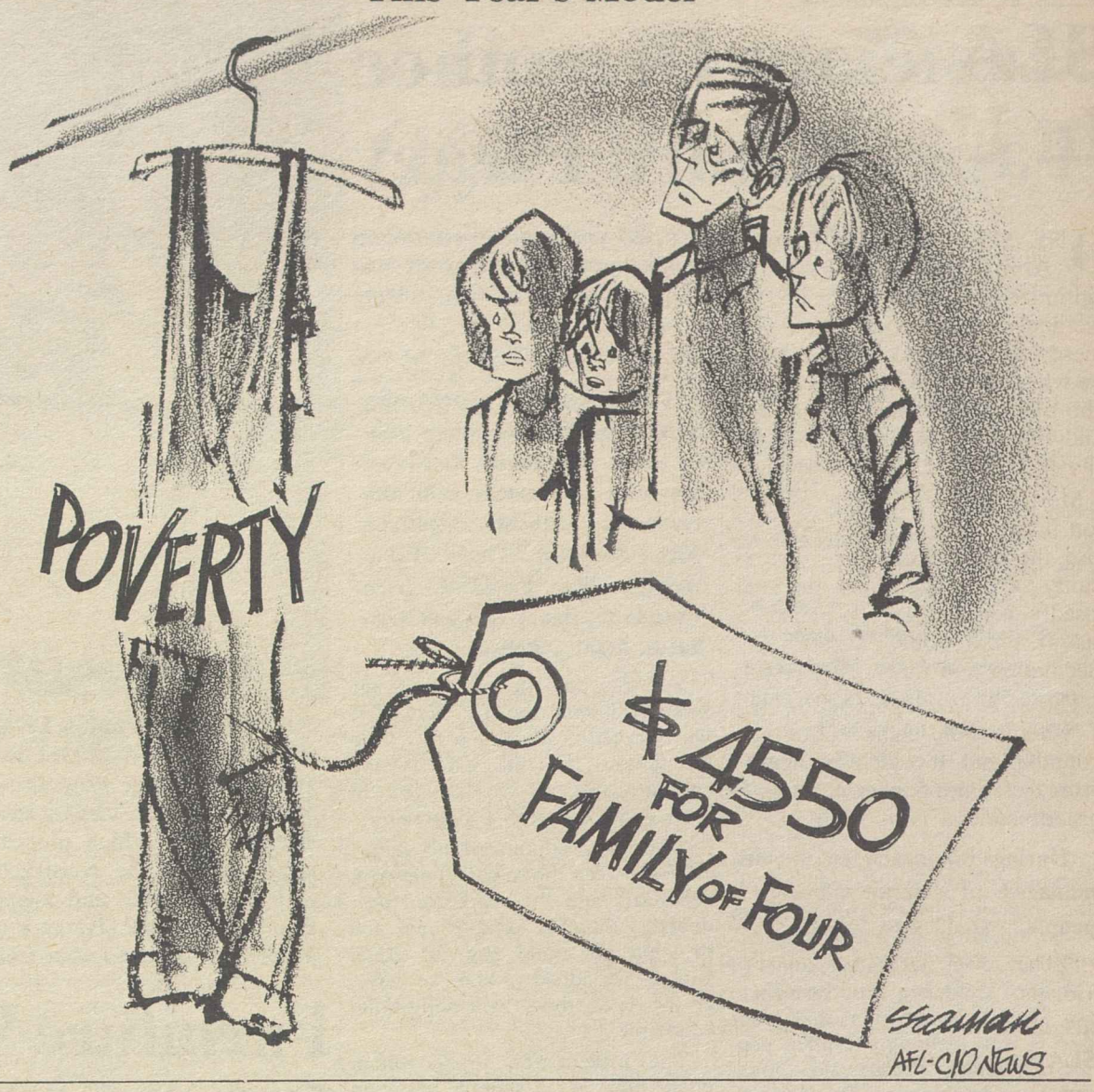
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, June 22, 1974 No. 25

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

This Year's Model



A Word Edgewise:

A Shrewd Leonid Brezhnev Awaits Nixon's Visit to USSR

By John P. Roche

WITH PRESIDENT NIXON and Secretary of State Kissinger embarking for Moscow in the near future, we are fortunate that John Dornberg—former Newsweek correspondent in Moscow and widely respected authority on the Soviet leadership—has just brought out a penetrating political biography of Leonid Brezhnev.

For far too long, Brezhnev has been a faceless man, a nobody who suddenly arrived on the scene with the fall of Khrushchev in 1964. Dornberg's "Brezhnev: The Masks of Power" (Basic Books) goes a long way towards filling that gap.

As he himself is the first to admit, tracking down the history of a Communist party figure is a form of detective work. With the exception of an ebullient extrovert like the late Nikita Khrushchev, it is often impossible to get details on private lives. When did Brezhnev get married? Did he or didn't he serve in the armed forces in the 1930s?

These and other simple questions that normally could be settled by reference to standard sources remain unanswered. I was, for example, quite startled to see Brezhnev right behind Khrushchev in a photo of the famous "kitchen debate" the Soviet party chief had with Vice President Nixon in July 1959.

Brezhnev developed a superb set of defensive reflexes in the 1930s when he began his party career. Essentially he seems to have had a talent for invisibility at dangerous moments, such as Stalin's periodic purges. Heads to the right of him, heads to the left of him, would fall—and then, when the bodies had been removed, you would discover the taciturn Brezhnev somehow one notch higher in the hierarchy. He also had good luck: several times (for example, in the "Virgin Lands" agricultural program) it seems as though he just missed the Titanic, and he was fortuitously abroad when Khrushchev, losing his support in the Politburo, summoned the Central Committee and triumphed.

Dornberg suggests that one of Brezhnev's strongest suits is his close relationship with the military: both Marshal Andrei Grechko and Admiral Sergei Gorshkov are old companions, and Brezhnev's apparently outstanding war record (he was not a political commissar who sat in rear headquarters) endeared him to a wide range of high military officials. Naturally enough he has kept these relationships warm by appropriate budgetary payoffs to the elite on Frunze St.—Moscow's equivalent to the Pentagon.

Probably the most significant conclusion that emerges from Dornberg's book, one which runs against the conventional wisdom that the present Soviet elite is composed of second-rate clods, is that Brezhnev is an extremely intelligent man with a superb sense of timing.

Moreover, again contrary to various commentators who have Brezhnev caught in an enfilade between "hawks" and "doves," the evidence Dornberg submits indicates that first, Brezhnev's position is (by Soviet standards) quite secure; and, second, that the degree to which he is personally relaxed can be estimated from the fact that his apartment is on a floor between those of the head of the uniformed police and the head of the secret police (KGB). He is no paranoidal Stalin secreted in a private fortress.

To quote Dornberg: "Brezhnev is the Soviet 'boss' today. He got where he is through patronage, intrigue, manipulation, maneuvering, and political influence peddling. . . . Brezhnev's political machine is undoubtedly a precision instrument. But its smooth operation is not the only explanation for his durability . . . unlike Lenin, Stalin, and Khrushchev, he has never chosen an heir."

IN THE STRATEGIC TERMS that Mr. Nixon and Secretary Kissinger must contemplate, his top priority has been to quiet things down in the West so that China, seen as the top enemy, can be dealt with. Not the least of his accomplishments in this respect has been to get the United States to accept the post-war status quo in Europe and, in effect, accept the USSR as an equal on the world stage.

In psychological terms I would argue further that Brezhnev has recently managed to outfox the Americans at virtually every turn. He has managed to present the picture of a United States grateful for the favors it has received from Moscow.

For example, the great favor they did us by taking our surplus wheat off our hands, and, for another, by permitting American corporations to move in and compensate for Soviet technological incompetence. I hope that President Nixon and Secretary Kissinger will keep their wallets securely buttoned: their next favor could be to exchange a nonaggression pact for the elimination of NATO.

For Social Change:

SLA Gives Lesson on Futility In Use of Mindless Violence

By Bayard Rustin

ONE SPEAKS of the Symbionese Liberation Army with hesitation, not wanting to further legitimize something which has already been overanalyzed and overexalted. The name Symbionese Liberation Army is itself an absurdity. For the white, middle-class girls and black ex-convicts who played at revolution were certainly no army. And the only thing they succeeded in liberating was their own disturbed psyches.

More troubling than the SLA itself is the reaction it has stirred in the press and among otherwise thoughtful, intelligent people. Between the reality of the SLA and its perception by supposedly responsible journalists and intellectuals has arisen a wide chasm filled with romantic speculation and thoroughly confused thinking.

The SLA was composed of spoiled girls, many of whom came from quite comfortable backgrounds, and a black escaped convict with a history of emotional problems. None had a history of serious political involvement.

During the space of a few months, they managed to commit murder, kidnap several people, wound two bystanders during a bank robbery, and terrorize countless other individuals, including the residents of the black neighborhood in Los Angeles where six of the SLA met their deaths.

The response by many has not been to condemn these acts as barbaric and anti-human, but to debate, and in many instances condone, the SLA's ideals, motives, and moral consciousness. A clergyman has drawn a parallel between the principles of one of the slain girls and Jesus Christ. A Columbia University professor has compared Patricia Hearst with Pocahontas on the editorial pages of the New York Times.

There have been numerous reflections on the importance of the SLA as a revolutionary entity. And again and again there are accounts which, while decrying individual acts of violence committed by the SLA, offer praise for the social commitment of its members.

There is a curious racial double-standard in the attitudes towards the SLA members, and particularly towards the young white girls. The SLA's first "revolutionary" gesture, we should remember, was the murder of the black superintendent of schools in Oakland, a man who was highly respected in the black community.

The assassination of Marcus Foster was not the expression of even a warped sense of political imperatives, but rather an act of mindless violence, committed by sick individuals. Yet his death is all but forgotten, and, to judge from some commentaries, is considered less tragic than the untimely fates of his professed slayers.

If there is a lesson to be learned from the SLA experience, it is the futility of violence as a means of effecting social change. This is a lesson of some consequence today, because society seems to be increasingly tolerant of violent acts, as long as they are committed in the name of social justice.

Nor is the cult of revolutionary violence a uniquely American product. In the Middle East, in Northern Ireland, in Southeast Asia—innocent people are being killed, and their deaths justified on the grounds of making a more equal society.

It is easy enough to assert that there are deplorable social conditions which lead to acts of desperation (this was not, however, the case with the SLA). But the most profound, enduring, and humane social change has always been created non-violently. For history has taught us that the social vision of those who would enforce their goals through force is as narrow and ruthless as that of the dictators they sought to replace.

THE RESPONSE of the press and of many intellectuals to the SLA is a reflection of a society which is in danger of losing its vision and sense of priorities, a society unable to distinguish between high ideals and despair.

If we are to move forward to the creation of a just world, where the dignity of all men is recognized, we must totally reject, not simply the tactics of the SLA's violence, but the motives and social vision which produced that violence.

Foreign Financing:

Congressional Curbs Needed On Eximbank Cut-Rate Loans

CONGRESS SHOULD TIGHTEN the reins on cut-rate Export-Import Bank financing for wealthy nations and multinational corporations building overseas plants to compete with U.S. firms in domestic markets, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison urged.

Stressing that the Eximbank was created 40 years ago to help poorer nations "establish their own industries . . . to meet their own needs," Denison said the bank's thrust has switched in recent years to a lending agency used by multinational corporations for low-interest loans to finance their overseas operations. As a result, he said, U.S. taxpayers are being forced to subsidize the export of U.S. technology, production and jobs.

The practice, he warned, is having a dramatic adverse effect on the U.S. economy. He urged Congress to reject the $10 billion lending-authority-expansion the Eximbank seeks, and to "look very closely at the impact" of its current policies and practices. Denison appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Denison said that new massive loans to the Soviet Union in recent months have brought the issue into focus. He pointed out that the Eximbank has granted some $400 million in loan commitments, most of which will be used to build the Kama River truck plant, as well as a large fertilizer plant that is part of a deal with Dr. Armand Hammer and his Occidental Petroleum Co.

Denison warned that the development of large industrial complexes within the Soviet Union with our financial backing could have long-range economic and military impact on the United States.

ORGANIZED LABOR is not calling on Congress to put the Eximbank out of business, Denison pointed out, but "we are saying that it is time for a complete re-definition of the bank's role. We should look at these loans in terms of what they mean."

He questioned whether the loans should be made to finance the export of entire industries with the result that thousands of U.S. jobs would be lost. Rather, he suggested, the loans should be used to finance industries in developing nations that would produce goods for their local economies to raise the living standards of the people in those countries.

The Eximbank acknowledges that many of these overseas loan arrangements are relatively risk-free, Denison noted, adding, that being the case, "they should be made in the regular commercial markets and at regular commercial rates." He said that when Eximbank grants such loans at 6 and 7 percent, while the prime commercial rate runs 11 percent or more, "the multinationals profit, the banks profit, the nations profit, but the American taxpayer and American worker lose."

Reporters questioning Denison on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview were Michael Posner of the Reuters news agency and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.





By Press Associates, Inc.

ONCE A YEAR, a mob of newspaper reporters descends upon the Office of Management & Budget next door to the White House and picks up shopping bags that contain the Budget of the United States for the upcoming fiscal year.

The load is not a light one. It consists of the Budget Message of the President, the United States Budget in Brief, Special Analysis of the Budget of the United States Government, the Budget of the United States Government, and a fat volume containing an appendix which goes into minute detail of what the government plans to spend on hired help or pencils.

It is the President's show. Around it will be built congressional reaction and the ultimate decision as to what will be spent and what will be rejected.

So much has it become the President's show that Congress for years has been building up a resentment that it has so little basic role in deciding the priorities of what the government will spend.

So strong has this resentment grown—especially during the Nixon Administration with the President deciding what he will spend or not spend on programs that he may not like—that Congress has drawn up its own budget-making process.

Called a "budget revolution," the legislation, which is expected to achieve final passage shortly, is a compromise but has labor support as an important step in the right direction.

It gives Congress an opportunity to express its own views on national priorities instead of simply reacting to the President's views of what those priorities are.

And it gives Congress the power to prevent the "impoundment" of funds which Congress has voted and the President doesn't like, a practice notorious under the Nixon Administration.

The proposed legislation would create House and Senate budget committees which would recommend priorities and spending levels early in each session. Membership on these committees would reflect the various functions of government so that the voice of all would be heard. By May of each year Congress would then express its own views of what the country's spending and revenue needs should be for major program categories.

The legislation also would seek to control the power of the President to "impound" funds for measures that Congress wants, but he doesn't. It would empower Congress to approve or disapprove any impoundment that the President wants to make. There is now no permanent mechanism by which this can be accomplished.

The bill also would change the date of the fiscal year from July 1 to October 1, starting in 1976. This would give Congress greater time than it now has to study and legislate on the annual Budget.

AT THE HEART of the legislation is the need felt by Congress to break the presidential monopoly over policy in an annual budget that each year has been growing greater and greater. The presidential Office of Management & Budget has a huge staff employed all year long in creating a budget along the lines laid down by the White House—not by the Congress.

When the Budget is laid before it each year, Congress can work it over. Each congressional committee can deal with its own special interests. But, committee power is scattered. There is no central coordinating committee with its own experts and knowledge to set priorities and the means to carry them out.

Under the new legislation, this has largely been corrected, although it is clear that the new committees on the Budget cannot have the manpower to do the kind of detailed job that the Office of Management & Budget now does.

Nevertheless, the new legislation opens the way to a more efficient and independent judgment by Congress itself in determining each year what are the country's needs and in accepting the responsibility for carrying them out.



TIGHT CONGRESSIONAL CURBS are needed on cut-rate Export-Import Bank loans to wealthy nations and multinational firms that encourage the overseas shift of U.S. production and jobs, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Michael Posner, left, of the Reuters news agency and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



FOUR-DAY WORKWEEK and flexible working schedules are outlined as key collective bargaining goals for locals of the Office & Professional Employes by OPEIU President Howard Coughlin at the union's 13th convention in Miami Beach, Fla.

Canadian Paperworkers Form Separate Union

Toronto—The Canadian Paperworkers Union, comprising Canadian members of the United Paperworkers who are separating themselves from the international union, held its founding convention here June 3 to 8.

More than 450 delegates representing about 52,000 co-workers in the Canadian pulp and paper industry drafted a constitution and elected officers for their new union, which will become officially operative on Sept. 1.

L. H. Lorrain of Montreal, the present executive vice president and Canadian director of the UPIU, was elected president of the CPU for a two-year term by acclamation.

Also elected as officers of the new CPU were Sec.-Treas. James Buchanan of Toronto, currently a vice president of the UPIU, and four regional vice presidents: Aurele Ferlatte of Dalhousie, N.B., J. L. DeCarufel of Gatineau, P.Q., Tom Curley of Thunder Bay, Ont., and E. P. (Pat) O'Neal of Vancouver, B.C.

Separation of the Canadian membership from the international to found the CPU stemmed from a resolution adopted by the UPIU executive board in January calling for a referendum among the Canadian membership to determine if they wanted to separate and form their own union. The subsequent referendum showed more than 86 percent favored the proposition.

In his opening address, convention Chairman Lorrain urged the delegation not to be deterred from their purpose, saying:

"We have made our decisions resolutely and strongly. The referendum vote established that our desire for our own individual union was a clear and forceful expression of our determination and of our desire. . . ."

He expressed complete trust in UPIU President Joseph P. Tonelli and the union's executive board to deal fairly and equitably with financial matters and other questions growing out of the separation.

Later, Tonelli addressed the delegates and wished the CPU founders well as they started to build their new union. He reassured them that despite current legal problems which prevent the division of assets between the Canadian and American members of the UPIU that "Your liaison committee, the international executive board and ultimately our international convention will act fairly within the confines of our international constitution and the law on all matters relevant to separation."

Tonelli further declared that notwithstanding the reverter clause provision of the constitution, that he had confidence the UPIU would not lay claim to any assets or properties held by local unions in Canada and said that a constitutional amendment covering this aspect of the separation would be sought at the next international convention.

In what he described as his last address to the Canadian membership as their leader, Tonelli said:

"We are in a sense on an uncharted course but let us never forget that the overriding need of working people the world over is trade union solidarity. It is my fondest hope that out of this separation will come stronger bonds of friendship, of brotherhood and trade union solidarity. . . . let us get on with the task of organizing all paper workers the world over into one truly international union."

The convention ratified a new dues structure which calls for payment from each member of one hour's pay per month, part of which will be assigned to a strike fund.

The next task facing the CPU is the transfer of bargaining rights to its jurisdiction from UPIU locals in Canada. No major difficulties are expected, CPU leaders said.

Machinists Publish Paper for 1 Reader

The June 13 issue of the Machinist, editors of the official publication of the IAM say, was "published for the benefit of the United States Secretary of Labor."

Almost the entire 12-page issue was the tellers' report, local by local, on the rerun of the 1973 election for vice presidents. The incumbents won.

The Secretary had ordered the rerun because he had decided that the IAM policy prohibiting single-shooting or bullet voting violated the Landrum-Griffin Act since it had not been explained to the membership.

Nearly one million ballots were printed, along with 2,500 instructions sheets, 2,500 tallies. They were mailed out to 2,000 IAM locals. The tellers spent five weeks checking the results to find that only 18,000 members voted against the incumbents.

Nixon Orders Shutdown of Controls Unit

The Cost of Living Council was formally abolished by an Executive Order from President Nixon, and the task of dismantling the government's economic controls machinery was turned over to Treasury Sec. William E. Simon.

The order gives Simon until Dec. 31 to perform such housekeeping tasks as disposing of records, preparing a history of the council, and transferring personnel. Nixon asked Congress to appropriate $2.56 million to handle the cost of the liquidation.

The presidential action also abolished the Cost of Living Council's committees on health and food, its labor-management advisory committee and the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee.

White House Counsellor Kenneth Rush was named to head a President's committee on food to monitor government policy in this area. Its membership will include the secretaries of the Departments of State, Treasury and Agriculture and other high-ranking economic policymakers.

The presidential order said nothing in it "shall be construed as authorizing the imposition or reimposition of any mandatory economic controls with respect to prices, rents, wages, salaries, corporate dividends, interest rates or any similar transfers" other than enforcement activities related to the period prior to May 1.

Congress allowed wage and price controls—first imposed on the economy Aug. 15, 1971—to die out with expiration of the Economic Stabilization Act on Apr. 30.

St. Louis Crafts Post Gains in 6-Week Strike

St. Louis—A three-year agreement on wages and work rules has ended a six-week strike that had idled 20,000 construction workers in the area.

Members of the five unions involved will receive a $2.40 increase over the life of the contract—75 cents as of May 1, an additional 15 cents on Sept. 1, and 75 cents next May 1 and on May 1, 1976.

Among the non-money gains in the contract was a dues checkoff plan, the first for construction workers in St. Louis. The Laborers also resolved a hiring hall dispute with a provision giving hiring preference to current members of the union.

Ratifying the agreement were locals of the Carpenters, Laborers, Cement Masons, Operating Engineers and Teamsters.

In Contract Negotiations:

4-Day Week Tops Office Union Goals

Miami Beach, Fla.—The four-day workweek and flexible working schedules will be key objectives in future local contract negotiations and organizing campaigns of the Office & Professional Employes, delegates to the union's 13th triennial convention agreed.

Noting that pilot projects embodying the shortened workweek have proved successful for both workers and employers, the convention endorsed the four-day workweek as "an idea whose time has come."

OPEIU President Howard Coughlin pointed out that many unorganized firms have tried the four-day week without reducing the number of hours worked. "This is not the solution," he stressed. "To make sense the four-day week should be established within a maximum of 32 working hours."

The convention also called for an overhaul of the federal labor law to provide for fair administration by the National Labor Relations Board.

"Employers like J. P. Stevens have learned that they now can ignore national labor policy without penalty and therefore feel free to intimidate, coerce, discriminate against and fire with impunity" employes involved in organizing and bargaining activities, the convention declared.

It charged that NLRB enforcement under Nixon Administration appointees has deteriorated alarmingly, and called for legislative and political activities aimed at restoring a balance of objectivity to the full enforcement of labor law.

Coughlin was re-elected to his 10th three-year term as president of the 90,000-member OPEIU, defeating Thelma O'Dell of Detroit by a vote of 730 to 106. Sec.-Treas. William A. Lowe, who was filling out the term of the late J. Howard Hicks, was re-elected to a full term without opposition.

Two new vice presidents were elected: Fred Trotter, one of two Canadians serving on the 13-member executive board, and Marie Metcalf of New London, Conn. Trotter succeeded Ronald Bone, who resigned to take a position with the British Columbia government, and Metcalf succeeded Edward P. Springman, who retired and was made vice president emeritus by special convention action. Eleven vice presidents were re-elected.

The five-day convention considered a total of 115 resolutions. In key actions, the 300 delegates urged OPEIU locals to:

- Pursue through contract negotiations employer contributions to day care programs.
- Insure in contracts that women members lose no seniority or pension credits while on maternity leave.
- Incorporate legal service programs for members in collective bargaining agreements.
- Spur ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment in states which have not approved the measure.

Turning to the Watergate issue, delegates adopted a resolution calling for the impeachment of President Nixon by the House and trial by the Senate.

Wider Consumer Role Held Vital in Blood Plan

AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis has renewed organized labor's call for a unified, consumer-controlled, voluntary national blood collection and distribution system.

Perlis urged that the plan now nearing final form in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare be reshaped to assure that the long-sought and desperately-needed national blood system be controlled by the givers and users of blood, not the medical profession or commercial interests that buy and sell blood.

"Consumer control is paramount with us," Perlis declared, adding that "commercialism" and "competition" aimed at buying and selling blood for profit is "senseless . . . and against the human grain." Perlis appeared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, aired Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

He took sharp issue with the proposed makeup of the 17-member executive committee of the National Blood Commission that contemplates "only four" consumer representatives, with the balance of the slots assigned to professional interests.

"That, to me, is tokenism of the worst kind," he charged. He said the ratio should be reversed, or at least balanced toward consumer control, with provision for professional input and participation.

Perlis scored the failure of the HEW plan to spell out a definite "cutoff date on commercial blood." He said that an "expression of good intention . . . that there should be an all voluntary system by 1975" is too weak to achieve that goal.

Commercial blood operations "aren't going to go quietly into the night," he asserted, adding that if the plan finally approved by HEW doesn't contain a firm phase-out, the AFL-CIO and other consumer and citizen groups will turn to Congress for legislation ending the practice.

Reporters questioning Perlis on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Jerome Brazda, editor of Washington Report on Medicine & Health, and Robert Barr, congressional correspondent for the Fairchild Publications.

Tobacco Workers Lose Reynolds Vote

Winston-Salem, N.C.—The Tobacco Workers International Union pledged to continue its efforts to organize R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. after losing an NLRB representation election.

TWIU President Rene Rondou attributed the 4,963 to 2,600 vote to the company's bitter anti-union propaganda. The International Union of Food & Allied Workers, an international trade secretariat to which TWIU belongs, wired a protest to Reynolds about the "contemptible" and "perhaps libelous" company materials.

Food, Taxes Lead Increases:

Budget Costs for City Families Leap by 10 Percent over Year

(Continued from Page 1)

acknowledged, squeezed lower-income families harder than those at the two other levels, primarily because of soaring food prices.

"The increase in food prices over the year had a greater impact on the lower than on the intermediate and higher budgets, because food as a proportion of the total cost of consumption declines as the level of living represented by the budgets rises," BLS noted.

Food costs accounted for 37 percent of the consumption total at the lower level, 33 percent at the intermediate, and 30 percent at the higher level. At each level, the rise in food costs was more than triple the increase in any other consumption component.

Total costs — including social security payments and federal, state and local income taxes — under the lower-level budget were 10.8 percent higher last year than in the previous year, 10.3 percent higher at the intermediate level, and 9.9 percent at the higher level.

The increases were the largest since BLS began to draw up the three imaginary budgets in 1967. By comparison, from autumn 1971 to autumn 1972, the lower budget rose 2.4 percent; the intermediate budget, 4.3 percent, and the higher budget, 4.1 percent.

The budgets are not intended to represent a minimum or subsistence level of living, BLS said. Nor do they represent how families at the various levels actually spend their money. Rather, they are based on past surveys of spending patterns.

The budgets are constructed for a hypothetical city family consisting of a 38-year-old husband employed full time, his non-working wife, a boy of 13 and a girl of 8.

The husband is an experienced worker, and has been married 15 years. The family is well established, and has, "for each budget level, average inventories of clothing, housefurnishings, major durables and other equipment."

BLS prepares the budgets to show average levels on a nationwide basis and in each of 40 cities as a way of checking on inflation. Budgets are not drawn up for rural families.

While food costs took a bigger bite out of the lower budget than the other two, housing accounted for a larger chunk of the intermediate and higher budgets.

Total housing — including not only shelter but also housefurnishings and household operations — took up 25 percent of the lower-level family's budget, 30 percent of the intermediate budget and 33 percent of the higher budget. BLS assumed the family at the lower budget level rented; 75 to 85 percent of the families at the intermediate and higher budgets were assumed to be homeowners.

The cost of medical care was felt more by families on a lower budget who found 10 percent of their consumption outlay going for this item. On the intermediate and higher levels, medical care amounted to 7 and 5 percent of consumption costs, respectively.

Medical-care costs were assumed to include family membership in a group hospital and surgical insurance plan at all three levels, plus a specified number of visits to physicians, provisions for dental and eye care, and prescriptions. The higher budget also provided for major medical insurance coverage.

Consumption generally — everything but gifts and contributions, life insurance, taxes and occupational outlays such as union dues— accounted for 80 percent of the total budget at the lower level, 77 and 74 percent respectively at the intermediate and higher levels.

The budget for family consumption items rose by 9 percent at the lower level and by 8 percent at the intermediate and higher levels, BLS said, primarily because of the substantial increases in food prices. Food costs from autumn to autumn went up 18.6 percent at the lower level, 19.1 percent at the intermediate level, and 19.3 percent at the higher level.

Even faster than the rise in food prices, however, was the increase in social security and personal income taxes. Social security taxes jumped by 23.9 percent, 34.6 percent and 34.2 percent at the lower, intermediate and higher levels, respectively. The rises resulted from the increase in both the tax rate and the maximum income on which contributions to the social security system are made.

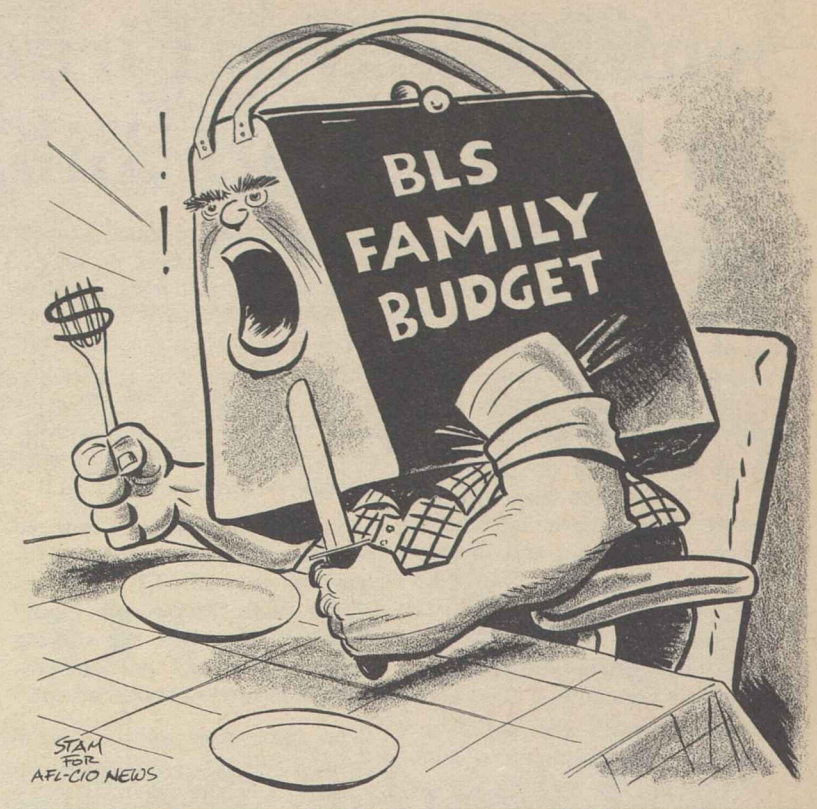
Personal income taxes rose 21.6 percent in the lower budget, 16.9 percent at the intermediate level and 16.4 percent at the higher level. Income and social security taxes together took about 15 percent of the lower budget, 18 percent of the intermediate budget and 20 percent of the higher budget.

Differences in budget totals at the three levels in various parts of the nation reflect not only area differences in price levels, but also regional variations in consumption patterns, differences in climate and types of transportation facilities, and taxes, BLS noted.

Living in a metropolitan area was more expensive than living outside a metropolitan area for families at whatever budget level, BLS observed. Costs were 9 percent higher for the lower budget, and 14 and 19 percent more for the intermediate and higher budgets, respectively.

Total budget levels were lowest in small cities of the South. Lower budgets ranged from $7,233 in Austin to $8,988 in Boston among cities in the immediate adjacent 48 states. Intermediate budgets ranged from $10,959 in Austin to $14,893 in Boston while the higher budgets went from $15,743 in Austin to $21,999 in New York City.

'More!'



Family Budget Totals For 40 Urban Areas

Annual costs of three family-budget levels in 40 cities and metropolitan areas in the autumn of 1973, as compiled by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics:

	Lower Budget	Intermediate Budget	Higher Budget
National Average	$ 8,181	$12,626	$18,201
Anchorage	12,010	16,520	23,011
Honolulu	9,924	14,937	21,901
Boston	8,988	14,893	21,986
San Francisco-Oakland	8,939	13,378	19,316
Hartford	8,909	13,721	19,127
New York	8,661	14,448	21,999
Chicago	8,635	13,213	18,919
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	8,582	12,943	18,723
Washington, D.C.	8,547	13,043	18,869
Los Angeles-Long Beach	8,525	12,520	18,087
Baltimore	8,425	12,519	18,192
Philadelphia	8,415	13,022	18,851
Seattle	8,407	12,667	17,924
Portland, Me.	8,283	12,694	17,578
Minneapolis-St. Paul	8,269	13,020	18,970
Detroit	8,246	12,810	18,591
San Diego	8,229	12,216	17,763
Milwaukee	8,220	13,211	19,186
Buffalo	8,201	13,223	18,920
Indianapolis	8,171	12,738	18,074
Cleveland	8,105	12,806	18,172
Lancaster, Pa.	8,101	12,385	17,470
Kansas City	8,098	12,481	18,126
St. Louis	8,056	12,390	17,691
Pittsburgh	8,002	12,299	17,703
Denver	7,976	12,107	17,422
Cedar Rapids	7,933	12,603	18,183
Durham, N.C.	7,923	12,111	17,206
Green Bay, Wis.	7,922	12,557	18,701
Bakersfield, Calif.	7,827	11,761	16,531
Orlando, Fla.	7,827	11,358	16,210
Wichita, Kan.	7,796	11,876	16,919
Dayton, Ohio	7,785	11,715	16,912
Cincinnati	7,733	12,137	16,896
Atlanta	7,716	11,684	16,683
Nashville	7,583	11,667	16,633
Houston	7,532	11,343	16,188
Dallas	7,494	11,408	16,473
Baton Rouge, La.	7,333	11,368	16,582
Austin	7,233	10,959	15,743

Rail Unions Outline Contract Goals To Counter Inflation's 'Shakedown'

(Continued from Page 1)

patchers. Seven other rail unions are also drawing up bargaining objectives.

BRAC President C. L. Dennis noted that members placed major emphasis on wages, pensions and job security in a poll recently conducted by the union. Results of the poll "show clearly that our members are unified and determined in their insistence on a satisfactory resolution of these issues," he said.

"No one can argue against the fact that, with today's inflationary impact and the prospect that it will continue, our members need and deserve substantial wage increases as well as cost-of-living protection," Dennis observed.

UTU President Al H. Chesser declared that the wage increase proposals "are far more than reasonable in the face of the unstable economy of this country and the inflationary shakedown that has hit UTU members since our last wage increase.

"I have hope that we can continue our excellent relations with the carriers, and have every expectation that we will handle this matter as smoothly and expeditiously as we have handled other matters in the past."

UTU's bargaining goals were drawn up at a recent meeting of the union's international officers and general chairmen in Las Vegas. The three-day meeting was attended by some 250 UTU leaders who adopted a resolution urging talks and a settlement "with the least possible delay."

While the UTU did not spell out the C-O-L formula it is seeking, BRAC announced it will propose an escalator clause providing 2 cents an hour for each rise of three-tenths of 1 point in the federal consumer price index, with computations starting on Apr. 1, 1975, and adjustments made quarterly thereafter. Labor settlements in the industry have not provided for cost-of-living adjustments since 1955.

Dennis said BRAC will notify the carriers of its wage proposals on July 1, and its job security requests on July 8. Vacation proposals were submitted to the railroads on June 1, he said.

In the area of job security, the union is seeking a guaranteed annual wage, a ban on workforce reductions except through attrition, a requirement for union agreement on any changes in work rules, employe retraining and moving benefits, protection against contracting out of work, and improvement in longevity and overtime pay.

For the first time in its proposals, BRAC also is asking for establishment on an industry-wide basis of a joint labor-management job development and skilled training program.

Under the program, an institute administered jointly by the union and the carriers would train workers in three categories—unassigned protected employes, workers assigned for upgrading to new positions, and potential new hires.

On vacations, BRAC is seeking improvements that would provide a week for new employes, two weeks after two years of service, three weeks after five years, four weeks after 10 years, five weeks after 15 years, and six weeks after 25 years.

Locals Ordered to Merge

No matter how equally men and women are treated in job opportunity, seniority lines or other economic details, it's against the law for them to remain in separate local unions.

That was the ruling by the National Labor Relations Board in ordering two locals of the Glass Bottle Blowers in Columbus, Ohio, to merge.

Local 106 has historically been all-male and Local 245 all-female, but since 1968 their joint contract with the Owens-Illinois Co. in Columbus has eliminated all sexual discrimination and opened all job categories to both sexes.

Consequently, an administrative law judge had found no violation in the locals' structure.

However, the full NLRB reversed that finding, ruling that since grievances were handled exclusively by one local or the other, the arrangement was a violation of existing labor law.

The board declined to rule that the separate locals coerced the company to discriminate against employes on the basis of sex.

The gist of the ruling was that since both men and women would be affected by any grievance, having one local handle it exclusively would deny members of the other local from participating fully in matters affecting them.

Substitutes Rejected:

Senior Citizens Firm On Health Care Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

"It is beyond me," he said, how any administration could class as 'enemies' an organization of American citizens distinguished by their age, their commitment to social progress and their dedication to their country.

"You met destiny on the bread line, on the picket line, on the assembly line, at the ballot box, at congressional hearings and in your daily lives. And more than 13.5 million Americans of the AFL-CIO do not call you enemies.

"We call you allies. In fact, you are Number One on our allies list."

Tampering with the social security financing mechanism, such as graduating the payroll tax or exempting some workers from contributing, would "endanger broad public support for social security," Meany said.

Far more sensible, he said, is the idea of increasing the federal contribution from general tax revenues — a feature envisioned by the framers of the original act and long supported by the AFL-CIO.

The social security trust fund, he pointed out, is not in danger of collapse "unless Congress and the White House fail to respond to warning signals. And those who pretend otherwise have a political axe to grind."

Meany called it "character assassination" for Sec. Caspar Weinberger of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to say that Machinists' President Floyd E. Smith was not fit to serve as a labor designee on the Social Security Advisory Council. Smith's real crime in the eyes of the Administration was that he supported Sen. George McGovern for president in 1972, Meany asserted.

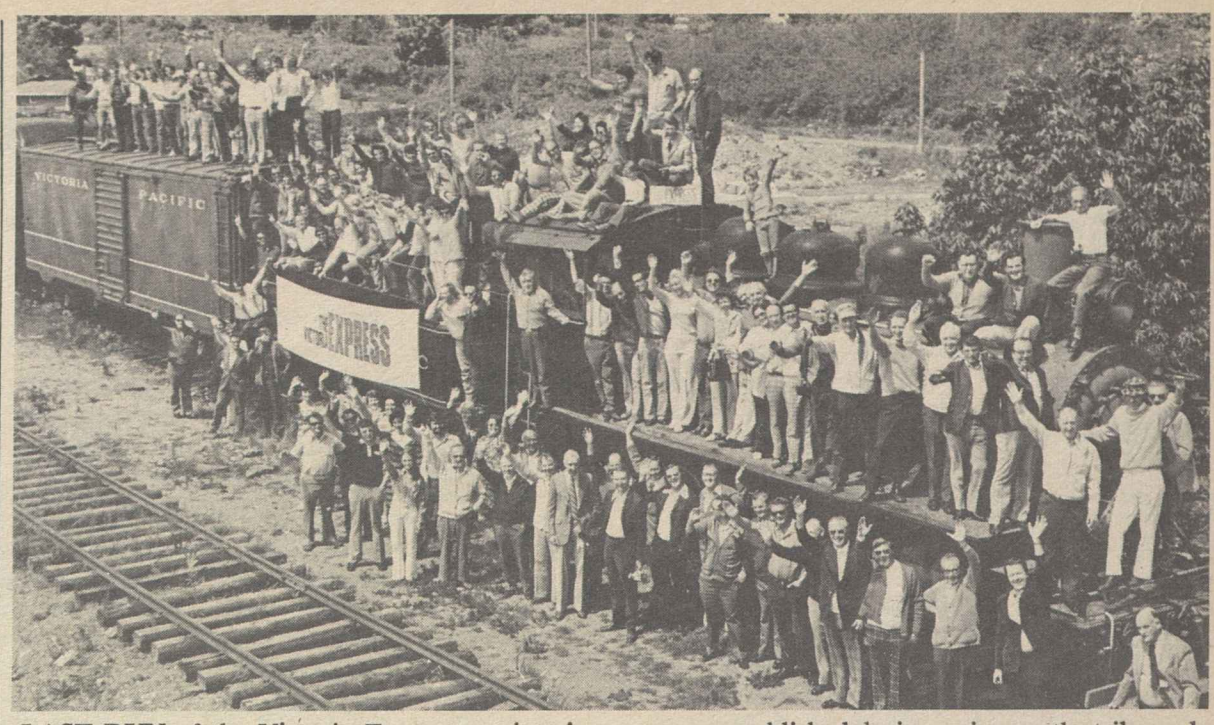
Meany said he sees a "very good chance" that the new Congress will enact National Health Security—"not some cheap substitute that is so weak Nixon won't veto it."

He told the delegates that the National Council of Senior Citizens and the AFL-CIO "are out of the same family—the family of labor" and that by working together "we can get compassionate, progressive government."

The convention returned NCSC President Nelson Cruikshank and Executive Director William R. Hutton to office for another two years. Al Rightley of Detroit was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Andrew W. L. Brown, retiring from office.

Among other actions, the delegates:

- Raised Gold Card dues to $3.50 per year for members, $5 for a couple.
- Called for creation of a Cabinet-level federal department to deal with the problems of aging.
- Presented awards of merit to nine recipients, including the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Painters, retired Western Director Einar O. Mohn of the Teamsters, Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.), Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.) and the National Public Broadcasting Network for their interest in the needs of the elderly.



LAST RUN of the Victoria Express, an interim newspaper published during a six-month strike and lockout at the Victoria Colonist and the Times, was completed as members of newspaper craft unions reached agreements with the British Columbia dailies. They climbed aboard a 1928 Baldwin steam locomotive to wave farewell, signaling the termination of the strike paper. Members of the Newspaper Guild, Typographical Union and the Printing & Graphic Communications Union were involved in the long dispute.

Job Injury Doles Trap Families in Poverty

(Continued from Page 1)

ments for permanent total disability.

Kleiman said improvement in state laws has been restricted by threats to legislators that industry will move to another state that is "more hospitable to business" if workmen's compensation benefits are liberalized.

The Williams-Javits bill is needed, he testified, so that states can "stop competing economically on the basis of their effectiveness in defeating the claims of injured employes and their families."

At a regional hearing in Minneapolis on June 14, the subcommittee heard testimony by union witnesses from Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Neil Sherburne, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota AFL-CIO, told the panel that his state meets most of the proposed federal standards and "we see no reason why other states cannot." The federal bill would require some improvements that the state AFL-CIO has long urged, he added.

Stanley Johnson, president of the Illinois AFL-CIO, and John Schmitt, Wisconsin AFL-CIO president, joined in urging adoption of federal standards that all states would have to at least meet. Richard Radman, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Building & Construction Trades Council, backed the need for legislation, but urged a firm guarantee that no existing benefits will be reduced to correspond with federal minimums.

Grain Millers Vice President Joseph Smisek noted that respiratory diseases have caused special problems under state workmen's compensation laws because of lack of research and the length of time before illness is detected.

Along similar lines, Hugo Anderson, business representative for a Minneapolis local of the Asbestos Workers, noted that it sometimes takes 20 or 30 years before a respiratory illness reveals itself.

Employer organizations strongly opposed federal standards for workmen's compensation at both the regional and national hearings.

Typical was testimony by the president of the Associated General Contractors.

He used such terms as "unrealistic . . . unworkable . . . expensive" to label the bill, which he said would "create a monster by placing still another function of state goverment under federal control."

6-22-74

Congress Reasserts Budget Role, Votes Strict Curb on Impoundment

Congress moved to back up its constitutional claim of control over federal spending with new procedures designed to limit presidential power.

It reached a bipartisan, House-Senate agreement on a budget reform bill that includes a strict curb on presidential impoundment of funds voted by Congress. And it also imposes a strict timetable on Congress itself.

President Nixon is expected to sign the bill, despite the potential shift in power from the executive to the legislative branch. The House voted 401-6 for final passage, an astounding margin in view of the complexity and controversy in the budget procedure. Senate approval was expected to follow quickly.

When the new plan becomes fully effective, by 1976, there will be a congressional budget office that will come close to matching in expertise the President's powerful Office of Management & Budget.

There will also be newly-created budget committees in both the House and Senate.

The President would continue to submit his budget proposals to Congress each January, but the funds requested would be for a fiscal year starting the following Oct. 1, instead of July 1. That would give Congress more time to consider—and rewrite—the President's budget.

The congressional budget staff would be able to work with the legislative committees of Congress to develop an alternative congressional budget — which would be based on decisions by Congress and not the President as to what spending priorities should be.

Through a rather complex procedure, budget committees of the House and Senate would submit by Apr. 15 an overall budget proposal, including spending ceilings and priority guidelines.

Congress would be expected to act on this tentative budget by May 15, and then the appropriations committees of Congress would work within the overall ceiling to provide detailed funding for the various programs of government.

By Sept. 15, Congress would take a second overall look at the budget it had approved and make adjustments depending on the economic situation or the changing program needs.

After the money has been appropriated, the President would have to notify Congress if he intended to impound funds — spending less than Congress voted for specific programs, or refusing to finance a program at all.

Congress could then direct the President to spend the funds — in effect, veto the impoundment.

The impoundment issue came to a major congressional-presidential clash during the Nixon Administration. While all Presidents have at times held off spending some appropriated funds, none approached the multibillion dollar impoundments ordered by Nixon.

Meanwhile, Congress prepared to pass the first of a series of what are termed "continuing resolutions" to ensure that government departments will have funds to operate after June 30, when the current fiscal year ends. These resolutions normally allow the government to continue spending at the previous year's level until new appropriations are voted—which may not take place until the new fiscal year is nearly half over.

It is this type of lag that led to the congressional decision to defer the start of the fiscal year to October and to set a firm timetable for Congress to act on the budget.

The Senate remained bogged down in parliamentary maneuvering over an effort to attach both tax reform and tax cut amendments to an otherwise routine bill to raise the national debt ceiling.

There was a sharp division on the issue, on the strategy of using the debt bill as a vehicle for major legislation as well as on the merits of the various proposals. A conservative filibuster blocked any immediate action and rival cloture petitions added to the parliamentary confusion.

The House prepared to act on a compromise housing bill that its Banking Committee termed "a bipartisan effort to break the deadlock over housing and communinty development programs."

The bill consolidates a number of categorical aid programs into a new block grant community development program but continues some existing programs. Both supporters and opponents of public housing are expected to seek amendments to the committee bill. The Senate passed its own bill in March, expanding support for low-income housing but it faces a veto threat.



BLOOD CIRCULATION problems related to worker exposure to vinyl chloride at the Dow Chemical Co. complex at Midland, Mich., are checked by Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, occupational health consultant to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Steelworkers Local 12075, which has been striking Dow Chemical since Mar. 18, sponsored the examinations in cooperation with the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine.

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX — Saturday, June 29, 1974 — 7 — No. 26

Meany Says Wage Hikes Forced by Rising Prices

Food Stamp Aid Upheld In Strikes

The House has joined the Senate in upholding the right of strikers and their families to obtain food stamps under the same test of need that is applied to all other Americans.

A conservative coalition in Congress has been trying for the past six years to disqualify families of striking workers from the food stamp program. Last year the House voted for the anti-labor amendment but the Senate refused to go along and the striker ban was dropped from the final version of the bill.

Rep. William L. Dickinson, the Alabama Republican who has sponsored the amendment in recent years, sought to write the ban on strikers into an agriculture appropriations bill. The House voted his amendment down, 169-147.

Earlier this year, the Senate voted 52-31 not to consider an identical amendment proposed by Sen. Jesse A. Helms (R-N.C.) to another bill.

The House debate on June 21 followed the same lines as in previous years.

Dickinson contended that "allowing food stamps to strikers is contrary to good business." Unless there is economic pressure on workers and their unions, he said, the "balance" of collective bargaining is destroyed. If it were not for such things as food stamps, Dickinson said, workers "would rise up and demand an open shop" and unions would have to use their money for strike benefits instead of "political action funds."

Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) retorted that "the purpose of the food stamp program is to feed the hungry." It does not deny food to a hungry child because his father quit his job, has been sentenced to prison or is an alcoholic, O'Hara noted. But the Dickinson amendment would single out for punishment the family of a person who "exercised his constitutional right to engage in a concerted work stoppage."

House Speaker Carl Albert, who rarely takes part in debate over legislation, took the floor to endorse O'Hara's argument and to urge rejection of the Dickinson amendment.

A letter to all House members by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said it would be "a gross injustice" to deny to a worker on strike benefits he helped pay for with his tax dollars, provided he qualified on the same basis as others in need.

House OKs Area Aid For Jobless

The House approved a two-year extension of a labor-supported program of public works and economic development assistance to areas of persistent, high unemployment.

Included in the bill is authorization for a new program of federal grants to communities that are faced with sudden unemployment because of the shutdown of a major employer. But the House bowed to a veto threat and weakened a provision for extended unemployment benefits in such communities.

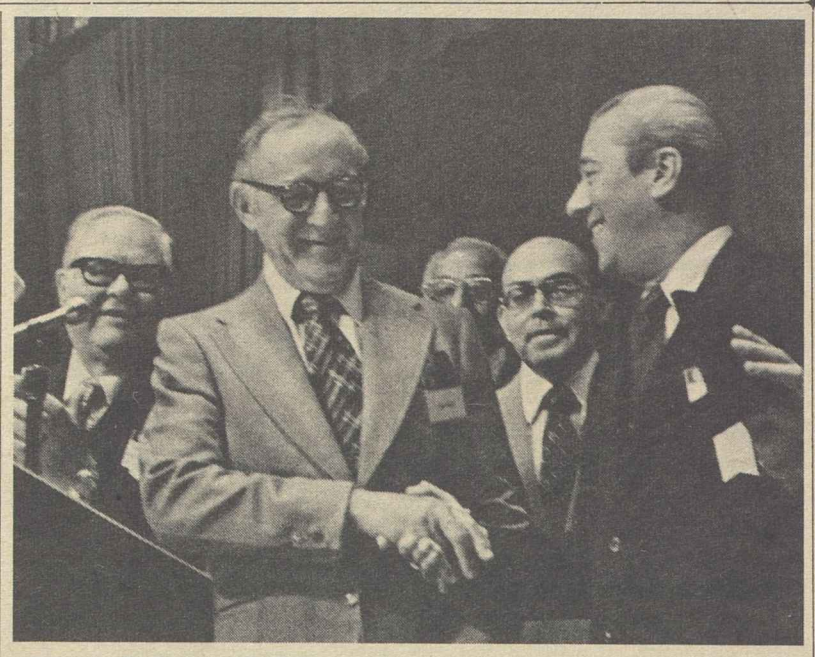
As reported by the House Public Works Committee, communities faced with a sudden surge of unemployment would submit to the Secretary of Commerce a plan to use federal funds to minimize hardships to individuals and to seek to provide new employment opportunity.

Under the committee bill, such a plan would have had to provide for additional weeks of eligibility for unemployment assistance to bring the total state-federal duration of benefits to 52 weeks.

The House, however, voted to make inclusion of such an extended unemployment benefit program optional rather than mandatory. It would be up to the community initially whether to include such a provision in its plan, and it would be up to the Secretary of Commerce whether to approve it if it were included.

On the same day the House acted, the AFL-CIO urged a Senate Public Works subcommittee to approve a similar but somewhat

(Continued on Page 8)



GOLD CARD AWARD, the highest honor of the Musicians, is presented to orchestra leader Benny Goodman, center, by AFM President Hal C. Davis at the union's convention in Anaheim, Calif. Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard is at the left. Davis hailed Goodman as the "first in jazz history to break down racial taboos on a large national scale. **(Story, Page 3.)**

To Save Lives and Jobs:

Unions Back Ban On Vinyl Exposure

By John R. Oravec

Workers in the plastics industry who face the daily threat of industrial disease could keep both their jobs and their health under a strict government standard controlling exposure to vinyl chloride, the AFL-CIO testified as the Labor Dept. opened hearings on the cancer-causing agent.

Rare and fatal liver cancer — angiosarcoma—among workers has been traced to their exposure to vinyl chloride. Twenty-one cases of the disease have been recorded worldwide, including 15 in the United States.

A standard proposed by the Labor Dept. which has the backing of organized labor and many occupational health experts would ban any exposure to the gaseous chemical.

Employer groups at the hearings contended that the proposal setting an exposure standard of "no detectable level" would cause economic chaos in the industry and force the loss of as many as 2.2 million jobs.

Government, medical and labor experts disputed the industry claim, but agreed that employers would face hardships in cleaning up the work environment to make jobs safe for their employes.

AFL-CIO Vice President Peter Bommarito charged that the industry was using blackmail in its threat of shutting down plants to block the development of a safe vinyl chloride standard.

An emergency temporary standard issued by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration in April permits exposure of workers to 50 parts vinyl chloride per 1 million parts of air.

The 50 ppm exposure is a reduction from the earlier allowable level of 500 ppm, which was determined unsafe after several fatal cases of liver cancer were detected at vinyl chloride plants.

Subsequent findings of the liver disease in workers and experiments

(Continued on Page 2)

Cites Need For COL Protection

By James M. Shevis

A 1.1 percent increase in consumer prices last month lifted the government's consumer price index 10.7 percent above its year-earlier level — the fastest year-to-year climb in nearly 27 years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, surveying the economic "mess" wrought by Nixon Administration policies, declared that workers and their unions "have no alternative but to seek larger wage increases and cost-of-living escalator protection for the sake of their families and their standard of living."

The May price increases were pervasive, covering the entire range of consumer goods and services. Food prices, except for meat, poultry and eggs, went up nine-tenths of 1 percent after dropping four-tenths of 1 percent in April.

Separately, BLS reported a rise of seven-tenths of 1 percent in real spendable earnings last month, the first over-the-month increase since last September. It made little difference to workers, however.

"The buying power of workers' take-home pay is down 4.6 percent from a year ago—the 15th consecutive month of such declining trend," Meany pointed out.

"The raging inflation that started in the second half of 1972 continues, with devastating impact on workers' buying power and living standards," Meany declared.

"Spectacular price rises in the

(Continued on Page 8)

'Scab' Gets Supreme Court Vote As Legal, Lusty Free Speech

By David L. Perlman

It was a bad week for scabs as the Supreme Court decided two significant cases in accord with labor's position.

In a 6-3 decision, the court overturned a Virginia jury's $165,000 award to three non-union letter carriers who had sued under the state's "insulting words" law. They claimed damages because a local union newsletter had listed them as scabs and had also printed a famous but unflattering description of a scab.

The Supreme Court noted that a worker who refuses to join a union is by dictionary definition a scab, and it's pretty hard to libel him.

It termed the language used in the newsletter merely "a lusty and imaginative expression of the contempt felt by union members towards those who refuse to join."

In a separate case, the Supreme Court dealt with a more active form of scabbing—crossing a picket line to perform work normally done by persons on strike.

The court ruled, 5-4, that a union has the right to discipline a member for this offense, even if the member is a supervisor.

In both cases, the AFL-CIO had submitted briefs to the Supreme Court supporting the positions of the unions directly involved and stressing the significance to the entire labor movement.

In the Virginia case, the Supreme Court majority agreed with the union attorneys that federal labor law, which clearly allows free-wheeling rhetoric in union organizing campaigns, supersedes the stringent Virginia law allowing civil damages for words that by "common acceptance are construed as insults."

Under this law, each of the three plaintifis had been awarded

(Continued on Page 7)

North Atlantic Dock Accord Aids 35,000

New York—A new master contract covering about 35,000 dock workers at six North Atlantic ports has been negotiated by the Longshoremen three months before the current agreement expires.

ILA President Thomas W. Gleason, the union's chief negotiator, described the settlement as the best ever reached by the union. Details were not disclosed pending the outcome of port meetings July 8 and 9 to hammer out local conditions and to vote on the master pact.

However, Gleason said the new agreement calls for "very substantial" hourly wage boosts and higher employer contributions to pensions

(Continued on Page 3)



STRICT CONTROL of occupational exposure to vinyl chloride is essential to protect workers from the threat of liver cancer and other serious diseases, AFL-CIO Vice President Peter Bommarito tells a Labor Dept. hearing panel. Assisting in the presentation are Louis S. Beliczky, left, industrial hygiene director of the Rubber Workers, and Sheldon W. Samuels, safety and health director of the Industrial Union Dept.

To Save Lives and Jobs:

Unions Back Ban On Vinyl Exposure

(Continued from Page 1)

with laboratory animals led to the conclusion among experts in occupational health that even the 50 ppm level was unsafe.

These warnings were reiterated in testimony from representatives of the OSHA, the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health and the National Cancer Institute.

Bommarito, president of the Rubber Workers, testified as chairman of the Industrial Union Dept. safety and health committee. He said vinyl chloride workers are concerned about their jobs and their lives.

"They want both. But if this is not possible, then they choose life.

"We have listened to experts from all over the world and we have concluded that the government's goal of 'no detectable level' for vinyl chloride is both necessary and feasible," he stressed.

If polyvinyl chloride—the basic plastic material made from vinyl chloride—cannot be made or used safely, Bommarito said, its production should be phased out and a substitute found.

He noted that some older vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride plants may have difficulties in meeting the goals.

"But if management wants to continue to use these plants, changes will have to be accomplished as quickly as physically possible," he stressed.

In new plants, he said, the problem is not ability, but the will of management in providing a safe level of exposure to the chemical.

The vinyl chloride hazard is not limited to vinyl chloride production workers, Bommarito observed. He noted that the two most recent cases of angiosarcoma involved an electrical worker and an accountant at a fabric-coating plant.

Bommarito also cited case studies in Sweden and Germany where the vinyl chloride was transmitted by mothers to their babies either by breast nursing or transplacental passage.

The "no detectable level" standard as it is proposed would not cover operations in the handling of fabricated products made from polyvinyl chloride, including film, sheet, block and extrusion stock.

This limitation would leave unprotected tens of thousands of workers who are indirectly exposed to vinyl chloride.

Representatives of the Meat Cutters told the hearing panel that numerous members have been afflicted by illness referred to as "meat wrappers' syndrome." They become affected by continued inhalation of fumes resulting from the cutting of polyvinyl chloride film with a hot wire during meat-wrapping operations.

The Steelworkers and the Rubber Workers objected to a proposed limit of 20 years in the keeping of medical records by employers on the exposure to vinyl chloride. They urged a requirement that records be kept for the lifetime of the worker even if there is a change of employment or employer.

Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine pointed out that the latency period of angiosarcoma—the time between a worker's first exposure to vinyl chloride and detection of the illness—could well extend beyond 20 years. He compared the latency period of the liver cancer disease and exposure to vinyl chloride to that of mesothelioma — cancer in the chest cavity — and exposure to asbestos dust.

Selikoff pointed out that exposure levels in some of the cases may have been well above the 50 ppm level. But he noted that liver abnormalities have been found among workers where the exposure level has been below 10 ppm.

He cited incomplete studies of workers at the Dow Chemical Co. plant in Midland, Mich., which were conducted in cooperation with the USWA. Selikoff said because of the limited Dow studies, it could not be determined if the illness was contracted before the exposure level was reduced.

Dow Chemical had voluntarily reduced vinyl chloride exposure levels below 50 ppm between 1960 and 1967. Personnel monitoring of the Dow plants last year showed the vinyl chloride level was below 10 ppm.

Employer groups at the hearings suggested a plan for a gradual reduction of the exposure level from the current 50 ppm level, but not below 10 ppm.

Prime Interest Rates Climb To New Peak

A new upward trend in prime-interest rates emerged among banks across the country, signaling possible higher rates for consumers in the near future.

First National Bank of Chicago started it by lifting its corporate base lending rate to a record 11.8 percent from 11.5 percent. The rate is the bank's equivalent of the prime rate, the interest rate that banks charge their most creditworthy corporate borrowers.

Banks in various other parts of the country followed the lead of the Chicago institution, raising their prime rates from 11.5 to 11.75 percent.

The prime rate is viewed as a barometer of lending trends. Earlier this month, a slight downward movement appeared when First of Chicago lowered its rate from 11.75 to 11.5 percent, and First National City Bank of New York cut its prime rate a quarter-point to 11.25 percent.

The prime rate has climbed sharply this year, from 8.5 percent in the first two weeks of March to 11.5 percent by mid-May. The current banking industry rate remains at that level, but may soon go to 11.75 percent or higher.

Inflation, heavy corporate loan demand and the Federal Reserve Board's tight credit policies have exerted strong upward pressure on the prime rate. Interest rates today generally are the highest in a century.

An example of the impact of higher rates was provided in New York City which incurred a record average interest rate of 7.188 percent in auctioning $800 million of new short-term notes. It sold similar notes last July at 4.99 percent.

Service Employes Win Wichita Vote

Wichita, Kan.—The Service Employes won an election conducted by the Kansas Public Employment Relations Board to represent more than 1,000 municipal employes here.

The new SEIU unit includes clerical workers and public works employes who serve several city departments. The victory came after a two-month organizing campaign by the SEIU, assisted by the AFL-CIO field staff.

NLRB Imposes Curbs On Consumer Picketing

A recent ruling by the National Labor Relations Board imposed a sharp new restriction on a union's consumer picketing rights.

The board held that it was unlawful for a union to picket at independent retail gas stations asking motorists not to buy the brand-name gasoline sold at the stations and produced at a refinery where the union is on strike.

In the 3-to-2 decision, the majority held that the picketing was tantamount to inducing customers not to patronize the station at all and had an illegal object of having station owners curtail or cease doing business with the strike-bound Dow Chemical Co.

The two-member minority, John H. Fanning and Howard Jenkins, Jr., holdovers from Kennedy and Johnson Administrations but renamed to the board by President Nixon, sharply dissented. They said that the consumer product picketing was a legal appeal for public support of Steelworkers Local 14055 in its strike against the Dow Chemical Co. in Bay City, Mich.

The proceedings arose in unfair labor practice charges filed by Dow and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. While Dow does not own the stations it has close business dealings with them.

The three-member majority, all originally appointed by Nixon — Chairman Edward B. Miller, Ralph E. Kennedy and John A. Penello— upheld the management position.

They said that the 1964 Supreme Court decision in the Tree Fruits consumer product picketing case does not apply. In that case, the high court ruled that a union could lawfully picket a supermarket requesting consumers not to buy apples grown by an employer against whom the union had called a strike. The board majority maintained that apples were a small part of the total business of the supermarket, but that the gasoline was a major part of the filling station's business.

Fanning and Jenkins, in their dissent, said:

"The record is clear that the picketing of the six retail gas stations was at all times peaceful and directed only at the consuming public. The record also reveals that the picketing did not cause any employe to stop working, nor otherwise interfere with deliveries to or pickups from the picketed sites, nor in any manner obstruct customer ingress or egress.

"The evidence affirmatively shows that the pickets stationed themselves on sidewalk locations away from entrances or exit driveways, that they did not appear until the station opened, and that they departed before it closed.

"The evidence also discloses that the picketing was in conformity with its avowed consumer boycott purpose in all substantial aspects and that the pickets limited their appeal to the struck product—'Bay gasoline.' The legends on the picket signs generally stated: 'Don't Buy Bay Gas,' 'Boycott Bay Gas,' and 'Bay Gasoline Made by Scabs.'"

To prohibit the peaceful picketing against the stations, the minority said, "might collide with the guarantees of the First Amendment," as the Supreme Court noted in Tree Fruits.

NLRB Counsel Rejects Charges of 'Conspiracy'

The general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board said a year-long investigation uncovered no evidence that the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. or most of its affiliates had engaged in a "conspiracy of violence" against non-union contractors.

He dismissed the widely publicized charge levied last year by the Associated Builders & Contractors (ABC), a trade association of non-union employers.

BCTD President Robert A. Georgine termed the allegation against the department "one of the most preposterous charges in the history of the National Labor Relations Act." He expressed satisfaction that the "reckless conspiracy accusation has been put to rest."

While rejecting the sweeping accusations against the buildings trades nationally, NLRB General Counsel Peter G. Nash cited incidents of violence or threats at non-union job sites and authorized complaints against four international unions and a number of local unions.

The charges against the international unions—Ironworkers, Roofers, Laborers and Carpenters — were based on what Nash termed a "ratification of conduct" theory of condoning illegal actions by local unions.

Administrative law judges of the NLRB will conduct hearings to determine whether federal law was in fact violated by any of the four unions, locals of other unions or councils named in specific charges.

The charges brought dealt with specific incidents at open-shop construction sites, including allegations of mass picketing, stone throwing or threats.

Nash said an international union can't be charged solely on the basis of actions taken by one of its affiliates, and he dismissed charges brought by the contractors' group against 13 building trades unions.

Likewise, he said, no responsibility for acts of violence could be placed on the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

A spokesman for the open-shop contractors expressed disappointment that more sweeping conspiracy charges had not been brought against the unions and the building trades department. He said the employers will appeal the decision "through proper NLRB and court procedures."

Boycott Lifted As Aladdin Strike Ends

A five-month strike by the Steelworkers against Aladdin Industries of Nashville, Tenn., has been settled and the union has lifted its consumer boycott.

The strike and boycott of company products, including several brands of vacuum bottles and lunch boxes, had been endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its May meeting.

Steelworkers President I. W. Abel announced the settlement and wrote AFL-CIO President George Meany that "the boycott by the AFL-CIO had a great impact upon reaching the settlement."

Glenn Watts Succeeds Beirne:

CWA Elects New Leaders, Membership Tops 500,000

By Saul Miller

Kansas City—The Communications Workers union advanced into its 37th year with a growing membership topping 500,000 for the first time, new leadership and an expanded executive board.

The 2,500 delegates meeting in the municipal auditorium here paid moving homage to Joseph A. Beirne, who stepped down after 31 years in the presidency, and elected Sec.-Treas. Glenn E. Watts to succeed him.

They elevated Executive Vice President Louis B. Knecht to the secretary-treasurer's post and named two new vice presidents to head new districts created to keep up with the union's growth and maintain the effectiveness and efficiency of its districts. They had before them for later consideration recommendations from the finance committee to increase dues and per capita and the conversion to per capita based on a percentage of earnings starting in 1976.

Watts, who opened the convention in place of Beirne whose health prevented him from attending, stressed in his keynote in terms of the current national bargaining for a new contract with the bell system that:

"Just because the leadership of this union is changing, we don't want the industry to get any idea that there is any divisiveness, or disunity, or lack of purpose among us. The members of CWA will never let that happen."

He added: "We are demanding, and we intend to get, real equity at the bargaining table this year, building on the settlements of the past." His comments on bargaining and the telephone company's monitoring of phone workers, a form of spying on workers for disciplinary purposes, brought sharp applause from the jammed auditorium as delegates made clear their support for the union's position.

Adding to the CWA's growth over the past year was the actual chartering at the convention as a new local the 12,000-member Federation of Women Telephone Workers of Southern California which had voted to affiliate with the union. The new local, plus 23 others in the Southern California area, become the new District 11 with the rest of the old District 9 remaining as a separate district.

In the Southwest, the six-state District 6 was split with all of the Texas locals becoming District 12 and the other states remaining in the old district.

The delegates in the new districts elected two new vice presidents to the union's board—Dina Beaumont to represent District 11 and Paul G. Gray for District 12.

The convention returned two of the executive vice presidents—George E. Gill and Gus Cramer, who ran without opposition, and elected George M. Miller, an assistant to Beirne, to fill the post vacated by Knecht.

All the other district vice presidents were re-elected with the exception of R. Ben Porch in District 3 who lost to Allen Willis of the district staff in Atlanta by 352 votes.

Watts, 54, secretary-treasurer since 1969 and a CWA officer since 1948, was opposed by two minor candidates who between them received less than 3 percent of the ballots cast. Miller won a four-way race, winning by 236,761 to 173,156 for his nearest opponent, John Renck, a New York City local union president. Knecht topped Clara Allen, New Jersey area director, by 299,651 to 160,034 with a third candidate trailing far behind.

Before the elections the convention, in its most moving moment, adopted a resolution read by Sec.-Treas.-Emeritus William A. Smallwood paying homage to the leadership of Beirne and naming him president-emeritus so that the union "will continue to enjoy the benefits of this most remarkable, productive, creative and innovative individual, who by his tireless efforts and total dedication has made a matchless contribution to the membership, to American society as a whole. . . ."

A dozen delegates spoke warmly in praise of the retiring president before a tremendous ovation voted through the resolution with a chorus of Beirne's favorite song, "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling."

Watts in his keynote talked of Beirne and said, "I must tell you that Joe has been seriously ill, and with cancer" but is home recovering from surgery and treatment.

He reported that the "state of CWA is excellent" and he only wishes that the state of the United States was "in as good shape." He pointed to the union's growth past the half-million mark and the continuing election victories and affiliations of independent groups. He reviewed the union's campaign to inform the public of the CWA's goals in the Bell bargaining, the union's expanded legislative activity and emphasis on political action.

He stressed that the union is urging all locals to affiliate with AFL-CIO state and local central bodies so that members will "have a stronger voice in the decision-making process in those bodies particularly in the selection of candidates who will have labor support."

Watts stressed in his address the need for the proposed dues increase declaring that "either we must increase the income of the union or we have to retreat. And this year of all years I don't believe our members want any retreating."

He noted that there were two special caucuses meeting during the convention, a women's caucus and a black caucus, pointing out that "both groups have very legitimate concerns which we must recognize and do something about."

Watts expressed his admiration for the careful and deliberate manner of the House Judiciary Committee in conducting impeachment hearings and called on the President to provide the committee with the evidence it requires.

He touched on the nation's bankrupt economic policies and the "so-called energy crisis" and called for convention action later on resolutions in these areas.

The executive board report showed a gain of 35,130 new members in the year ending April 1974 and that the union topped 500,000 by the end of May before the affiliation of the 12,000-member Southern California group. The report noted also that CWA represents 30,000 employes in the "non-voice, non-telephone" category under more than 400 different contracts covering construction, public employes, cable television and others.

The finance committee, in a report prepared for the convention, said that a dues increase and per capita change was necessary because expenses had exceeded income by $232,764 in the first 11 months of the 1973-74 fiscal year in comparison to a $946,189 surplus at the end of March 1973.

The committee proposed a budget of slightly over $19 million for the union for the 1974-75 fiscal year, a $2 million reduction from earlier board proposals.

The delegates heard only one outside speaker during the opening days, Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.), who discussed change in the status of women, new attitudes toward work and "restructuring of political affiliations."



MUSICIANS CONVENTION in Anaheim, Calif., drew 1,200 delegates from over 650 local unions who heard President Hal C. Davis call for federal legislation to stem the piracy of tapes and recordings. Davis said more than $200 million worth of pirated tapes were sold in the United States last year alone, costing union members jobs and millions of dollars in lost income.

Economic Squeeze Held Pinching Musicians

Anaheim, Calif.—Lack of national economic leadership, brought on by the Watergate scandals, has caught those who work in the music industry in the same wage-price squeeze as everyone else, Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) told delegates to the 77th convention of the Musicians here.

Thompson, the chairman of the House Special Subcommittee on Labor, noted that despite last year's successful negotiations between the union and the recording industry, "now we find RCA running off to Europe to do recordings that should have been done here with American musicians. . . .

"Does this mean that the highly skilled musicians employed at Avery Fisher Hall or in the RCA studios should settle for second-class wages, and be left far behind in the wage-price spiral swirling around them?" Thompson asked.

"Are musicians and other artists expected to sacrifice their standards of living on the altar of cultural survival? I don't believe so—absolutely not."

Like workers in many other fragile sectors of the economy, musicians have a right to an equitable share in its fruits whether harvests are bountiful or lean, Thompson declared.

"They have a right to affirmative government action to protect that share and to soften the blow when harvests are poor," he said. "And they certainly have a right to something more than sermons and sophistry from national leaders who are too busy to lead."

Thompson told the convention he was angered at what the Watergate syndrome is doing to the country—including the arts.

"The dead hand of Watergate has practically brought the administrative machinery of our government to a standstill," he said.

"Instead of a coherent economic program, we get half-hearted wage-price controls that don't control, last-minute petroleum allocations that merely dislocate, the highest inflation rate in our history, the lowest real GNP growth rate in a generation, and sermons on free enterprise and the work ethic."

One of a series of resolutions adopted at the four-day convention called for a reduction in the time during which musicians may rebook their services after an engagement without paying a booking agent's commission. A musician replaying the same place within six months now must pay an agent a commission regardless of whether the agent got him the job. The resolution would cut this to 60 days. No restrictions apply to casual musicians—those playing one-nighters.

Another resolution would make it obligatory for both the musician and booking agent to file with the union copies of contracts covering employment in foreign countries. The purpose is to monitor foreign bookings to determine the extent of "runaway" jobs.

Delegates elected four incumbents and one new member to the union's international executive board. Re-elected were J. Martin Emerson of Washington, D.C., David Winstein of New Orleans, Max Arons of New York City, and A.A. Tomei of Philadelphia. The new member is Mark Tully of Las Vegas.

The nine-member board also includes the union's four international officers, all of whom were re-elected earlier in the convention. They are President Hal C. Davis, Vice President Victor Fuentealba, Vice President from Canada J. Alan Wood and Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard.

Meany Lauds Beirne For Service to Labor

Kansas City—"Joe Beirne's energy, wisdom and dedication have been an enormous asset not only to the CWA, but to the entire labor movement," AFL-CIO President George Meany told the delegates to the Communications Workers convention.

In a message to the convention, Meany briefly reviewed the "Administration's assault on the very foundations of democracy" and the "squalid disgrace Mr. Nixon has brought upon the presidency." But the major portion of his message was devoted to CWA President Joseph A. Beirne who announced earlier that he would not be a candidate for re-election. Talking of Beirne, Meany said:

"He serves with distinction as a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, as chairman of its International Affairs Committee and as president of the worldwide Postal, Telegraph & Telephone International. He was the first chairman of our Community Services Committee and helped fashion that operation into one of labor's finest contributions to the nation and its communities.

"He has served as an adviser to Presidents of the United States. He was the first labor leader in history to become president of the national organization of voluntary community service agencies, the United Way. He played a major role in labor's fight to expand public education programs to the highest levels. He conceived the idea for building worker-to-worker relations in the Western Hemisphere through creation of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. His services to his fellow workers and to the entire trade union movement have been in the highest traditions of organized labor."

Noting that Beirne had led the union since its creation, Meany said he had every confidence the convention would elect new leaders for the "difficult months ahead."

North Atlantic Dock Accord Aids 35,000

(Continued from Page 1)

and welfare. The three-year agreement also lays down rules for loading and unloading containerized ships and barge-hauling ocean-going vessels.

The settlement covers dock workers employed in Boston, Baltimore, Providence, New York, Philadelphia and Hampton Roads, Va. Talks with management, represented by the Council of North Atlantic Shipping Associations, began in late March, six months in advance of the Sept. 30 expiration date of the present contract.

The ILA said the master agreement is expected to serve as a pattern in negotiations with manage ment groups employing an additional 15,000 members at South Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

Most Splendid Achievement

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is two years away from marking its 200th birthday and there are commissions planning a proper celebration and commemoration of the historic event.

An anniversary, especially one marking 200 years of a continuing democracy, is a time for looking back over the road traveled and for looking forward to the problems still to be resolved. What is badly needed is some sense of perspective and understanding that in this period of "instant" problems and solutions there has been a yesterday.

It is becoming more and more evident that not everyone in the country understands that America's nearly 200 years of democratic experience are mankind's most splendid achievement of self-government, and that accordingly destroying it would be mankind's most unspeakable desecration.

We must, in the two years left before the 200th anniversary, put an ever-increasing stress on the achievements of American democracy—the evolution and extension of freedom and liberty from a well-intentioned but shaky beginning to the legal, economic and social institutions of today.

The tremendous progress in building a nation in a democratic framework with strong and meaningful guarantees of civil liberties has been marked by continual struggle. These past few years have not been the first when our basic rights and freedoms have been called into question by those who would best serve democracy by abolishing it as we have known it and under which we have survived and grown and prospered for nearly 200 years.

BUT PERHAPS the most significant perspective of our nation's history and traditions is to go back to the roots—in this case the essential principles set out in the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

"Prudence indeed will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, when evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. . . ."

To these principles the signers of the Declaration pledged "to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." On this Fourth of July, and the 200th anniversary to come in two years, we must unitedly reaffirm that pledge to keep democratic government alive in face of all enemies.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner *
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

* *Deceased*

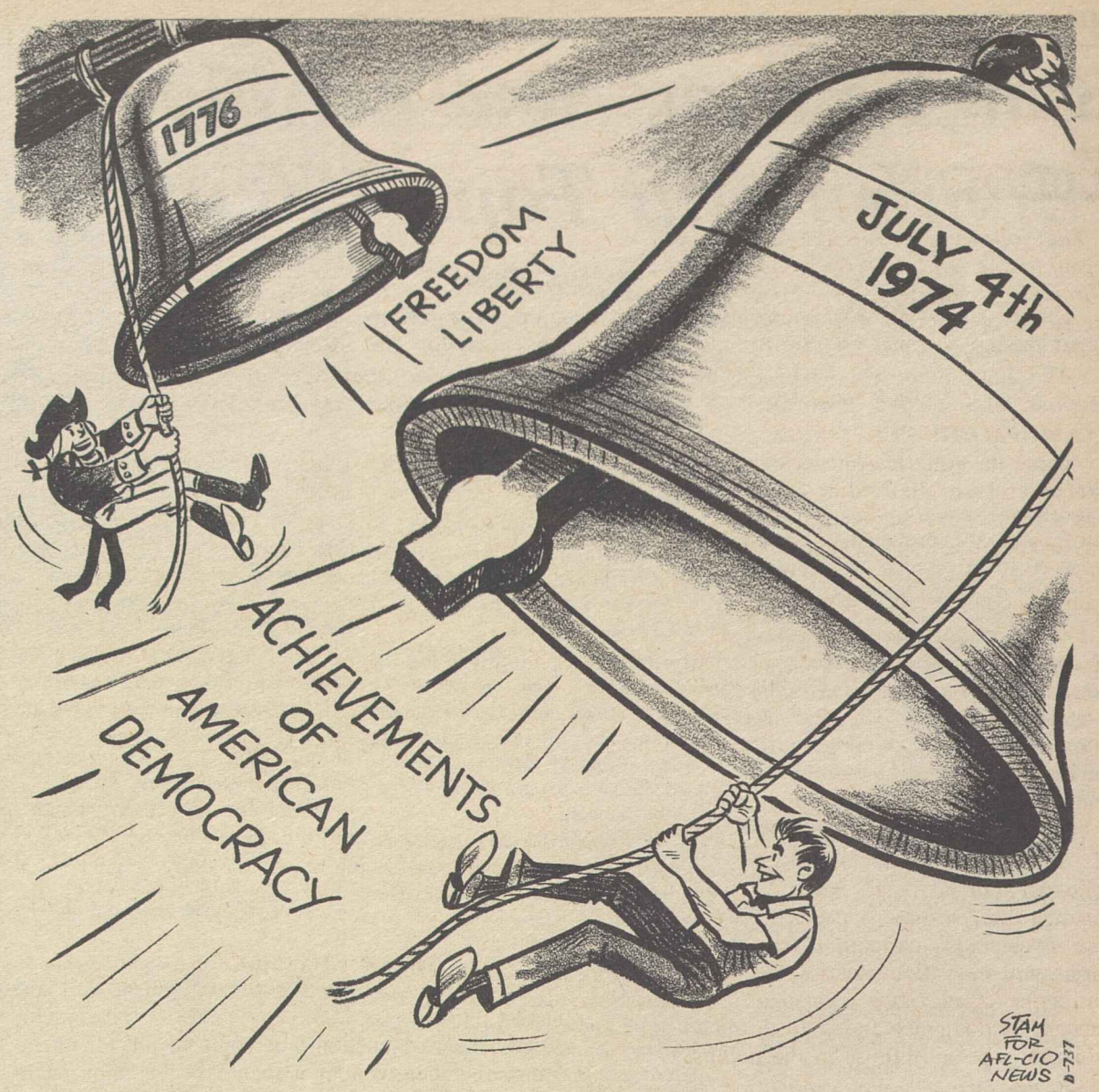
Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, June 29, 1974 No. 26

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION



A Word Edgewise:

Free Radio Stations Provide Honest News to Soviet Bloc

By John P. Roche

Munich—I have been here for several days in my capacity as a member of the U.S. Board for International Broadcasting, which is charged by law with oversight of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

These two stations, headquartered for operational purposes in Munich, have assembled over the years quite remarkable staffs for the purpose of providing a surrogate free press in five Eastern European nations (RFE) and the Soviet Union (RL). Only in Rumania and Hungary are they not subject to heavy jamming; indeed, it has been estimated that Moscow uses enough electricity to light a city of one million for a year in the effort to block Radio Liberty.

Unfortunately, the high negative value the Communists assign to the stations is not reflected by a positive response in the United States. Here the difficulty is that, when the news surfaced in 1971 that the Central Intelligence Agency covertly started the enterprises and funded them, conformist liberals consigned them to the junk pile as "cold war relics."

In one sense this is true: like the Berlin Wall (which has not to my knowledge been dismantled), they do not have a cold war function. The question is: who says the cold war is over? If you happened to have your feet blown off a few hundred kilometers from here in an East German border minefield, you would not—I suspect—share the detente euphoria.

However, unlike the East German mines and automated machine guns in the border zone, neither Radio Free Europe nor Radio Liberty has a malignant cold war function. They simply seek to provide accurate information to peoples living in what Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn called the "muffled zone."

A few years ago, one of the RFE Polish staff was monitoring a local radio station in Gdansk and was startled to hear that savage rioting between police and workers was in full progress. RFE's Polish service moved into immediate action and brought the news to the Polish people, who had not been informed by their won media.

Examples of this sort abound. Last evening, for example, I met the Russian emigre who had just finished reading the whole of The Gulag Archipelago over Radio Liberty, and this station has a library of "Samidzat," the underground publications, unmatched in the western world (the KGB probably has a sizable collection, though for other purposes).

Listening to Solzhenitsyn's work (particularly with jammer-provided background static) may not be as easy as watching "Upstairs—Downstairs," but every night young men go out into the countryside around Moscow (which is saturated with jammers), get RL on their short-wave sets and turn on a tape recorder. This "Magnitizat" tape is then passed around from hand to hand.

THEN THE SOVIETS have an interesting trick: unlike the AP and UPI wireservices, which send out all their material to tickers all over the United States, Tass sanitizes the news so that the material fed to the Ukraine may omit items sent, say, to Georgia or Uzbekistan. RL monitors these changes and then thoughtfully calls to the attention of the Georgians and the Uzbeks the news that was not fit to print.

In addition, there is cross-reporting; that is, RFE's Hungarian service will tell its audience what the Rumanians have been saying about Hungary, or what a high Soviet official told a Bulgarian party congress about the Rumanians playing footsie with Peking.

Technically, this is a complex and incredibly demanding job, particularly since much equipment is out of date (to reach Soviet Central Asia, for example, RL has to tie together four of its six 50-megawatt transmitters). But every day the work goes forward, and unbiased, uncooked news goes out to millions of eager listeners—surely a project the United States can be proud of.

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

With Good Reason:

Sam Gompers' Call for 'More' Echoed by Today's Workers

The following guest editorial appeared in a recent issue of the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle, Rochester, N.Y. The writer is managing editor of the Labor News, official publication of the Rochester AFL-CIO.

By Alex Gaby

SAMUEL GOMPERS, the founder of what became the American Federation of Labor soon after the turn of the century (now the AFL-CIO), was a man of few and pungent words. When he was asked, once, by a labor reporter from the New York Times what it was that his people wanted, he answered: "More!"

He meant that very word, because it was a time of sweatshops; of child labor; of brutal exploitation of workers in the fields, mines, and factories —a time of "barons" in steel, in rails, in oil, and in cattle, bulldozing billions out of their workers, paying them enough to avoid outright starvation, and sometimes not enough for that.

But things for the workers got better because of "Sam" Gompers and the leaders of labor who followed him in the rise of the union movement through the thirties, forties, fifties, and sixties. The sweatshops, children in the mines and factories, and starvation wages were abolished. More and more union contracts brought more and more security and dignity and a little affluence to the workers, especially those in the unions.

So now it must seem ironic, and even a little churlish, that in Anno Domini 1974, a half-century after "Sam" Gompers ran out of time and words, the American workers are again out for "More!;" much "More!," and there is a reason:

They earn more than ever before, and yet their wives must work to keep the family in food, clothing, and under a dry roof. They accepted wage increase limits as mandated under President Nixon's multi-phase economic program formula last year of about 5.5 percent, and saw the cost-of-living climb about 13 percent in that same period.

They know that improved medical and surgical help is available, and the cost of medicine is going through the roof, rising faster than almost anything else. They know that college for their children is becoming more of a necessity and less of a luxury in this increasingly complex world, and yet the cost of college is daily becoming more astronomical.

They pay their full share of taxes, torn out of their weekly pay check, and they know that the wealthy, and the major corporations and corporate management (their employers) and the professionals in our society get by with murder regarding taxes. And they know that many millions in income in one year are legally allowed to pay nothing.

They have dutifully turned down their thermostats at home to conserve energy, and have been told that many utilities are asking for, and getting, rate increases because the sales of their products have dropped (this one is a really a grabber!)

They were told that at 39 cents a gallon gasoline was practically used up, and now they see plenty of gasoline at 60 or 70 cents a gallon, while oil companies are reporting profit bonanzas of up to 300 percent over last year.

They see steel and auto prices going up, jerked upward by the same corporations which daily announce new record profit figures. They see food prices going higher, astonishingly higher, and seemingly for all the wrong reasons, since the farmer doesn't seem to be getting his.

THEY HEAR AND SEE in the printed and electronic news dosages that their elected officials, especially at the highest levels, are cheating, or deny they are cheating, or going to jail for cheating, and they wonder if their vote has any meaning, anymore.

Yes, they know they are being bilked, milked, crunched, punched, victimized, fleeced, gouged, clipped, ripped, chiseled, shorn, hoodwinked, harpooned, and lied to by the leaders of their country, and their industries, and the very system for which they have laid the golden egg. . . .

So, they want "More!" and they need "More!," and they're mad enough to get themselves "More!" of the only thing that will help them cope a little more evenly with the powerful array of problems they face in a situation which is now making, like it did a century ago under the "barons," a mayhem out of the marketplace.

And that thing is money, more money, and the dignity and security more money can buy them.

If "Sam" Gompers could re-enter the scene today, and if he were asked today what it was his people needed, he would again, today, say "More!"

Group Practice Encouraged:

HMO Act Hailed for Providing Health Care Option to Workers

THE NEW FEDERAL LAW giving workers the right to choose between full-coverage group practice and fee-for-service health care was hailed as a breakthrough by AFL-CIO Security Director Bert Seidman.

Stressing that dual choice of health care plans will now be a right rather than a bargained-for condition of employment, Seidman said unions can now put more emphasis on other health and welfare benefits in contract negotiations. He said the dual-choice guarantee of the Health Maintenance Organization Act applies to all employers of 25 or more workers.

Seidman also praised provisions of the HMO Act that will encourage the development of group practice medicine and help existing HMOs expand. He noted that Congress earmarked $325 million for grants, loans and loan guarantees over the next five years.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Seidman said that although Administration officials had been on record for the HMO approach, they "blew hot and cold" on the bill as it neared final congressional approval. He said a "great deal of pressure on the part of Congress" and the probability of an override were major factors in the President's decision to sign rather than veto this "important social legislation of benefit to the American people."

Seidman noted that some 5 million Americans are now covered by HMO-type health care and predicted rapid growth of that number in the years ahead. He said that passage of the labor-endorsed National Health Security bill would add substantially to the growth of HMO-type health care.

That's because the Health Security bill provides financing for a broad range of comprehensive services—the kind of services that an HMO provides, he said.

"And it is only with that kind of financing that it will be possible to finance the broad range of services that HMOs provide," Seidman said.

He said that the role of unions in helping develop consumer-controlled prepaid group practice plans in their own communities, and the impact of the new HMO law on collective bargaining—particularly the dual-choice feature—was the subject of a recent national conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the Group Health Association of America.

Seidman was questioned by Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

CURRENTLY THERE ARE something like 53 independent agencies in the federal government. They include any unit from the National Labor Relations Board to the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission, from the Civil Aeronautics Board to the Postal Rate Commission.

About 30 federal agencies that conduct formal proceedings make hundreds of thousands of administrative decisions directly affecting rights and obligations of private persons, businesses and unions each year.

Back in 1963 and 1964 there was deepening concern in Congress that these independent agencies were inefficient and delaying hearings and decisions in cases as long as two or three years or more.

Whether it was a case before the NLRB on a union's rights, or a case before the Social Security Administration on an individual's rights, or a case before the Securities & Exchange Commission or the Federal Trade Commission, it was still a case of "justice delayed is justice denied."

To resolve this problem Congress established another permanent independent agency, the Administrative Conference of the United States.

Very few people have heard of the Administrative Conference (including the U.S. Capitol telephone operator) but the chairman, other members and staff have been at work at their assigned task.

This task is to develop improvements in the legal procedures by which the federal agencies, in administering regulatory, benefit and other government programs, fix the rights and obligations of private persons and business organizations.

A STUDY JUST RELEASED by the Administrative Conference reports that during fiscal 1963 the lapsed time for the average administrative law case was 19 months. In January 1974, a survey showed that while the general picture has improved for some agencies there are still delays of two to three years in others. Some cases, expectedly, take longer than others.

The National Labor Relations Board reports that in six months of fiscal 1973, it took 300 days from the time that an unfair labor practice charge was filed to the final decision of the board. This included 50 days from the filing of the charge to the issuance of a complaint, 48 more days before the hearing by the administrative law judge is closed, 64 days before the judge's decision is issued and 138 days if a judge's decision is carried to the full board for a decision.

The Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission reported on May 31, 1974, that it took 220.5 days from the receipt of an appeal until the administrative law judge's decision. If the commission reviews the case, it takes another 366.5 days before the final decision.

"Only four of the 25 to 30 agencies which regularly conduct formal proceedings under the Administrative Procedure Act maintain case load statistics that satisfy the minimum standards suggested by the Administrative Conference in 1969," the agency report concluded.

It announced it intends to establish and supervise a uniform accounting system that would publish detailed production records for every agency involved every three months.

The report noted that after a few years experience, an administrative law judge should be able to determine how many cases of a given type he can dispose of per year, adding:

"More important, the chief administrative law judge should be able to arrive at reasonable guidelines on the length of time a normal case of a given type should take to its final disposition."

Both large class and small individual cases merit fairness and expedition. Perhaps this is a step toward these goals.



THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE between full-range group practice and fee-for-service health care was a major gain for workers in the new federal Health Maintenance Organization law, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the AFL-CIO interview aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio were Jerome Brazda, left, of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

Union Scores Sex-Oriented Airline Ads

Unionized stewardesses have threatened to file a sex discrimination suit against National Airlines and other carriers to stop them from conducting advertising campaigns with sexual overtones.

The Association of Flight Attendants "is ready to take all appropriate actions, including lawsuits if necessary, to halt the spread of these disgraceful and discriminatory campaigns," AFA President Kelly Rueck declared. Formerly known as the Stewards & Stewardesses Division of the Air Line Pilots, AFA represents the flight attendants of 20 U.S. airlines.

What got AFA members riled up was National's proposed television ad campaign based on the slogan, "I'm going to fly you like you've never been flown before."

"This is outright selling sex, and it's degrading to all flight attendants," AFA's president said. "National's first ads were bad enough, but the proposed campaign is ridiculous." The carrier's last campaign was built around the theme, "Fly me, I'm Cheryl (or Bonnie, etc.)."

"According to federal law," Rueck stressed, "flight attendants have but one prime mission aboard airliners—to insure the safety of their passengers in the event of an emergency. Further, we take great pride in both our personal professionalism and the quality of our in-flight service.

"If sex-oriented campaigns are designed to lure passengers by suggesting they will get anything more than safe, courteous service, the airlines are not being honest with the public," she said.

Continental Airlines used Playboy-type "bunnies" as stewardesses for one week as a gimmick, but the idea flopped because "nobody wanted a bunny on their armrest at eight o'clock in the morning," she said.



MIDWEST LABOR PRESS Association gave its annual Eugene V. Debs Award to A. F. Grospiron, president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. Presenting the plaque, at the labor editors' conference in Denver, is Rose Tadlock, president of the association and editor of the publication of the International Federation of Petroleum & Chemical Workers. At right is MLPA Executive Sec. Kenneth A. Germanson.

Political Action Heads Indiana Labor's Agenda

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana AFL-CIO gave top billing to political action at its ninth biennial convention as the 700 delegates focused on the role Indiana voters will have in next fall's Congressional election.

In adopting a COPE resolution, the convention endorsed the entire slate of Democratic congressional candidates, including the re-election of Sen. Birch Bayh. Bayh will face Republican Richard Lugar, mayor of Indianapolis, who has been attempting to dissociate himself from President Nixon because of the Watergate fallout.

National COPE Director Al Barkan told the convention that organized labor could achieve the goal of veto-proofing Congress with the shift of 23 House seats and seven Senate seats.

State Federation President Willis N. Zagrovich said there is a possibility Indiana would be able to provide four to five of the seats needed to change the makeup of the House. Barkan said the state would do its share with a shift of two to three seats.

He called on the nearly 300,000 trade unionists in Indiana to campaign for the return of Bayh to the Senate, stressing that they must neutralize the efforts of the anti-gun control lobby which is working against Bayh.

Among the key resolutions adopted, the convention called for:

- Passage of national postcard voter registration.
- Increased benefits under the state unemployment and workmen's compensation programs.
- A progressive state income tax to correct the inequities of real estate and sales taxes on low- and middle-income wage earners.
- Increased appropriations for the state Dept. of Labor to provide improved services.
- Full collective bargaining rights for public employes in the state.

The convention amended the state federation's constitution to provide for the addition of two more members to the executive board, based on the formula of one board member from an international union for each 25,000 members affiliated with the state body. The effect of the action is that the two new board members will be from the Steelworkers. The board will now be made up of 22 members and the federation's two top officers—Zagrovich and Sec.-Treas. Max F. Wright.

Major speakers at the convention included Sen. Bayh, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William Pollard, Regional AFL-CIO Director Daniel J. Healy and Sam Ezelle, former executive secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky AFL-CIO.

Meany Reaffirms Stand On Rights of Soviet Jews

New York—American labor will continue to demand human rights for Jews and other persecuted minorities in the Soviet Union, AFL-CIO President George Meany affirmed.

Meany said the "trickle" of emigration permitted by the Soviets "for purposes of a phony detente" should not conceal the plight of those still oppressed.

His message to a meeting of the Center for Russian Jewry also took sharp exception to remarks made by President Nixon in a commencement address to the U.S. Naval Academy.

Nixon said America's foreign policy shouldn't be geared to changing the social system of other countries — a statement Meany termed "a thinly veiled and completely unwarranted attack" on labor and others who oppose trade concessions to the Soviets.

Meany said it is the Soviets that are seeking from the United States "most-favored-nation treatment in trade."

In return, he said, labor's contention is that the Soviet government should live up to its international treaty and UN commitments to "the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own."

On that basic principle, Meany said, there should be no "cover-up" for Soviet Russia's refusal to abide by the principle. "We have had enough of cover-ups," he said.

Meany's message to the New York gathering noted that repression of Jews and other minorities has been a feature of the Soviet dictatorship since the early Stalin regime.

Minorities, Jews and non-Jews, have been "persecuted, jailed and even tortured," Meany said.

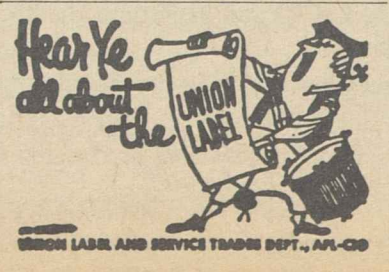
He urged that "free people everywhere" call on the Soviet Union to allow Jews who wish to remain in the USSR "to live as Jews" and to allow emigration for those who wish to leave.

AFL-CIO Backs Ukrainian Protest

The AFL-CIO joined in a demand for the immediate release and needed medical treatment for two Ukrainian political prisoners held in Soviet jails.

Federation President George Meany sent a pledge of support to a Washington, D.C., rally in defense of human rights sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Meany said the persecution of the two Ukrainians, Leonid Plyushch and Valentyn Moroz, should be condemned by free peoples throughout the world.

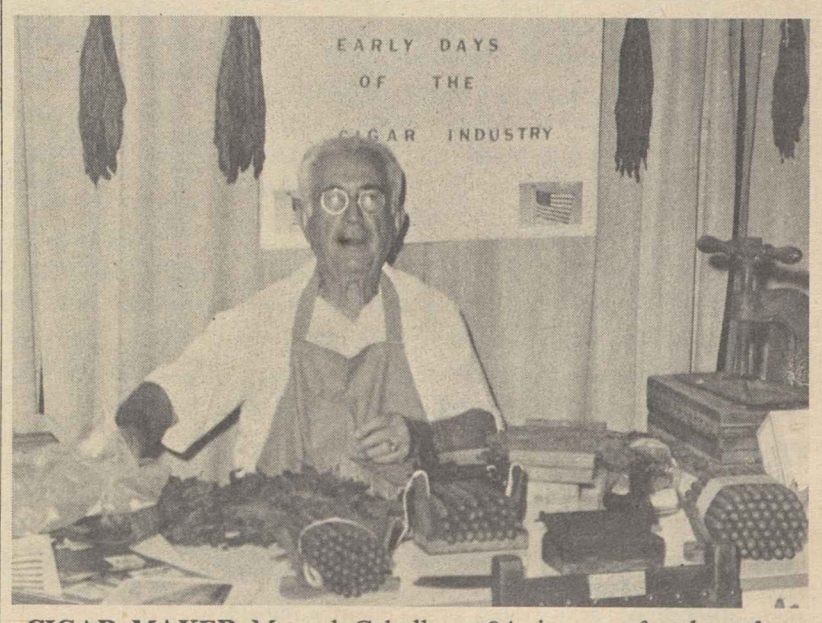


For Remainder of 1974:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of 1974 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
July 8	Maintenance of Way Employes	Denver
July 15-19	Pottery Workers	San Francisco
July 15-19	Newspaper Guild	St. Louis
July 16-19	Stove Workers	Chattanooga
July 28	Glass & Ceramic Workers	Orlando, Fla.
July 29-Aug. 1	Railroad Yardmasters	San Francisco
July 29-Aug. 2	Professional & Technical Engineers	Chicago
July 29-Aug. 2	Carpenters	Chicago
Aug. 3-9	Typographical Union	St. Louis
Aug. 7-9	Iowa	Sioux City
Aug. 7-9	Utah	Salt Lake City
Aug. 7-14	Bakery & Confectionery Workers	Denver
Aug. 11-13	Nevada	Las Vegas
Aug. 11-17	Letter Carriers	Seattle
Aug. 12	Theatrical Stage Employes	Los Angeles
Aug. 12-17	Postal Workers	Miami Beach
Aug. 19-21	Nebraska	Freemont
Aug. 19-23	California	San Diego
Aug. 19-23	Teachers	Toronto
Aug. 19-23	Fire Fighters	Baltimore
Aug. 22-24	Montana	Helena
Aug. 22-24	Virginia	Roanoke
Aug. 26-30	Government Employes	Boston
Aug. 26-30	Washington	Yakima
Sept. 8-11	Illinois	Chicago
Sept. 8-12	Railway Supervisors	Las Vegas
Sept. 9	Painters	Los Angeles
Sept. 9	Sleeping Car Porters	Chicago
Sept. 9-13	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	Chicago
Sept. 9-13	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	Kansas City
Sept. 12-14	North Dakota	Minot
Sept. 15-19	Alaska	Juneau
Sept. 16-17	Missouri	St. Louis
Sept. 16-20	Sheet Metal Workers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Sept. 18-20	North Carolina	Winston-Salem
Sept. 19-23	Connecticut	New Haven
Sept. 20-22	Rhode Island	Cranston
Sept. 23-25	Minnesota	Duluth
Sept. 23-27	Chemical Workers	Las Vegas
Sept. 23-27	Steelworkers	Atlantic City, N.J.
Sept. 27-28	Wyoming	Cheyenne
Oct. 1-4	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 3-5	New York	Kiamesha Lake
Oct. 7-10	Florida	Lake Buena Vista
Oct. 7-10	Wisconsin	Green Bay
Oct. 7-11	Clothing Workers	Miami Beach
Oct. 14-17	Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	Miami Beach
Oct. 21-26	Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers	Toronto
Oct. 21-24	Mississippi	Jackson
Oct. 22-25	Broadcast Employes & Technicians	Atlanta
Oct. 23-25	Georgia	Atlanta
Oct. 25-26	Delaware	Wilmington
Nov. 10-15	Flight Engineers	Montreal



CIGAR MAKER Manuel Caballero, 84, is one of only a few craftsmen who still handroll cigars. Machines have taken over the job. Caballero demonstrates his skill at the recent Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. The Cigar Makers recently merged with RWDSU.

Seidman Warns of Political Intrusions:

ILO Urged to Fresh Start On Task of Worker Aid

Geneva—American labor called on the International Labor Organization to seize the opportunity for a "new beginning" by turning away from political controversy and concentrating on its basic task of "striving to improve the conditions of the world's workers."

Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO social security director, reminded the worker, employer and government delegates to the 125-nation agency's annual conference that there is "less reason than ever before" for the ILO to be sidetracked by political issues.

Speaking in the general discussion in the huge assembly hall of the Palace of Nations, European home of the United Nations, the U.S. worker delegate noted in an allusion to Middle East developments that peace had been "restored to areas where there was war."

Seidman also drew attention to the opening being made by the new Portuguese regime to the liberty-seeking populations of its African colonies by recalling that negotiations are under way "looking toward freedom for some of the peoples who have been under colonial domination."

With a new director in the person of Francis Blanchard, who succeeded the late C. Wildred Jenks earlier this year, and such favorable world developments "this is the time for a new beginning," Seidman declared.

He sounded the call for a fresh start after warning in an earlier speech to the conference that the ILO was running the danger of allowing anarchy to replace the rule of law.

The danger had been highlighted in the conference's resolutions committee. Attempts by free workers to submit amendments to an Arab-sponsored resolution attacking Israel were blocked by votes held in contravention of ILO standing orders.

"The implications of these events are very grave for the future of the ILO," Seidman said. "If such actions are permitted to go unchecked it means the end of the rule of law in the ILO.

"Yet it is the rule of law, and only the rule of law, which protects the rights of a minority against a tyrannical majority."

Seidman scored the resolution's supporters for refusing to follow time-honored ILO procedures of having an impartial investigation made of charges that trade union and other human rights it guarantees are being violated.

The refusal of the proponents of the anti-Israel resolution to follow the ILO rule is a "clear indication that they know they have no case," he said.

With the Soviet bloc and its sympathizers voting solidly with it, the Arab group managed to muster sufficient support to obtain the quorum needed for the resolution's passage, but only by the narrow margin of six votes.

Seidman urged in his major conference speech that the ILO deal more evenhandedly with the question of trade union and other rights.

He noted that the ILO has had undertaken impartial investigations of human rights issues in such totalitarian countries as Greece and Spain and is now mounting such a study of events in Chile.

But at the same time, he said, the ILO has for "many years ignored the suppression of human rights in the Communist countries."

The ILO, Seidman said, should call on the Soviet Union to permit it to undertake an investigation of forced labor there. "If this legitimate request is refused, the ILO should use whatever means are at its disposal to determine the existence and scope of forced labor in the Soviet Union and disseminate its findings by every available means," he insisted.

Meanwhile, the conference completed work on a convention, or treaty, laying down rules for the protection of workers from cancer-causing agents.

"This illustrates the essence of the work the ILO was designed to do," Ray Brinkley, executive board member of the Rubber Workers, told the conference when it adopted the six-article convention and the related recommendation and resolutions for insuring maximum effectiveness the world over.

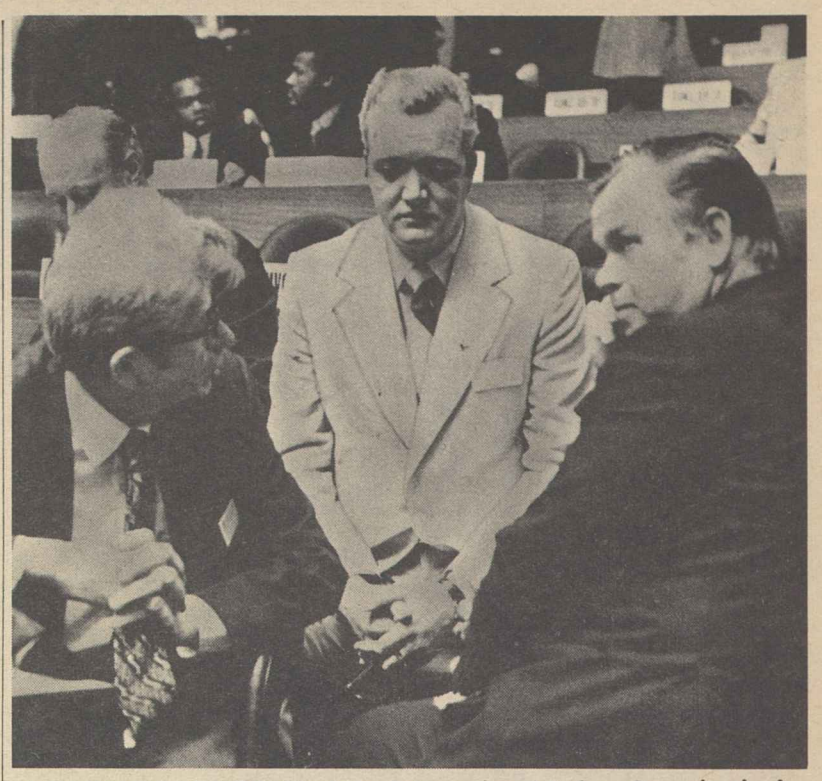
Brinkley represented the American worker team on the conference committee that put the cancer-prevention measures into final form. The American labor movement has "long had a standing interest in this problem," Brinkley said.

Dr. Robert Murray, British trade union medical adviser who was spokesman for the worker delegates in the committee, recalled that work on the anti-cancer measures had began at last year's conference before it was known that American workers exposed to vinyl chloride had died of liver cancer.

This and other developments had convinced the workers that the ILO convention had to be flexible enough to be adapted to meet new knowledge of the cancer danger. For this reason, Dr. Murray explained, the workers had dropped their demand that a list of cancer-inducing substances encountered on the job be attached to the convention. Instead, the ILO executive council is being asked to establish an expert committee that will be entrusted with keeping governments informed of how best to meet the cancer threat to workers.

The general provisions of the convention obligate ratifying governments to determine "periodically" the cancer causing agents to which "occupational exposure shall be prohibited or made subject to authorization or control."

It also calls for medical examinations and other tests to protect workers against possible exposure to cancer and against any impairment of health even after they are no longer employed on jobs that may have been dangerous.



BETWEEN SESSIONS of the International Labor Organization's current conference, U.S. Worker Delegate Bert Seidman, left, discusses issues with John Simonds, center, executive secretary of the Canadian Labor Congress, and Bertil Bolin, assistant secretary general of the conference.

Stanton Smith Retires, Directed Central Bodies

Stanton E. Smith, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, will retire July 1. Since 1960, Smith had been coordinator of State & Local Central Bodies, whose functions were absorbed by the expanded department Apr. 1.

Smith had served as president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the merged State AFL-CIO from 1949 to 1960. He also had been secretary-treasurer of the Chattanooga Central Labor Union for 15 years.

A veteran member of the Teachers, Smith was a vice president of the AFT from 1937 to 1946. He was born in Wyoming, O., in 1905 and received a bachelor's degree from Denison University. He did additional studies at the University of Wisconsin and the University of Chattanooga while teaching high school mathematics in Chattanooga.

Smith served as education director and on the southern regional staff of the Ladies' Garment Workers. He also helped establish the Southern Labor School, operated by 13 southern AFL-CIO state bodies, which he served as secretary-treasurer and president.

In addition to his numerous trade union functions, Smith has been active in community and governmental affairs. He served on the Electric Power Board of Chattanooga, a branch of the Tennessee Valley Authority, for 10 years; on the National Policy & Performance Council of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare for three years, and is a member of the executive committee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

'Scab' Gets Supreme Court Vote As Legal, Lusty Free Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

$10,000 in compensatory damages and $45,000 in punitive damages in suits against the Letter Carriers and its Richmond local. The total award came to about seven times the total annual revenue of the local union.

The definition of a scab printed in the newsletter has often been attributed to author Jack London. Among other qualities, it defines a scab as "a two-legged animal with a corkscrew soul, a water brain, a combination backbone of jelly and glue."

The Supreme Court decision noted that this definition "has become a familiar piece of trade union literature" and "has been published countless times in union publications over the last 30 years or more." It would be "plainly inconsistent" with federal law to permit "state libel judgments based on publication of this piece of literature," the court ruled.

During the original jury trial, one plaintiff said some of his coworkers stopped talking to him after the newsletter appeared. Another claimed the article gave him headaches and made him upset. The third said his wife was distraught. The verdict was subsequently upheld by Virginia's highest court.

In overturning the state court decision, the Supreme Court also made it clear that the robust free expression allowed by the National Labor Relations Act also applies to other federal labor relations areas. Although postal workers are now covered by separate legislation, at the time of the case they were under the presidential Executive Order covering the federal civil service. The Supreme Court affirmed that unions representing federal employes have the same "robust" speech protection as unions in the private sector.

The majority decision was delivered by Justice Thurgood Marshall, joined by Justices William J. Brennan, Jr., Potter Stewart, Byron R. White and Harry A. Blackmun. Justice William O. Douglas agreed with the decision in even stronger terms, asserting that under no conditions could such rhetoric in a labor dispute be cause for court action.

The dissent was filed by Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., joined by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice William H. Rehnquist.

In the case dealing with supervisors, a 5-4 majority of the Supreme Court rejected the position taken by the National Labor Relations Board in two similar cases involving locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Under the Taft-Hartley Act, a union cannot dictate to an employer whom he may select to represent him "for the purpose of collective bargaining or the adjustment of grievances."

The AFL-CIO brief contended that the NLRB "wrenched that provision out of context" to read it as prohibiting a union from fining or expelling a supervisor-member who performs rank-and-file work during a strike.

The Supreme Court majority agreed, noting that "the specific concern of Congress was to prevent unions from trying to force employers into or out of multi-employer bargaining units."

As for the issue of union interference with the "loyalty" of a supervisor to his employer, the court noted that employers have the right under the law not to hire a union member as a supervisor or to bargain with supervisors.

But when a supervisor retains his union membership, with at least the tacit consent of the employer, he is subject to normal union disciplinary procedure except when such discipline would affect his actions as grievance adjuster or collective bargaining agent for the employer.

In the cases at issue, the Supreme Court majority said, "these supervisors were not engaged in collective bargaining or grievance adjustment, or in any activities related thereto, when they crossed union picket lines during an economic strike to engage in rank and file struck work."

The majority opinion by Justice Stewart was joined by Justices Douglas, Brennan, Marshall and Powell. Dissenting was Justice White, joined by Chief Justice Burger and Justices Blackmun and Rehnquist.

State-County Wins Jersey Hospital Vote

Paramus, N.J.—The State, County & Municipal Employes won representation rights in a runoff election for 725 service and maintenance workers at the Bergen Pines County County Hospital here.

AFSCME received 266 votes to 238 for the New Jersey Civil Service Association.

Friedrick Ends Long Service In State Posts

Madison, Wis.—Jacob F. Friedrick is stepping down from posts he has held on the Wisconsin state unemployment compensation board and the state workmen's compensation board dating back to the 1930s.

Friedrick, former president of the Milwaukee AFL-CIO and executive board member of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO for 15 years, has represented workers on the advisory committee of the unemployment compensation board since its establishment in 1932. He served on the workmen's compensation advisory board more than 30 years.

State AFL-CIO President John W. Schmitt nominated Edward Zeininger of the Paperworkers to succeed Friedrick on the unemployment compensation board. Emil Muelver of the State, County & Municipal Employes was named to the workmen's compensation board.

Friedrick, a member of the Machinists since 1913, also was a regional director of the AFL and served as president of the University of Wisconsin board of regents.

CPI Up 10.7% Over Year:

Soaring Price Index Tied to Nixon Mess

(Continued from Page 1)

past year for food and fuel, as well as increased interest rates, are now boosting prices of industrial goods, utilities and services.

"Companies are seeking to maintain and widen already fat profit margins, even in industries where sales are weakening."

Meany noted that even declines in the price of beef and pork at the farm level are not significantly lowering retail prices.

"Food processors and supermarket chains are pocketing most of the difference between low prices to farmers and high prices to consumers," he charged.

Meany blamed the Federal Reserve System, under the leadership of Arthur Burns, for "making this chaotic situation even worse."

Tight money and the highest interest rates in over 100 years—policies which the Fed has embraced for some time now—"are raising all costs and prices, while depressing the economy," Meany declared.

The 1.1 percent increase in the CPI last month was almost double the rise of six-tenths of 1 percent in April, and about the same as the monthly increase in each of the first three months of this year. The May price rises were particularly steep for fresh vegetables, used cars, apparel, gasoline and housekeeping services.

Nonfood commodities rose 1.3 percent — the fifth consecutive month of substantial increase in this category. The cost of services rose 1 percent, compared with an average monthly increase of seven-tenths of 1 percent in the first four months of the year.

The rise in grocery-store prices, which usually turn down in May, was eight-tenths of 1 percent last month, BLS reported. Fresh vegetable prices led the parade—jumping 19 percent over the month. Fresh fruit prices also soared.

Prices for cereal and bakery products went up 1.9 percent from April to May. Sugar and sweets, processed fruits and vegetables, non-alcoholic beverages and partially prepared foods also continued to rise rapidly in price.

Used car prices went up sharply for the second consecutive month, 10.1 percent on an unadjusted basis. New car prices went up by 1.4 percent. Clothing prices increased more than seasonally. And prices for furniture, housekeeping supplies, appliances, toilet goods, reading materials and tobacco products continued to rise.

Charges for household services, not including rent, were up 1.4 percent due to increases in housekeeping services, gas and electricity, home maintenance services and mortgage interest costs.

Doctors' fees and charges for other medical services such as eye examinations, laboratory tests and hospital rooms showed large increases during the month.

Charges rose at a faster rate than in recent months for most apparel services such as dry cleaning, shoe repairs, automatic laundry and laundering men's shirts; for barber and beauty shop services, and for movie admissions.

In its report on earnings, BLS said the average married worker with three dependents last month had real spendable weekly wages of $91.21, up 65 cents from April.

The higher earnings were attributed to a rebound in factory overtime, cost-of-living increases in some industries such as steel, and the new federal minimum wage law amendment that went into effect on May 1.



FARM WORKERS dedicate new facility for retired members of the union at ceremonies in Delano, Calif., attended by some 2,000 persons. The retirement center, shown in the background, is called Agbayani Village. Two UFW members hold up pennant urging support of the union's national boycott of table grapes and head lettuce.

H.B. Schechter Named to Head Urban Affairs

AFL-CIO President George Meany announced the appointment of Henry B. Schechter as director of the federation's Dept. of Urban Affairs.

Schechter, 56, is currently senior specialist in housing for the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress. He assumes his new duties July 1.

From 1966 to 1970 he served as director of the office of economic and market analysis of the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development. During that time, Schechter served on several committees, including the Interagency Task Force on Housing Requirements, the Construction Task Force of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability, and the Committee on Statistics of Income.

He also served as rapporteur of of the Housing Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe and on the housing mission to Surinam for the Agency for International Development.

A graduate of City College of New York, he holds a doctorate degree in economics from American University in Washington, D.C.

Schechter succeeds John E. Evans, who resigned and is returning to Arizona as an economic consultant.

6-29-74

Jobless Area Aid Voted, Tax Reform Moves Fail

(Continued from Page 1)

broader bill sponsored by Senators Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.) and Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.).

The Senate bill includes a mandatory provision for 52 weeks of jobless benefits under the special assistance program.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Howard McGuigan cited the rise in unemployment during a period of heavy inflation as evidence of the need for expanded federal assistance to the hardest hit areas.

The federal grants, he stressed, provide permanent improvements such as waste treatment plants, health care facilities and public buildings while relieving unemployment.

McGuigan termed expansion of the existing program, plus the proposed new grants to communities suddenly stricken by closings, superior to an Administrative proposal to replace it with a bloc grant program.

On the Senate floor, meanwhile, a group of liberal senators abandoned an effort to use a debt ceiling bill as a vehicle for a package of tax reform amendments coupled with a tax reduction.

Included in the tax reform package were such labor-endorsed concepts as elimination of the oil and gas depletion allowance, a higher minimum tax on persons whose income comes largely from tax-exempt sources, abolition of the DISC system of avoiding taxes on export income, and fast depreciation tax writeoffs for buildings and equipment.

Initially, a filibuster blocked Senate action on the proposal. But after some days of parliamentary maneuvering, the tax package was allowed to come to a vote and was beaten, 64-33.

The margin did not necessarily represent an accurate test of tax reform sentiment since the attempt to attach the package as a rider to the debt ceiling bill was controversial and it was virtually certain that such a measure would not have become law.

The House Ways & Means Committee is supposed to be considering a broad range of tax reform proposals, but its only firm action to date has been approval of a bill to gradually phase out the oil depletion allowance. And that bill has been held back because of a dispute over the Democratic caucus insistence that it be brought to the House floor under a rule that would allow an amendment repealing the depletion allowance this year—so as to tap the huge windfall profits of the big oil companies.

House passage of an omnibus housing bill, less expansive than a Senate-approved version, set the stage for still another major House-Senate conference dealing with controversial legislation.

Conferees have been meeting for weeks on pension reform legislation, with indications that an agreement may finally be near.

Many of the same conferees are also involved in seeking to reconcile House and Senate versions of the aid to education bill, including the differing positions on busing to achieve integration.

Before the House, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, was an appropriations bill for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

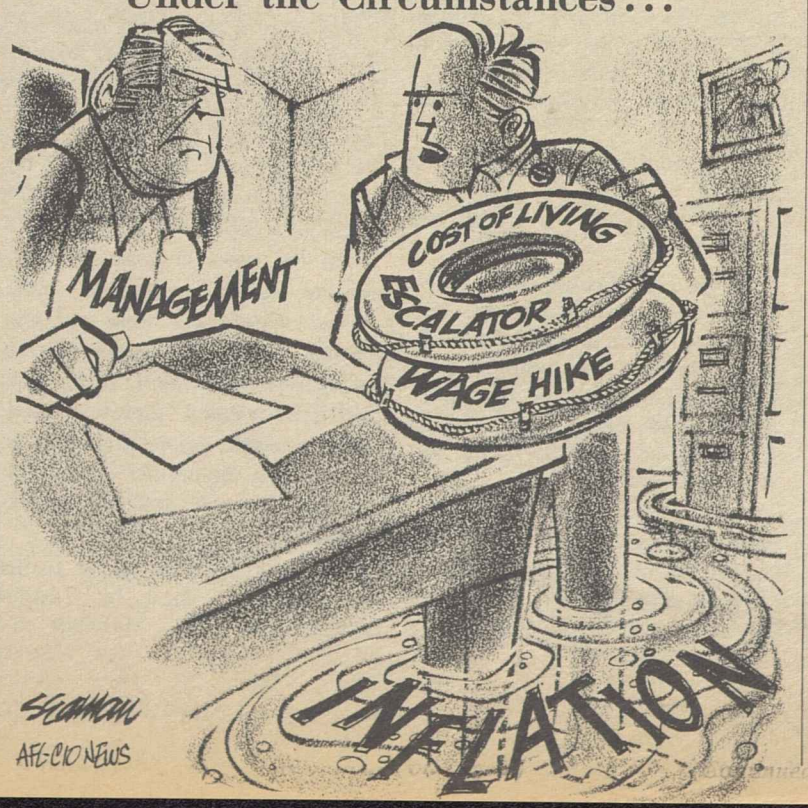
The AFL-CIO had written House members urging support of an amendment adding $300 million to grants to state and local government for public service employment programs.

Fire Fighters Set Outreach Training

The Fire Fighters will recruit and prepare 700 young persons, mostly from minority groups, for job examinations in the fire services with a $324,321 Labor Dept. grant.

The IAFF outreach program will be conducted in 12 cities across the country.

'Under the Circumstances . . .'



Delano Rally Vows Aid to Farm Union

Delano, Calif.—The labor movement affirmed its solidarity with the Farm Workers at a daylong program at UFW headquarters here.

The occasion was the dedication of a UFW retirement home, whose first occupants will be a group of elderly Filipino-American field workers who marched on the first picket lines in California grape fields nearly a decade ago.

Their new home is the Agbayani Retirement Village, named for a UFW member who died of a heart attack on a picket line in Delano in 1967.

Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, told the 2,500 UFW members and supporters from throughout the state that the trade union movement will stick by the Farm Workers until they regain their contracts.

Donahue termed the Teamsters' attack on the UFW and tie-in with the growers "the worst raid, the worst ripoff, the most immoral act in perhaps all of American trade union history."

From the California State AFL-CIO, Executive Sec.-Treas. John Henning called the UFW struggle "a people's fight" and said it will be won through a coalition of labor and liberal forces in the state and nation.

Executive Sec. Sigmund Arywitz and President J. J. Rodriguez of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO pledged that the area's labor movement will keep up its support until the UFW's union-label eagle "is on every crate of grapes and every crate of lettuce."

The Los Angeles union contingent brought with them one of the big billboards endorsing the grape and head lettuce boycott that the County AFL-CIO has placed on 100 Los Angeles buses.

The retirement village at the UFW's 40-acre headquarters complex in Delano was built with volunteer labor of union members from throughout the state. It is near the union's health clinic and hiring hall.

Farm workers who have no other place to live and little or no retirement income will be residents of the home. First priority has been given to the original strikers who walked out of the grape fields in 1965 and persevered to build a union.

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX — Saturday, July 6, 1974 — 7 — No. 27

Meany Hits Nixon Assault On Civil Rights Progress

First Pact Negotiated In Copper

Phoenix, Ariz.—The 25-union National Nonferrous Industry Conference approved a new three-year agreement with Anaconda Corp., and allowed extensions until July 14 to other major copper producers with whom its coordinated bargaining committee is negotiating.

Details of the Anaconda pact were withheld pending the outcome of the continuing negotiations. However, the coordinated bargaining committee, which represents unions holding contracts in the industry, said it considered the agreement's money value to be comparable to the settlements reached by the Steelworkers in the steel, container and aluminum industries earlier this year.

The USWA is the largest of the unions involved in the contract talks here. It represents about two-thirds of the 35,000 workers affected by the discussions with the industry's five largest firms.

The Anaconda contract covers some 5,000 workers represented by eight unions in Montana, Nevada and Perth Amboy, N.J.

Steelworkers Vice President John S. Johns, who is chairman of the National Nonferrous Coordinating Committee, said the unions regarded the money value of the Anaconda settlement as the basis for possible agreement with the other copper companies, "allowing the parties to use its value to apply towards the resolution of wage and benefit problems in other companies."

Besides Anaconda, the other major companies are Kennecott Copper, Phelps-Dodge, Magna Copper and American Smelting & Refining Co. There are scores of smaller, independent producers.

Most of the contracts involved were scheduled for expiration on June 30, including those with the Big Five. Others expire between June and September. In all, about 155,000 workers in Canada and the United States are affected by the negotiations.

Approval of the Anaconda pact, coupled with the two-week deadline extensions, averted a strike in the copper mining, smelting and refining industry. In a statement, the unions said they were allowing the extensions to give the companies and the union committee time to negotiate "within the value framework of the approved (Anaconda) contract, and allow time for the full resolution of all outstanding local union issues."

Johns said the unions would not accept any monetary offer from one company that is less than what

(Continued on Page 7)



YOUNG VOLUNTEERS receive a lesson in good citizenship as they get involved in a voter identification project conducted by the Milwaukee County AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education. The youngsters were recruited by the county labor council's auxiliary, which has been handling COPE voter registration programs and get-out-the-vote efforts for a number of years.

Stronger Ties Urged At NAACP

New Orleans—AFL-CIO President George Meany called for strengthening the alliance between labor and civil rights groups to recover ground America has lost under the Nixon Administration.

Meany charged in a message to the NAACP convention here that President Nixon has shown "relentless hostility" to the civil rights principles for which the AFL-CIO and the black community have fought.

But it isn't just blacks and other minorities that have been the target of the Administration's policies, Meany emphasized. It is all "part of a larger assault on the economic interests of all workers and consumers, on the civil rights of all Americans and on the foundation of democracy itself."

The "massive counterattack" on the progress made in the 1960s and 1950s is evidence that "the battle is far from won," Meany said.

"We cannot afford to rest or go separate ways," he said. "We cannot allow demagogues to divide our ranks."

Meany recited some of the setbacks under the Nixon Administration.

"Badly needed housing, education, manpower, health and welfare legislation has been blocked time after time by White House opposition or crushed by veto after veto."

He noted the dismantling of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the double squeeze of inflation and recession on workers and consumers. And unemployment, while high for both races, was "as always" highest in the black community.

(Continued on Page 8)

Excludes 30% of Workers:

House Votes to Slash Safety Act Coverage

The House voted a drastic cutback in coverage of the federal job safety program and the AFL-CIO looked to the Senate to reverse the action.

A 201-194 majority of the House bowed to pressures from small businessmen and voted to bar federal safety inspectors from entering any establishment with 25 or fewer workers.

That would exclude 90 percent of the nation's workplaces and 30 percent of all workers from coverage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

It would leave unprotected many workers in such hazardous occupations as construction and logging—and in shops that use potentially deadly chemicals.

Ironically, the cutback in enforcement was written as an amendment to an appropriations bill that provides funds for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to hire additional inspectors.

The controversy was a replay of a 1972 battle over an identical amendment to a similar multi-billion dollar appropriations bill to finance programs of the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Then as now, the amendment to exclude establishments with not more than 25 workers was sponsored by Rep. Paul Findley (R-Ill.).

Two years ago, the Findley amendment was adopted by a decisive 213-154 vote, while this year the margin dropped to a slim seven votes.

During 1972, a series of presidential vetoes of HEW-Labor Dept. appropriations bills for entirely unrelated reasons kept a reduction of job safety enforcement from becoming law. One bill that went to the President that year would have barred safety inspectors from establishments with 15 or fewer

(Continued on Page 7)

Action Set on Union Rights Hospital Bill

A House-Senate conference agreement has paved the way for bringing 1.7 million employes of private, non-profit hospitals under the National Labor Relations Act.

The final version has labor support and substantial bipartisan endorsement. But AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller warned that it may be the target of a last-ditch effort by the American Hospital Association to kill the bill by sending it back to conference.

Biemiller asked AFL-CIO central bodies to urge congressmen and senators from their home states to support the conference report. His letter criticized the Hospital

(Continued on Page 3)

Corporate Profit Rise Tops Earlier Estimate

Corporate profits in the first quarter of the year were even greater than originally estimated six weeks ago, the Commerce Dept. reported.

Latest data from the department's Bureau of Economic Analysis show after-tax profits during the January-March period were $83.4 billion—up $3.2 billion from the level reported on May 17. The revised figure represents a 24.7 percent increase over the same period last year.

Before-tax book profits of U.S. corporations were nearly $4 billion more than was estimated originally, BEA reported. Instead of $140.1 billion, before-tax profits rose to the seasonally adjusted annual rate of $144 billion, or 20.4 percent more than in the first quarter of 1973.

Most of the revised increase was attributed to inventory profits—that is, the rise in the dollar value of inventories between the time of purchase and the time of sale.

Georgine Says Crafts Need Wage Catch-up

Building trades craftsmen have a lot of catching up to do on wages to make up for inequities of three years of economic controls, President Robert A. Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. declared.

Georgine told reporters at his first press conference since taking over as president of the department June 1 that BCTD members are seeking protection against inflation in an economy that "has run wild."

He pointed out that while wage increases were held down by the Nixon Administration policies under the Economic Stabilization Act, prices kept climbing unchecked.

"Most of our people are looking for reasonable settlements," although many members feel they were treated unfairly under the controls, he stressed.

Of the contract settlements reached since controls ended Apr. 30, Georgine said the average increase in wages and benefits has been about 10 percent.

(Continued on Page 2)



CARDIAC PATIENTS at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Milwaukee have the use of a new therapy machine donated by Brewery Workers Local 9, a directly affiliated AFL-CIO union. Local 9 member Clarence Harvey, a patient at the hospital, tests the equipment under the guidance of physical therapist Dan Strelnick. William Murphy, financial secretary, and Kenneth Mueller, president, are at left.

Georgine Says Crafts Need Wage Catch-up

(Continued from Page 1)

He noted that the BCTD has set no guidelines on wage goals in local contract negotiations, but the department is stepping up its activities to assist local affiliates in collective bargaining. He cited in particular the efforts of the expanded BCTD research staff to better advise locals on vital economic issues.

Unemployment in the construction industry—running about 10 percent nationally—is a mixed bag, Georgine said. While joblessness is as high as 25 percent in certain areas, some parts of the country are experiencing a manpower shortage. He cited an isolated area of Wyoming as an example, where there are not enough local craftsmen to meet manpower demands for current construction projects.

Building trades unions are continuing to increase job opportunities for workers from minority groups, he said in referring to recent government statistics which showed that minority representation rose by 52,000 in the past three years.

Because of active participation in Outreach programs, 19 percent of the apprentices in BCTD unions come from the minorities—the highest level of any occupational sector in the nation, Georgine stressed.

In an effort to make job sites and workplaces safer for BCTD members, Georgine announced that the department is initiating a special safety training program at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center for 100 experienced journeymen.

The 12-month experimental program is being developed through an agreement with the Labor Dept. Candidates for the four weeks of courses will be recruited from the membership of BCTD unions across the country.

Discussing job safety problems, Georgine said the performance of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration "leaves a lot to be desired."

BCTD members have to do much of their own policing of against hazardous working conditions, he observed. He suggested that OSHA be revitalized the federal safety law to guard to better meet the objectives of the law.

Georgine, who succeeded Frank Bonadio as president of the BCTD, outlined the top priorities of his administration:

- Broadening departmental activities to provide improved services to affiliates.
- Stepping up legislative activities in Congress.
- Improving relations between the department and government agencies.

Georgine, who had been secretary-treasurer of the department since 1971, said the BCTD executive council would likely name a successor to fill his old post at its August meeting.

Louis Isaacson, Doll-Toy Union Leader Dies

New York—Louis Isaacson, president of the Doll & Toy Workers since 1968, died after a heart attack at Long Island Jewish Hospital June 28. Isaacson, 73, also was assistant manager of Toy & Novelty Workers Local 223.

Isaacson had been active in the union since the time it was being established in the early 1930s and its subsequent rechartering by the AFL in 1952 when he was a vice president of the international.

Julius Isaacson, executive vice president of the 40,000-member international, succeeds his father as president under provisions of the union's constitution. The younger Isaacson, 49, will serve out the remaining two years of a four-year term.

In a message of sympathy to his widow, Yetta, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said that Isaacson "will be missed by many thousands of workers whom he served for 40 years. We, like many who valued his friendship, mourn with you."

Isaacson was a member of the New York AFL-CIO executive council, and served as an officer of the Maritime Port Council of New York and the Jewish Labor Committee.

Roots of Current Trends:

Dynamic Changes Recorded In 25 Years of Bargaining

During the period since World War II, collective bargaining has undergone dynamic changes. In a quarter-century review of major collective bargaining developments, a number of clear trends are pointed up in an article in a recent issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

Some of the major trends visible in the many union contracts negotiated since 1948 have earlier roots, but World War II provided the major impetus for their growth, George Ruben, editor of Current Wage Developments notes.

Economic terms of settlements in the 1930s were limited to money wages. This was because of the still rudimentary state of most collective bargaining relationships and also because the Great Depression led to employe demands for wage increases rather than leisure time or other benefits.

Economic controls during World War II blunted the drive of unions for higher wages. Government policies, instead, tended to divert union demands to supplementary benefits, which were more acceptable because of the national War Labor Board's position that benefits such as paid vacations and holidays did not increase money demand and aided in maintaining employe productivity.

"The chief significance of the board's policy for the future was that it initiated widespread acceptance of benefits," Ruben points out.

Another important influence on postwar developments was the continuing increase in union membership during the war. Union ranks had swelled to 10.2 million by 1941, largely as a result of the National Labor Relations Act of 1935. By the end of the war, union membership had soared to 14.3 million.

The year 1948 ushered in a more peaceful approach to collective bargaining and the adoption of contract features destined to have widespread application. Ruben focuses on four of these features: long-term contracts, cost-of-living coverage, fringe benefits and job security.

A two-year contract between General Motors and the Auto Workers in 1948 contained two provisions that proved to be important factors leading to widespread adoption of long-term contracts, Ruben notes. Until then, the usual practice had been to bargain at one-year intervals.

The two provisions were a cost-of-living escalator clause and an "annual improvement factor," or deferred wage increases. While a few COL clauses were already in effect at the time, the GM settlement gave impetus to their spread.

When GM and the Auto Workers negotiated a five-year pact in 1950, the productivity wage increase and escalator clauses were continued. Unions and companies in other industries, including railroads, aircraft, northern textiles and flat glass, then began adopting long-term — usually three-year — contracts that provided for escalator clauses.

But the most important factor in the 1950 movement toward long-term contracts was anticipation of wage controls as a result of the Korean War, Ruben notes. By 1959, long-term agreements had become the norm in most industries.

"However, the advent of wage and price controls in August 1971 has to some extent shortened the duration of contracts as some unions have become reluctant to be locked into long-term agreements because of uncertainty over the future course of the economy," the author notes.

During the years since 1948, Ruben points out, cost-of-living coverage has varied widely, primarily because of changes in the economy. At the start of 1974, about 4 million workers in the private economy were covered by major contracts that provided for automatic wage adjustments tied to the federal consumer price index.

No-ceiling escalator clauses are becoming more common in contracts, Ruben notes. At the beginning of 1966, only 2.5 percent of all workers covered by COL escalators had clauses with maximum limits on the size of increases.

A peak of about 70 percent was attained at the beginning of 1970 and a decline—to 25 percent in January 1974—then began as unions gained contracts that eliminated these restrictions.

Wage escalator clauses also have been adopted in recent years to adjust retirement benefits, Ruben notes.

Supplementary, or "fringe," benefits began to receive greater emphasis following World War II. Prior to the war, virtually all of compensation was in the form of pay for time worked.

Employer expenditures for legally required and private insurance and welfare programs in the private economy amounted to only 3.4 percent of total compensation in the 1934-39 period, Ruben points out.

By 1970, the increased emphasis on benefits had raised employer expenditure for supplementary benefits, including social security, to about 24 percent of compensation for manufacturing production workers, compared with 18 percent in 1959.

Adoption of supplemental unemployment benefit plans spread so that 2.5 million workers in the private economy were covered by 1970. Unions have succeeded since then in gaining higher benefits, longer duration of coverage and increased financing.

Although pension plans are now an institutionalized part of employe compensation, Ruben notes, most of the increase in coverage has come since 1940. The number of workers covered by pensions increased from 3.8 million in 1940 to 5.9 million in 1945, alone. In 1970, the estimated coverage was 30 million workers.

Among the trends in pension plans are a continuing increase in benefit levels, earlier retirement, and a continuation of the movement toward adoption of multi-employer plans which permit workers to move from one employer to another in the same industry without losing service credits.

Paid holidays, paid vacations and health and welfare plans, including dental insurance coverage, are becoming more liberalized, Ruben notes.

Key IUE Victory Won at GE Plant

Madisonville, Ky.—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, scored a major breakthrough in organizing efforts at General Electric when workers at the GE plant here voted for union representation in a National Labor Relations Board election.

IUE International Rep. Virgil Brown directed this initial AFL-CIO cooperative organizing effort at GE, assisted by three other IUE staff members and representatives of the Steelworkers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists and the AFL-CIO.

The bargaining unit of 1,030 workers, who produce ballast for fluorescent lamps, has been chartered as IUE Local 701 and will become part of IUE's GE Conference Board which represents more than 88,000 GE workers.

Woodworkers Demand Mid-Term Wage Talks

Portland, Ore.—The Woodworkers have called on the forest industry of the Northwest to engage in immediate bargaining on substantial mid-term wage increases to counter runaway inflation that has eroded workers' earnings while profits have jumped sharply. Current contracts are not scheduled to expire until June 1975.

IWA President Keith W. Johnson said the industry has a moral obligation to meet the pressing problems of wage needs of forest workers.

"It is plain good business and sound labor relations for the companies to meet these responsibilities," he declared.

Meanwhile, 32,000 IWA members in British Columbia were balloting on the acceptance of a new one-year agreement valued by the union $1.27 per hour in contract improvements. The settlement would provide a minimum across-the-board wage increase of 65 cents an hour or 12 percent, whichever is greater. The labor rate will go from the present $4.45 per hour to $5.10 with corresponding adjustments in all rates. In addition to the general increases, substantial individual and category rate adjustments were made in sawmills, logging and plywood plants.

A new cost-of-living allowance was described as a major breakthrough by IWA Vice President H. Landon Ladd, who represented the international at the bargaining sessions. It calls for an increase of one cent per hour for each rise of .35 in the consumer price index. First payments under the cost-of-living escalator will be on Jan. 1, 1975.

Other contract improvements include a dental plan, severance pay of one week for each year of service in case of plant closures, and an increase in life insurance. New vacation clauses range from three weeks vacation with pay after three years to six weeks vacation after 27 years of service.

Watts Cites 'Determination':

CWA Seeks Equity In Bell System Talks

Kansas City—The Communications Workers union wound up its convention here voicing confidence in its new leadership as national bargaining with the Bell system approached deadline.

New CWA President Glenn E. Watts told the 2,500 delegates that the union is determined to get an "equitable" contract. He indicated that contract talks were going slowly but that the union would succeed because of a "determination like we have never had before."

Watts pointed out that "wage-price controls are gone and can no longer be used as a justification by management for not entering into reasonable agreements; and they can no longer be used by us as an excuse for not getting good contracts."

A resolution strongly reaffirming unity behind the union's new officers and declaring that attempts "to drive a wedge between us" will be "futile, foolish and stupid" won roaring approval on the convention's final day.

In the closing sessions the delegates voted to strengthen the union's financial position by increasing the per capita from $3 to $3.50 per member per month effective Jan. 1, 1975, adopted a budget for the year keyed to the higher per capita and increased the officers' salaries, the president going to $51,210 and the secretary-treasurer to $42,990.

But they defeated a proposal recommended by the convention's finance committee to put per capita and local dues on a percentage basis effective Jan. 1, 1976, including an amendment to have the 1975 convention first take necessary action. Similar proposals have been defeated in previous conventions.

The delegates voted to amend the constitution to add a national director for Western Electric Manufacturing and Bell Laboratories. The units involved elected John Price to the post.

A strong resolution calling on Congress to enact legislation "to prohibit the use of information obtained by service observing or random monitoring to discipline employes" was adopted by the convention. The resolution also stressed the need for congressional inquiry into the "broad area of invasion of privacy" and laws that "will severely circumscribe all forms of monitoring and wiretapping to protect the privacy of individuals and employes."

After a lengthy and intensive debate, the convention voted a resolution instructing the CWA executive board to "consider intensive appointment of qualified women to future staff positions until equity is achieved in line with the percentage of female membership, consider appointment of qualified women to jobs and functions at all levels of the union from which they have been excluded" and retain as a standing committee "Concerned Women Advancement."

Watts announced that on the basis of the convention's determination to eradicate the "last vestiges of discrimination" from the union, his first major appointment was newly elected Vice President Dina Beaumont of California to the National Bargaining Committee.

The convention turned down decisively a proposal for election of a vice president at large to deal with programs and activities "in the field of ethnic affairs."

In other actions the convention:

- Called on all locals to establish retired members' clubs and urged them to affiliate with the National Council of Senior Citizens.
- Urged the House Judiciary Committe to "report a resolution of impeachment promptly" and the House to act quickly on the merits of the case so that the "nation may end its most serious crisis in the near future."
- Told "those well-meaning organizations such as Common Cause to re-examine and reorder their priorities in the area of campaign reform" and urged the members to be vigilant in guarding against restrictive campaign reform legislation in the states.
- Gave priority to four legislative goals—national health insurance, tax equity, housing and no-fault auto insurance—and called on Congress for action.
- Affirmed strong support for the Farm Workers and the nationwide boycott of lettuce and grapes.

The convention adopted resolutions also calling for improved benefits and training for Vietnam veterans, a comprehensive national energy policy and youth camp safety.



NEW CWA LEADERS emerged from the union's 36th convention as Joseph A. Beirne stepped down after 31 years in the presidency. Glenn E. Watts, left, is the union's new president. Louis B. Knecht, right, was named secretary-treasurer. Dina Beaumont was elected vice president representing new District 11 in Southern California.



NATIONAL BARGAINING with the Bell System was one of the major areas of interest at the Communications Workers 36th annual convention and provided a dramatic backdrop to the five days of debate on questions affecting the over-500,000-member union and the nation.

House-Senate Conference Agrees On Bargaining Rights in Hospitals

(Continued from Page 1)

Association's "devious and obstructionist policy" on the bill.

As passed by the Senate, the bill represented a carefully balanced compromise in which mandatory mediation and advance notice of intent to strike or picket was adopted for both non-profit and commercial hospitals to further the chances of reaching a settlement without a strike.

The House upset this balance by adding a provision for an additional 60-day "cooling-off period" on top of all the other delays provided in the Senate bill. It also added a blanket exemption from a union shop obligation to anyone asserting a religious objection to membership, without providing any alternative form of contribution.

Under the conference agreement, the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service retains the right to set up a board of inquiry to make a fact-finding report with recommendations for settlement. But the board would be established before the contract expires, not afterwards.

The conferees also specified that a person claiming exemption from a union shop on religious grounds would have to pay an amount equal to dues to one of three non-religious charitable funds selected by the union.

The conference report is expected to come up in both the Senate and House during the week of July 8, after Congress returns from its Independence Day recess.

In other congressional developments before the recess:

- The House reversed itself and voted for a labor-supported bill that would continue U.S. assistance to the poorest nations of the world through the International Development Association.

The IDA has been called the "soft loan window of the World Bank." While regular World Bank loans are for economically sound projects that are likely to be repaid in "hard" currency, the bulk of IDA loans go to meet agriculture and education needs in countries where the average per capita income is under $170 a year.

Last January, the House defeated a bill to replenish IDA assets. This time, it handily passed a somewhat smaller bill. It included an unrelated proviso, added to win additional support for the bill, to allow Americans to buy and sell gold on the marketplace.

- After more than five weeks of meetings, House and Senate conferees reported substantial agreement on a pension reform bill.

Tentative decisions set federal standards for eligibility for pension plan coverage, vesting, funding and determination insurance. Final action, including a decision on the effective date of the legislation, was put off until after the July 4th recess.

The timetable assumes final passage by Congress during July.

- The Senate sought to extend for an additional year an expiring program of extended unemployment benefits that is somewhat more liberal than the provision of permanent law.

The program, that has several times been extended and was due to expire June 30, allows states to pay an additional 13 weeks of unemployment benefits and receive matching federal funds to finance them.

As does the permanent law, the temporary program requires that a state's jobless rate must be at least 4 percent of its insured workforce—a ratio that amounts to close to 6 percent of the total workforce including those not covered by unemployment insurance.

But the temporary law does not require, as does the permanent law, that unemployment also be 20 percent higher than the average of the same period over the past two years.

The Senate had voted a one-year extension, but the House insisted on limiting the extension to 30 days to allow Congress to consider alternative approaches. The Senate went along with the 30-day move to prevent the program from expiring June 30.

N.Y. Hospital Accord Scores Major Gains

New York—The 79-member negotiating committee for Hospital Employes District 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union unanimously approved a new contract giving 35,000 hospital workers in the New York metropolitan area a minimum wage increase of at least $30 a week over a two-year period.

The settlement, drawn up by a state-appointed arbitration panel, covers service, professional, technical and clerical workers employed at 52 voluntary hospitals and nursing homes. Besides wages, it provides for improvements in pension, welfare and vacation benefits.

District 1199 members affected by the new contract now must vote on the agreement in secret balloting at their institutions.

The pact with the League of Voluntary Hospitals & Nursing Homes gives workers an immediate general wage boost of $17 a week or 11 percent, whichever is greater. Next July 1, they will receive a $10 a week raise, plus possible pay adjustments due to increases in the cost of living.

The COL clause provides for a $2 a week increase for every percentage point rise above 5 percent in the metropolitan New York consumer price index in the year ending June 1975.

In addition, the workers will get an increase of $3 a week or 1.5 percent, whichever is greater, retroactive to May 1, 1974. This represents the amount cut from their pay last fall by the Cost of Living Council in a previously negotiated settlement. An eight-day strike preceded the COLC action.

The new wage increases mean the minimum weekly rate for the lowest-paying jobs will be $181 by next July 1.

"This agreement represents a significant step forward for hospital workers everywhere," District 1199 President Leon J. Davis declared.

The pact also raises the employer contribution to the workers' pension fund from 5 percent to 7 percent. The employer contribution to the health and welfare fund is increased from 7 percent to 8.5 percent.

Workers now will receive four weeks of vacation after five years of service instead of after eight years.

Side by Side

WE TAKE GREAT PRIDE in the achievements won in the 1950s and 60s through the joint efforts of the civil rights movement and the labor movement. During those years, thanks largely to that alliance, America made more progress toward her goals of human equality than in all her previous history.

But the massive counterattack of the 1970s by the enemies of social progress has made it clear that the battle is far from won. We cannot afford to rest or go separate ways. We cannot allow demagogues to divide our ranks.

On this 20th anniversary of the Brown Decision, when the tide of the civil rights battle began to turn, we find ourselves still fighting, as we have fought for five years, to defend the gains we have made against the Nixon Administration's relentless hostility.

A great deal has been lost. The Office of Economic Opportunity has been wiped out, and we are fighting to salvage its community-action programs. Badly needed housing, education, manpower, health and welfare legislation has been blocked time after time by White House opposition or crushed by veto after veto.

Workers and consumers have been squeezed simultaneously by both inflation and recession. The dollar is losing its worth at the rate of more than a dime a year, while prices are soaring through the roof.

AS ALWAYS, America's economic problems bear more heavily on blacks than on whites. The Labor Dept. tells us that 52 of every 1,000 workers of all races are unemployed, but among blacks alone, 95 of every thousand—nearly one in 10—are unable to find jobs.

But the news is not all bad. Among the few legislative victories won in the past year by the labor-civil rights coalition was a long-sought 25 percent increase in the federal minimum wage and the extension of coverage to millions of low-paid domestic workers, government workers and others. Vetoed once by President Nixon, the bill was passed a second time by so great a margin in both Houses of Congress that he did not dare to veto it again. And in that battle, as in so many others, the NAACP's Clarence Mitchell once again proved himself to be one of the most effective legislative agents of any organization in Washington.

THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION'S drive to dismantle Great Society programs has been a tremendous setback to the hopes of minorities. But that assault on minorities has now been exposed as part of a larger assault on the economic interests of all workers and consumers, on the civil rights of all Americans and on the foundations of democracy itself.

We believe that exposure will bring about a total repudiation of the Nixon philosophy. We believe the American people will require new standards of decency, fairness and honor among public officials at every level.

Over the coming months, as the Congress moves forward on Mr. Nixon's impeachment, the labor movement is going to doing all it can to help elect a Congress that will put people above profit. We believe that next year will see America resume its progress toward civil, social and economic equality where it halted in 1969.

On that goal, I am sure, the civil rights movement and the labor movement are in full agreement. And in that effort I have no doubt that we will be working side by side.

—From a message from AFL-CIO President George Meany to the 65th annual NAACP convention.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner *
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

* *Deceased*

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX **Saturday, July 6, 1974** **No. 27**

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'We Get No Respect!'



A Word Edgewise:

Signing of Southern Manifesto Turning Point For Fulbright

By John P. Roche

IN A CURIOUS SENSE, the political demise of Sen. J. W. Fulbright probably had its origins in the winter of 1960-61. President-elect John Kennedy was in the process of choosing his Cabinet, and some strange events occurred in connection with the Dept. of State. While he named several subordinate officials (for example, "Soapy" Williams was lined up as Assistant Secretary for Africa), Kennedy stalled and stalled on the top job.

The reason was simple: Sen. Fulbright wanted to be Secretary of State so bad he could taste it, and the President-elect had no doubts about Fulbright's background and talents in this area. But there was one big stumbling block: the Arkansas senator had in 1956 signed a so-called "Southern Manifesto" which—to put it paradoxically—declared the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision unconstitutional.

Finally, Kennedy was persuaded that Fulbright would present impossible political problems as Secretary of State. According to the story at the time, which may be apocryphal, Bobby Kennedy was told by his brother to deliver the message. Fulbright, deeply disturbed, said, "Everybody signed that piece of paper. It had no meaning."

"Lyndon didn't sign it," Bobby replied. (For the record, neither did Senators Kefauver and Gore.) To which Fulbright allegedly responded, "That crafty (expletive deleted)." Whether Lyndon Johnson's decision not to sign was based on a crafty judgment that to do so would eliminate him as a national political figure, or on a conscientious rejection of the statement, is a question that must be left open. I can testify that by 1965 American blacks had no more dedicated friend than the President—but a lot of things happened in the intervening decade.

In any event, Dean Rusk became Secretary of State, and Sen. J. W. Fulbright became an increasingly embittered man. In this regard it is, by the way, incorrect to say that Fulbright has been a vigorous critic of American policy for the "last quarter of a century." On the contrary, throughout the 1950s, as a senior member and then chairman, he conducted the affairs of the Foreign Relations Committee in close coordination with Senate Majority Leader Johnson, who was a vigorous supporter of a bipartisan foreign policy. Indeed, President Eisenhower had more problems with Senate Republicans than he did with the formal opposition.

Take, for instance, the "trigger resolution" on Formosa, which passed the Senate 85-3 on Jan. 28, 1955. The lineal ancestor of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, this measure delegated to the President the war power, to be employed at his discretion, in defense of Formosa and the Pescadores. Wayne Morse, who never believed in delegating the war power, was one of the three who voted against it. Consistent, he was one of the two senators who voted against Tonkin Gulf. Fulbright supported both and, in fact, conducted the floor defense of Tonkin Gulf.

IT IS HARD TO DEFINE Fulbright's position after his great disappointment except as sour and churlish. He was increasingly critical, but there was no logical threat to his opposition. At the time of the Cuban missile crisis, the senator infuriated President Kennedy by advising strong military action rather (in Robert Kennedy's words) "than such a weak step as the blockade." This was at a meeting informing the congressional leadership what the President was going to say on television that evening. After the delegation had departed, leaving behind a trail of portentous warnings, President Kennedy in a cold fury turned to an intimate and muttered, "They can take this job and (expletives deleted)."

When his old friend Lyndon Johnson became President, relations between the senator and the White House improved; but in April 1965, the era of good feelings ended abruptly with the Dominican Crisis. Fulbright attacked the President for prematurely and unjustifiably sending American forces into Santo Domingo. I agreed with Fulbright on this particular issue, but the problem was that he used the Dominican intervention as the pretext for declaring war on all fronts against the Administration.

From then on it was all downhill, with no holds barred. Fulbright accused LBJ of the "arrogance of power;" the President retorted that the senator looked on Vietnamese as if they were Arkansas blacks. Now Fulbright is gone, launching perhaps, an era of detente between Foreign Relations and the U.S. government.

Topsy-Turvy Debate:

Demand for Political Reforms Twisted by Anti-Union Forces

The following appears in the June 24, 1974, issue of Memo from COPE, *the publication of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.*

WHEN SWEET ALICE stepped through the looking glass into Wonderland, she entered a topsy-turvy world, where hardly anything was what it seemed. Nothing's changed since Sweet Alice's time. In the Wonderland of today's national debate on campaign reform hardly anything is what it seems.

In the first place, public demand for election reform stems from the whole ugly series of events unravelled under the general category of Watergate. First, the break-in at Democratic headquarters. Then, the uncovering of so much that went before and of the cover-up that ensued.

Among the principal campaign abuses discovered were a flock of them that involved money—black bags filled with $100 bills, huge funds to CREEP "laundered" through Mexican banks to conceal their source, contributions in clear violation of the political spending law that went into effect April 7, 1971. Already, top officers of 11 major corporations have been indicted and/or found guilty of breaking that law.

The cast of characters includes the President, many of his top aides, officials of CREEP, corporation chieftains, and an assortment of odds and ends of people who could have come out of a Damon Runyan story.

Nowhere in all the abuses of law and public trust does the political activity of the labor movement enter the picture, despite close and frequent federal scrutiny of COPE funding, contributions and activities.

And that's where Alice and Wonderland come in, because, ironically, conservatives in and out of Congress are beginning to monopolize the debate on political reform, and guess what *they* mean by reform: Putting labor out of business politically.

Backed up on the outside by the National Right to Work Committee, congressional mossbacks have launched a concerted attack on so-called "in-kind" political services by the labor movement that help labor's endorsed candidates.

Such services include the use of union staff to generate grass-roots activity in COPE programs and to help promote support for endorsed candidates among union members and members of their family.

The congressional conservatives and open-shoppers give little attention in their speeches and publicity to the real political abuses that led to and were part of Watergate. Conservative newspapers give their assaults on labor big play editorially.

AN UNLIKELY, and unintentional, coalition has developed around the issue of campaign reform. On the one hand is the "right to work" committee lobbing big bombs at the labor movement only. On the other are Common Cause and similar reform-minded groups in such a hurry to see reform enacted they haven't fully considered the consequences of their proposals.

In fairness to the latter groups, they aim—or intend to aim—primarily at the major real abuses in politics. Their gunsights are messed up, however, and their toughest shots are hitting labor's political programs. Common Cause's brainchild, Proposition 9 which voters passed 2-1 in California, does its greatest damage to the labor movement. Other state laws enacted or being considered do the same.

They run the gamut: Prohibiting labor officials from being both a lobbyist and political activist; reporting requirements so stringent no union could live up to them without devoting full time to it; bans on pooling of funds such as COPE does; requirements that two-thirds of the membership vote for an endorsement to make it legal (this would require a referendum on every endorsement); prohibition on any contribution "of value" to a candidate, which includes everything.

Meanwhile, fortunately, at the federal level, proposed reform legislation retains union political rights. The question is, how long can this be sustained under the attack in the states and the increasingly vocal assaults by conservatives in Congress?

Few Gains Made:

Congress Urged to Clear Delays In Meeting Job Safety Goals

CONGRESS MUST take more active interest to assure that the provisions it shaped in the federal job safety and health law are actually carried out by the Administration, AFL-CIO job safety and health expert George H. R. Taylor declared.

Hope for swift, effective and adequate implementation of the safety act has been dashed by stalls and delays that have blocked the efforts of unions and others to make the promise of the law a fact in the workplace, Taylor said.

"We have become very disenchanted" with the Administration's emphasis, efforts and direction in putting the hard-won protections into effect, he said. "Congress must exercise its oversight functions" and require closer accounting from the Administration on its performance regarding the act, he added. Taylor, who is secretary of the AFL-CIO standing committee on Safety & Occupational Health, made the statements on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Taylor cited inadequate financial and manpower resources, mistaken emphasis in policy and the constant attacks on the act stimulated by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other reactionary groups, as major roadblocks. "The John Birch Society seems to think this is the spearhead of the Communist takeover," he asserted.

The AFL-CIO economist expressed guarded optimism that the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, now under the leadership of Assistant Labor Sec. John Stender, will make more and better progress than it did under Stender's predecessor, George Guenther, who was "totally business-oriented." He added that while there is still considerable administrative confusion and a back-off from tough prosecution of violators, the situation is not as static as it was under Guenther.

Taylor said some improvement can be seen in that this year the Nixon Administration is asking Congress for funds to acquire 120 additional compliance personnel to bolster the 800 now on the job. But, he stressed, that will still leave the enforcement staff "more than 500 short of what we thought would be necessary to start this program" more than three years ago.

One of the roadblocks to effective occupational safety is the Administration's continued efforts to return enforcement to weak state programs, even those that don't meet federal standards, Taylor stressed.

He pointed out that reports coming in from various states show that they are not carrying out the basic guidelines under which the state plans were approved.

"The states are demonstrating—even those that have had their programs in effect for a year or more—that they are really not attempting to carry out a stiff and effective program," Taylor declared.

He noted labor has repeatedly called for amending sections of the act to correct its shortcomings and to extend coverage to workers now excluded.

Taylor was questioned by Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Donald Barnes of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public service program is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE OTHER DAY the City of New York announced the sale of $800 million in tax-exempt, tax anticipation notes at a record average interest rate of 7.188 percent.

The news was largely relegated to the back pages of those newspapers that printed it, but it spurred reaction among labor economists who look upon it as a new example of how the Nixon Administration's "tight money" policy not only is harmful to the national economy and to jobs, but as an example also of how the rich benefit by such bond issues.

The 7.188 percent interest rate doesn't tell the whole story. The bonds are tax-exempt so that the return means an actual gain of about 13.5 percent for persons earning about $40,000-a-year since the exemption is a "triple decker" applying to federal, state and city income taxes.

For most corporations, the bonds also represent a nice windfall of at least three percentage points. They have been getting about 10.9 percent on short term, tax-exempt bonds and now they can get about 13.46 percent.

The average worker who might have a few bucks to spare and would like to share in these bonanzas is going to be disappointed if he thinks he can pick up a few of New York City's bonds. He will have to have at least $25,000 in spare cash because that's the smallest amount that will be sold.

Officials of the city are not happy about the high interest rate that they will have to pay on the new bond issue which is needed to meet the city's day-to-day operating expenses. Not long ago they floated a bond issue at 4.99 percent. The new rate they are being forced to pay represents a staggering boost of 44 percent. In less than a year, which is the period the bonds run, the higher interest rate will cost the city an extra $12 million.

Moreover, New York's officials are resentful that the Nixon "tight money" policies, which have driven interest rates up to unprecedented levels, show no signs of changing. City Comptroller Harrison J. Goldin said: "It is deplorable for the federal administration to force interest rates to this level, especially when such a policy is having no visible impact on rampant inflation."

What makes today's outrageous rates even more deplorable is that the low-income family that will pay the high interest bill.

ORGANIZED LABOR for many years has fought "tight money" policies that hold the economy back and reduce employment. It has also called for an end to tax-exempt bond issues that benefit the wealthy at the expense of the low- and medium-income taxpayer who not only has to pay the bill for the tax exemption, but is even denied the opportunity to share in the tax bonanza.

The cost to the average American of high interest rates, not only in terms of jobs, but also of money, is incalculable. Yet a few simple statistics should suffice to tell the bitter story.

When the Nixon Administration came to power in 1969 the unemployment rate was 3.6 percent. It is now 5.2 percent.

During the past five-and-a-half years, the cost of living has gone up 24.4 points, the Consumer Price Index going from 121.6 to 145.6.

And the rate of increase in personal interest income has gone up 82 percent from an annual rate of $55.1 billion in January of 1969 to an annual rate of $100.3 billion during May of this year.

During the same period, the total wage and salary income for American workers increased from an annual rate of $486 billion to $774 billion, or a gain of only 53 percent, which was shared by a large workforce that increased from 80,773,000 in 1969 to 90,700,000 this year.

What is clear is that the personal interest sector of the economy has benefited far more than the wage and salary income sector ever since "tight money" has gone into effect. The spread between the two represents the injustice of the Nixon economic policy that has held down wages while opening the door to unprecedented high interest rates.



MORE ACTIVE congressional role will be needed to assure that the intent of the federal job health and safety law is carried out by the Administration, AFL-CIO Economist George H. R. Taylor, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Dale McFeatters, left, of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Donald Barnes of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO public service program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Rollcalls on Job Safety, Food Stamps

Conservatives in the House succeeded in one attempt to add an anti-labor amendment to an appropriations bill, but failed in another.

***Column I** shows the 201-194 vote on June 27 prohibiting enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act in workplaces with 25 or fewer employes. The 132 Republicans and 69 Democrats who voted for this amendment were wrong (W); the 149 Democrats and 45 Republicans who opposed it were right (R).*

***Column II** is the 169-147 defeat of an attempt to disqualify strikers and their families from eligibility for food stamps on the same test of need that is applied to all other Americans. Wrong votes were cast on June 21 by the 111 Republicans and 36 Democrats who supported the amendment; voting right were 145 Democrats and 24 Republicans.*

*Other symbols: A—absent; asterisk * indicates vacancy in congressional district at time of vote. Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large.*

	I	II
ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	W	A
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W
3. Nichols (D)	W	A
4. Bevill (D)	R	A
5. Jones (D)	A	R
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W
7. Flowers (D)	W	R
ALASKA		
AL Young (R)	W	A
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	W	A
2. Udall (D)	A	A
3. Steiger (R)	W	W
4. Conlan (R)	W	W
ARKANSAS		
1. Alexander (D)	W	W
2. Mills (D)	A	R
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W
4. Thornton (D)	W	R
CALIFORNIA		
1. Clausen (R)	W	W
2. Johnson (D)	R	R
3. Moss (D)	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	A
5. Burton, Phillip (D)	R	R
6. Burton, John (D)	R	*
7. Dellums (D)	R	R
8. Stark (D)	R	R
9. Edwards (D)	R	R
10. Gubser (R)	W	W
11. Ryan (D)	R	A
12. Talcott (R)	W	W
13. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W
14. Waldie (D)	R	R
15. McFall (D)	R	R
16. Sisk (D)	R	R
17. McCloskey (R)	R	R
18. Mathias (R)	W	A
19. Holifield (D)	A	R
20. Moorhead (R)	W	W
21. Hawkins (D)	A	A
22. Corman (D)	R	R
23. Clawson (R)	W	A
24. Rousselot (R)	W	W
25. Wiggins (R)	R	W
26. Rees (D)	R	A
27. Goldwater (R)	W	W
28. Bell (R)	R	A
29. Danielson (D)	R	A
30. Roybal (D)	R	R
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	R	R
32. Hosmer (R)	W	A
33. Pettis (R)	W	W
34. Hanna (D)	R	A
35. Anderson (D)	R	A
36. Ketchum (R)	W	A
37. Burke (D)	A	R
38. Brown (D)	R	A
39. Hinshaw (R)	W	W
40. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	W
41. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R
42. Burgener (R)	W	A
43. Veysey (R)	W	W
COLORADO		
1. Schroeder (D)	R	R
2. Brotzman (R)	W	A
3. Evans (D)	R	R
4. Johnson (R)	A	W
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
1. Cotter (D)	R	A
2. Steele (R)	R	A
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R
4. McKinney (R)	R	R
5. Sarasin (R)	R	R
6. Grasso (D)	R	R
DELAWARE		
AL duPont (R)	R	W
FLORIDA		
1. Sikes (D)	W	A
2. Fuqua (D)	W	A
3. Bennett (D)	W	W
4. Chappell (D)	W	A
5. Gunter (D)	A	A
6. Young (R)	W	W
7. Gibbons (D)	R	W
8. Haley (D)	W	W
9. Frey (R)	W	W
10. Bafalis (R)	W	A
11. Rogers (D)	W	W
12. Burke (R)	W	W
13. Lehman (D)	R	R
14. Pepper (D)	R	R
15. Fascell (D)	R	R
GEORGIA		
1. Ginn (D)	W	W
2. Mathis (D)	W	A
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W
4. Blackburn (R)	W	W
5. Young (D)	R	A
6. Flynt (D)	W	W
7. Davis (D)	W	A
8. Stuckey (D)	W	A
9. Landrum (D)	W	A
10. Stephens (D)	W	W
HAWAII		
1. Matsunaga (D)	R	A
2. Mink (D)	R	R
IDAHO		
1. Symms (R)	W	A
2. Hansen (R)	R	A
ILLINOIS		
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R
2. Murphy (D)	R	R
3. Hanrahan (R)	W	W
4. Derwinski (R)	W	A
5. Kluczynski (D)	R	R
6. Collier (R)	W	W
7. Collins (D)	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	A	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R
10. Young (R)	W	W
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R
12. Crane (R)	W	A
13. McClory (R)	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	R	W
15. Arends (R)	W	A
16. Anderson (R)	R	W
17. O'Brien (R)	W	W
18. Michel (R)	R	W
19. Railsback (R)	R	R
20. Findley (R)	W	W
21. Madigan (R)	A	R
22. Shipley (D)	W	R
23. Price (D)	R	R
24. Gray (D)	R	R
INDIANA		
1. Madden (D)	R	R
2. Landgrebe (R)	W	A
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Roush (D)	W	R
5. Hillis (R)	R	A
6. Bray (R)	W	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Zion (R)	W	A
9. Hamilton (D)	W	A
10. Dennis (R)	W	W
11. Hudnut (R)	W	W
IOWA		
1. Mezvinsky (D)	R	R
2. Culver (D)	R	R
3. Gross (R)	W	W
4. Smith (D)	R	R
5. Scherle (R)	W	W
6. Mayne (R)	W	W
KANSAS		
1. Sebelius (R)	W	A
2. Roy (D)	W	R
3. Winn (R)	W	W
4. Shriver (R)	W	W
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W
KENTUCKY		
1. Stubblefield (D)	W	W
2. Natcher (D)	R	R
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	R
4. Snyder (R)	W	W
5. Carter (R)	W	W
6. Breckinridge (D)	R	W
7. Perkins (D)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
1. Hebert (D)	A	A
2. Boggs (D)	R	A
3. Treen (R)	W	A
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W
5. Passman (D)	R	R
6. Rarick (D)	W	A
7. Breaux (D)	W	R
8. Long (D)	W	A
MAINE		
1. Kyros (D)	R	A
2. Cohen (R)	W	W
MARYLAND		
1. Bauman (R)	W	W
2. Long (D)	R	R
3. Sarbanes (D)	R	R
4. Holt (R)	W	W
5. Hogan (R)	W	W
6. Byron (D)	W	W
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R
8. Gude (R)	R	W
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	R	W
2. Boland (D)	R	A
3. Donohue (D)	R	A
4. Drinan (D)	R	R
5. Cronin (R)	R	R
6. Harrington (D)	R	R
7. Macdonald (D)	A	A
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R
9. Moakley (D)	A	R
10. Heckler (R)	R	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R
12. Studds (D)	R	R
MICHIGAN		
1. Conyers (D)	R	R
2. Esch (R)	A	A
3. Brown (R)	W	R
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W
5. VanderVeen (D)	R	R
6. Chamberlain (R)	W	W
7. Riegle (D)	R	R
8. Traxler (D)	R	R
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	W	A
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	A	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R
15. Ford (D)	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R
17. Griffiths (D)	A	A
18. Huber (R)	W	W
19. Broomfield (R)	W	A
MINNESOTA		
1. Quie (R)	R	A
2. Nelsen (R)	A	A
3. Frenzel (R)	R	A
4. Karth (D)	A	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R
6. Zwach (R)	W	A
7. Bergland (D)	R	A
8. Blatnik (D)	R	R
MISSISSIPPI		
1, Whitten (D)	W	R
2. Bowen (D)	W	W
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W
4. Cochran (R)	A	A
5. Lott (R)	W	A
MISSOURI		
1. Clay (D)	R	R
2. Symington (D)	W	R
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R
4. Randall (D)	W	R
5. Bolling (D)	R	R
6. Litton (D)	W	R
7. Taylor (R)	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	A
9. Hungate (D)	R	R
10. Burlison (D)	W	R
MONTANA		
1. Shoup (R)	A	R
2. Melcher (D)	R	R
NEBRASKA		
1. Thone (R)	W	W
2. McCollister (R)	W	W
3. Martin (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
AL Towell (R)	A	A
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. Wyman (R)	W	A
2. Cleveland (R)	W	R
NEW JERSEY		
1. Hunt (R)	W	W
2. Sandman (R)	R	W
3. Howard (D)	A	A
4. Thompson (D)	A	A
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	R	A
6. Forsythe (R)	R	A
7. Widnall (R)	W	W
8. Roe (D)	R	A
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	A
13. Maraziti (R)	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	A	A
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
1. Lujan (R)	W	W
2. Runnels (D)	W	R
NEW YORK		
1. Pike (D)	W	R
2. Grover (R)	W	W
3. Roncallo (R)	W	A
4. Lent (R)	W	W
5. Wydler (R)	R	W
6. Wolff (D)	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	A
9. Delaney (D)	R	R
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R
11. Brasco (D)	A	A
12. Chisholm (D)	R	A
13. Podell (D)	R	A
14. Rooney (D)	A	A
15. Carey (D)	A	A
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R
17. Murphy (D)	R	R
18. Koch (D)	R	R
19. Rangel (D)	A	R
20. Abzug (D)	R	R
21. Badillo (D)	R	R
22. Bingham (D)	R	R
23. Peyser (R)	R	R
24. Reid (D)	R	A
25. Fish (R)	W	R
26. Gilman (R)	W	R
27. Robison (R)	W	W
28. Stratton (D)	R	R
29. King (R)	W	W
30. McEwen (R)	W	A
31. Mitchell (R)	W	W
32. Hanley (D)	R	A
33. Walsh (R)	R	R
34. Horton (R)	R	A
35. Conable (R)	R	A
36. Smith (R)	R	R
37. Dulski (D)	R	R
38. Kemp (R)	R	A
39. Hastings (R)	W	W
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	W	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	W
3. Henderson (D)	W	A
4. Andrews (D)	W	A
5. Mizell (R)	W	W
6. Preyer (D)	W	W
7. Rose (D)	W	A
8. Ruth (R)	W	W
9. Martin (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
11. Taylor (D)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Andrews (R)	W	R
OHIO		
1. Luken (D)	R	R
2. Clancy (R)	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	R	R
4. Guyer (R)	W	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W
7. Brown (R)	R	W
8. Powell (R)	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	A
10. Miller (R)	W	W
11. Stanton, J. William (R)	R	R
12. Devine (R)	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	R	A
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	A
16. Regula (R)	W	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W
18. Hays (D)	R	A
19. Carney (D)	R	R
20. Stanton, James V. (D)	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	A	R
22. Vanik (D)	R	R
23. Minshall (R)	A	A
OKLAHOMA		
1. Jones (D)	W	R
2. McSpadden (D)	W	A
3. Albert (D)	Speaker	
4. Steed (D)	W	R
5. Jarman (D)	W	W
6. Camp (R)	W	W
OREGON		
1. Wyatt (R)	R	R
2. Ullman (D)	R	R
3. Green (D)	R	W
4. Dellenback (R)	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA		
1. Barrett (D)	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R
3. Green (D)	R	A
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R
5. Ware (R)	W	W
6. Yatron (D)	A	R
7. Williams (R)	R	A
8. Biester (R)	R	R
9. Shuster (R)	W	W
10. McDade (R)	R	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R
12. Murtha (D)	R	R
13. Coughlin (R)	R	A
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R
16. Eshleman (R)	W	W
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W
18. Heinz (R)	R	R
19. Goodling (R)	A	W
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R
21. Dent (D)	R	A
22. Morgan (D)	R	R
23. Johnson (R)	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R
25. Clark (D)	A	R
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St Germain (D)	R	A
2. Tiernan (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Davis (D)	W	W
2. Spence (R)	W	W
3. Dorn (D)	A	A
4. Mann (D)	W	W
5. Gettys (D)	W	W
6. Young (R)	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Denholm (D)	W	R
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	A	A
2. Duncan (R)	W	W
3. Baker (R)	W	W
4. Evins (D)	A	W
5. Fulton (D)	R	A
6. Beard (R)	W	A
7. Jones (D)	A	W
8. Kuykendall (R)	W	W
TEXAS		
1. Patman (D)	R	R
2. Wilson (D)	R	R
3. Collins (R)	W	A
4. Roberts (D)	A	W
5. Steelman (R)	W	W
6. Teague (D)	W	W
7. Archer (R)	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	A
10. Pickle (D)	W	W
11. Poage (D)	W	A
12. Wright (D)	R	R
13. Price (R)	W	A
14. Young (D)	W	R
15. de la Garza (D)	W	W
16. White (D)	W	W
17. Burleson (D)	W	W
18. Jordan (D)	R	R
19. Mahon (D)	W	R
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	A
21. Fisher (D)	W	W
22. Casey (D)	W	R
23. Kazen (D)	W	R
24. Milford (D)	W	A
UTAH		
1. McKay (D)	R	A
2. Owens (D)	R	R
VERMONT		
AL Mallary (R)	W	W
VIRGINIA		
1. Downing (D)	W	W
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W
4. Daniel, Robert (R)	W	A
5. Daniel, Dan (D)	W	W
6. Butler (R)	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W
8. Parris (R)	W	W
9. Wampler (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
WASHINGTON		
1. Pritchard (R)	R	W
2. Meeds (D)	R	R
3. Hansen (D)	A	R
4. McCormack (D)	R	A
5. Foley (D)	R	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Mollohan (D)	R	A
2. Staggers (D)	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	R
4. Hechler (D)	R	R
WISCONSIN		
1. Aspin (D)	R	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R
3. Thomson (R)	W	W
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	R	W
7. Obey (D)	R	R
8. Froehlich (R)	W	A
9. Davis (R)	R	W
WYOMING		
AL Roncalio (D)	W	R

At ILO Conference:

Soviet Union Ducks Slave Labor Charge

Geneva—The Soviet Union became the first major power to be formally indicted by a committee of the International Labor Organization's general assembly of member states when it was charged with practicing forced labor. But the annual conference of worker, employer and government delegates allowed Moscow to escape official censure when it failed to muster a quorum for adoption of the committee report.

Exerting all the political pressure it could bring to bear, the Soviet Union succeeded in having 156 delegates abstain in the assembly vote at a plenary session. This meant that although approved by a 123-0 count, the damning report was not recorded as adopted by the conference.

The committee that brought the above labor charge against the Soviet Union was the watchdog unit that scrutinizes how the ILO's 125-member nations abide by their pledges.

Free worker and employer delegates and some government representatives on the committee voted by a 3 to 1 majority to bracket the Soviet Union with Liberia and Greece as countries causing "grave concern" for their flouting of trade union and other human rights.

The committee drew the conference's "particular attention" to these three countries because of their "continued failure to implement fully" their obligations under the ILO conventions, which are full-fledged international treaties.

The watchdog unit cited repeated findings over the years by a committee of impartial and internationally known jurists that the USSR violates the convention banning "forced or compulsory labor in all its forms."

By ratifying the convention in 1956, Moscow pledged to bring its legislation into conformity with the ban. But in their latest report to the ILO, the independent experts said they were "bound to point out once more" that "corrective labor" sentences are still imposed in the Communist-ruled country on persons who fail to take up government-assigned jobs.

Continuing his persistent effort to put teeth into the ILO conventions, Edward J. Hickey, Jr., legal counsel for a number of AFL-CIO unions and a conference veteran, warned the watchdog committee that in dealing with Moscow all "timidity is misplaced and inappropriate."

The Soviet Union is "no respector of weakness or timidity," Hickey stressed on behalf of the U.S. worker delegation headed by AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman.

A smarting Soviet delegate, Semyon Ivanov, told the assembly that the experts followed a "political tendency" and were unable to understand "changes which are taking place in developing and socialist states."

There was no forced labor in the Soviet Union, Ivanov asserted, only laws aimed at "coping with persons who decline to perform any socially useful labor."

The U.S. government delegates voted solidly with the U.S. worker and employer representatives for the adoption of the report to censure the Soviet Union.

In other areas, the conference took a far-reaching step in line with the ILO's fundamental goal of promoting the welfare of workers everywhere when it adopted for submission to member states a convention on paid educational leave.

Ratifying governments will be obligated to develop and put into practice a policy of paid leaves for workers so that they can acquire the skills for upgrading their jobs and enjoying a better life.

A recommendation outlining how governments can develop the proposed educational leave policy was also adopted. President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipefitters was a member of the committee that drafted the convention.

The conference also prepared the groundwork for a convention to be put into final form at next year's session to assure a fair deal to migrant workers.

Seidman, in a statement to the assembly, welcomed the preparatory plan's emphasis on the UN Declaration of Human Rights. The projected convention should incorporate the precise terms of the declaration on migration so as to demonstrate that the ILO "fully supports the UN by reaffirming the right to migrate as a fundamental human right," he said.

President Joseph P. Tonelli of the Paperworkers and Sec.-Treas. J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers helped prepare in committee the proposals on migrant workers that now go to ILO member governments for comment.

Similarly, a project for guaranteeing workers life-long training and job guidance was also sent to governments for study in preparation for final action next year. President Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers helped draft the project.

In yet further action, the conference also made plans for assisting farm hands and rural workers in forming the strong unions they need to defend their interests. Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Union Dept., worked with the committee that prepared international standards ILO nations will be called upon to adopt to give the rural worker a decent life.

Metal Trades, Navy to Study National Talks

The Navy and the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. will explore the possibility of a national contract covering workers at naval shipyards.

A six-member joint committee will undertake a preliminary study of the issues and problems involved in changing the bargaining relationship.

Each shipyard now bargains separately with the local Metal Trades Council that represents its workers.

A resolution urging national bargaining for naval shipyards was adopted at the last convention of the Metal Trades Dept., and President Paul J. Burnsky termed establishment of the joint study committee "a fine first step" toward that goal.

The committee will submit a report by Nov. 1 for consideration by the two parties as to whether higher level bargaining "is practicable, workable and to the mutual benefit of both parties."



RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE members at the International Labor Organization conference in Geneva deliberate proposals for action. Participating in the discussions are AFL-CIO International Affairs Rep. Michael Boggs, right, and Harald Simon of the West German Confederation of Trade Unions.

Idaho AFL-CIO Asks Timber Export Curb

Boise, Ida.—Delegates to the 16th annual convention of the Idaho State AFL-CIO called on the state legislature and Congress to enact laws banning the export of logs.

A resolution adopted at the three-day convention here said timber should not be exported to foreign countries until it is "manufactured into lumber products by the American woodworking industry." The lumber industry is a main prop of the Idaho economy.

Another resolution endorsed the national AFL-CIO position in calling for the impeachment of President Nixon. Other key measures urged improvements in workers' compensation and unemployment insurance benefits and coverage, changes in the social security system to allow workers to retire at age 62 on full benefits, and support for the Farm Workers' boycott of grapes and lettuce in their struggle against the growers and Teamsters in California.

The convention also called on Gov. Cecil D. Andrus to proclaim May 2, the date on which 91 miners lost their lives in a disastrous fire at the Sunshine Mine near Kellogg two years ago, as Miners' Memorial Day.

The delegates took action to update the State AFL-CIO constitution and voted to raise President Robert W. Macfarlane's salary by $200 a month.

Speakers included Gov. Andrus, Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.), President Joseph Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO, Margaret Thornburgh, western area women's activities director of COPE; Frank Emig of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services; Novella Porter, executive director of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, and Regional AFL-CIO Director William Gilbert.

Higher Rates Cited For Savings Bonds

Savings bonds that are held to maturity—five years for the common E bonds and 10 years for the larger denomination H bonds—now pay a full 6 percent interest, the Treasury Dept. said in an Independence Day reminder.

The higher rates went into effect on Dec. 1, 1973. Bonds purchased before that date and retained also draw more interest. Their yields were increased one-half of 1 percent.

Series E bonds now require only five years to reach maturity—the date on which the face value of the bond is payable.

Anaconda Pact Sets Pace In Copper Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

was agreed to in the Anaconda package. The eight unions involved in the Anaconda agreement are the Steelworkers, Machinists, Painters, Bricklayers, Operating Engineers, Laborers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the unaffiliated Teamsters.

Other unions represented in the coordinated bargaining are the Carpenters, Sheet Metal Workers, United Transportation Union, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Plumbers, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Office & Professional Employes, Molders, Chemical Workers, Maintenance of Way Employes, Railway Carmen, Iron Workers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Other unaffiliated unions involved are the Locomotive Engineers, Auto Workers, United Electrical Workers and the International Guards Union of America.

Besides substantial wage increases, the union bargainers are seeking a common wage scale that will reflect "equal pay for equal work."

Other priority goals include cost-of-living protection against "continued rampant inflation," job security, extended vacations and pension improvements.

Community Role Cited In Fighting Alcoholism

The most effective way to reach the alcoholic in industry is through a community-wide citizen organization committed to waging the fight against alcoholism, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis told the fourth annual alcohol conference sponsored by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Perlis said he had in mind specifically the need for broadening the base of citizen participation and public support of local affiliates of the National Council on Alcoholism. NCA already has established a labor-management advisory committee co-chaired by AFL-CIO President George Meany and James Roche of General Motors, and consisting of 12 top corporate and union leaders.

"It is wrong to expect that hit-and-run programs — a seminar here, a conference there and a few folders scattered about—will solve the problem of alcoholism," Perlis said.

"What is required is a staff of full-time people in local communities who will develop union-management cooperation and promote community concern, year-round involvement and concrete action."

Even then, Perlis warned, local councils on alcoholism cannot function on zeal alone. They need to achieve the kind of popular understanding and support which can be translated into dollars and cents, he said.

"Common sense dictates that we look to every section of our society for that popular support," he stressed. "Alcoholism is neither black nor white, neither labor nor management, neither Jew nor gentile.

"Even though some suffer more than others, alcoholism is fast becoming the all-American nightmare."

The AFL-CIO is concerned with the alcoholic as a human being, as a union member, as an employe, Perlis said.

"He is inseparable. He is one and the same. And he is me and you—potentially.

"The labor movement is concerned with alcoholics because they are human, and we would be less than human ourselves if we were not concerned with every human among us," Perlis said.

Noting that alcoholism appears to be on the increase, Perlis stressed that employers' attitudes must change. Alcoholism is a disease and, since this is so, "cover-up and dismissal must make way for treatment and recovery," he declared.

House Votes Drastic Slash In Safety Act

(Continued from Page 1)

employes; another bill had only a token exclusion of firms with three or fewer workers.

Not until 1973 did the President sign an appropriations bill for the two departments, however. And the one he signed did not reduce OSHA coverage.

Another major vote on this year's appropriations bill resulted in a victory for labor's position.

The House voted 231-171 to add $300 million to funds available to state and local governments under the new Comprehensive Employment & Training Act. The money can be used for an assortment of manpower programs, including public service employment.

Before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote all House members urging support for the increased funding proposed in an amendment by Rep. David R. Obey (D-Wis.).

Biemiller termed added funds that can be used for public service jobs "the most economical and anti-inflationary mechanism for fighting rising unemployment."

Health Study Finds:

Cancer Deaths High At 2 Plastics Plants

The number of deaths from cancer at two plastics plants over a 26-year span was 50 percent higher than could be expected for a comparable group of adult U.S. males, a Harvard public health expert disclosed at Labor Dept. hearings on the vinyl chloride health hazard.

Dr. John Peters of the Harvard School of Public Health said his findings were based on data in deaths of 161 workers who had been exposed to vinyl chloride at two B. F. Goodrich plants in Kentucky.

The period covered in the Harvard study by Dr. Peters and Dr. Richard Monson was from 1947 through 1973. Death certificates were obtained on all but 19 of the workers. The case studies were compared with data on U.S. white males based on age, time and cause of death.

Liver cancer was found among the deceased Goodrich employes to be 10 times higher than expected among persons in the general population. Where only .8 deaths were expected from liver cancer, there were eight deaths among the Goodrich workers, including five cases of angiosarcoma —which has been traced to exposure to vinyl chloride.

Peters also noted that there was a 60 percent excess of lung cancer—13 cases, compared to 7.9 expected. Brain cancer was at a 320 percent excess—five cases, compared to 1.2 expected.

Suicides were nearly double the rate for general population, with 10 cases to 5.3 expected, Peters said.

"The time trend is also alarming," Peters told the hearing panel considering a permanent federal standard that would prohibit any occupational exposure to vinyl chloride. He cited data showing that the incidence of cancer deaths has soared among vinyl chloride workers in recent years.

"Cancer experience in the population (the Goodrich workers) before 1965 was almost as expected, 12 cases with 11.4 expected," Peters reported.

"Between 1965 and 1969, there was a 40 percent excess, 10 cases with 7.3 expected. Since 1970, there have been 19 cancer deaths with 9.2 expected, a ratio of 2 to 1."

The Harvard studies tend to support findings of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York pointing to the theory that the latency period of vinyl chloride diseases could extend well beyond 20 years.

While Peters maintained that the proportional mortality analysis does not allow the calculation of cancer rates, the excess of cancer cases among the Goodrich employes and the time trend "suggest a causal link between occupational exposure and cancer."

Peters warned that the full cancer-causing potential of vinyl chloride may not be determined for several years.

"At this point," he suggested, "the only way to assure an end to this serious hazard is to eliminate exposure."

The current exposure level allowed under the Labor Dept.'s temporary emergency standard is 50 parts vinyl chloride per million parts of air. Under the proposed permanent standard "no detectable level" of vinyl chloride would be permitted in workplaces.

Industry representatives at the hearings have contended that stricter controls of the chemical are not needed or that if they were imposed, economic chaos in the plastics industry would result in the loss of as many as 2.2 million jobs.

Dr. Carl U. Dernehl of Union Carbide Corp. said findings from a "crash" study conducted shortly before the hearings were opened failed to support the need for the "no detectable level" standard.

Dernehl said that in an examination of 1,402 men, there were no findings of angiosarcoma even though they had been exposed to vinyl chloride at levels in excess of 50 ppm.

He conceded, however, that plants where cases of angiosarcoma of the liver had earlier been detected were left out of the study.

Labor, government and most medical experts are supporting a strict exposure ban on vinyl chloride and believe that this level can be attained with some hardship to the industry.

There are several alternatives that can be taken:

- Adoption of the "no detectable level" standard.
- Retaining the 50 ppm level, although this has been determined unsafe in tests on laboratory animals.
- Setting a limit on the vinyl chloride concentration somewhere between 1 ppm and 50 ppm.
- Relying on personal protective equipment as air-supplied suits and full face masks.
- A total ban on the production of vinyl chloride, which could cause economic upheaval in the industry and the loss of about 700,000 jobs.
- Development of safe substitute plastic material for vinyl chloride.

State Engineers Choose AFSCME

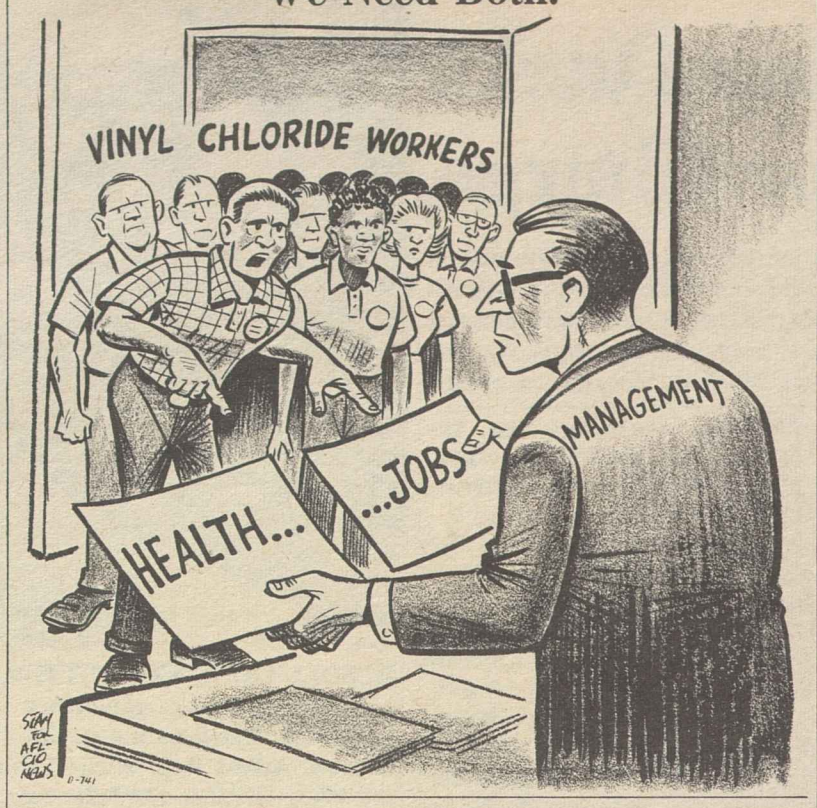
Harrisburg, Pa. — The State, County & Municipal Employes won bargaining rights for a unit of more than 1,000 engineering and scientific employes of the state of Pennsylvania.

In the statewide vote on June 27, 399 ballots were cast for AFSCME, 122 for the Pennsylvania Engineering Association and 210 for no representation. Another 55 ballots were challenged.

The elections were conducted by the Pennsylvania State Public Employe Relations Board. The Engineering Association, which competed for bargaining rights, is an unaffiliated professional organization.

7-6-74

'We Need Both!'



Machinists Reach Pacts With Two More Airlines

The Machinists have reached new agreements with Eastern and Northwest Airlines covering a total of nearly 15,000 ground personnel.

Members of IAM District Lodge 143 have completed their ratification of the Northwest pact. Lodge 141 members, meanwhile, are slated to begin balloting on the Eastern agreement on July 8.

Details of the Eastern settlement were withheld pending ratification. Terms of the Northwest pact generally were in line with those contained in an agreement with United Air Lines reached in May.

Like the United settlement, the Northwest contract boosts the top hourly rate for mechanics from $6.60 to $7.64 over the 26-month life of the contract. It also provides two cost-of-living adjustments that could add as much as another 20 cents an hour to workers' pay.

The wage increases are retroactive to last Sept. 1, with the final step-up payable on May 1, 1975. As with the United agreement, the Northwest contract expires on Oct. 31, 1975.

Other terms of the Northwest pact provide for improvements in the vacation schedule, medical insurance, pensions and dental coverage. The new agreement also calls for a 10th paid holiday, the day after Thanksgiving, effective this year.

More than 3,000 mechanics, flight kitchen personnel and plant protection employes are covered by the Northwest contract. The Eastern agreement will affect 11,500 employes. Union members at Eastern rejected a proposed agreement in mid-May, criticizing it as being inferior to the United contract.

The union is continuing its negotiations with four other carriers, National, Trans World Airlines, Continental and Allegheny. At National, a 30-day countdown period is scheduled to expire at midnight on July 14. Under the Railway Labor Act, which governs negotiations in the airlines industry, the union would then be free to strike.

Stretch-Out of Postage Boosts Becomes Law

Postage rates for labor publications and other newspapers and magazines will rise on July 6, but not as steeply as the U.S. Postal Service had scheduled.

President Nixon signed into law a bill passed by big majorities of the House and Senate that stretches out the timetable for the postal rate increases.

Non-profit publications—including journals of unions, churches and fraternal organizations—will reach the top of the schedule of postal rate increases over a 16-year period, instead of 10 years. The rate rise for commercial publications will be phased in over eight years instead of five years.

The planned sharp rise in rates, on top of increases that have already taken effect, threatened to force a number of publications to shut down.

TWUA Strikes Win Gains at Fabric Plants

Toledo, O.—Strikes by the Textile Workers Union of America at two coated fabrics plants here came to an end with ratification of new three-year agreements covering a total of about 850 workers.

The settlements ended a seven-week walkout against General Tire Corp.'s Textileather division plant and a 12-week strike at the Inmont Corp. plant.

About 600 workers at Textileather will receive wage and fringe-benefit improvements worth $1.55 an hour per person, TWUA Regional Director Joseph P. Coponi said. The wage increases include an immediate 40-cent an hour boost and annual 25-cent increases in 1975 and in 1976.

The Textileather pact also contains a cost-of-living escalator clause permitting additional increases up to 12 cents an hour during the second and third years, depending upon rises in living costs.

Also, Textileather workers will benefit from improvements in provisions covering pensions, medical-surgical-hospital insurance, holidays, and sickness and accident benefits. The contract also includes inequity adjustments of 25 cents an hour for maintenance workers.

At Inmont, 265 workers will gain from a pact valued at $1.38 an hour per employe, Coponi said. The agreement provides the same wage increases as the Textileather contract and a COL clause allowing pay increases as high as 14 cents an hour during the second and third years if boosts in living costs warrant.

The Inmont contract also provides for increased pension and paid holiday benefits, as well as the institution of a major medical plan in addition to basic 365-day Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage.

Meany Hits Erosion Of Civil Rights Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany cited areas of progress as well, in his message to the NAACP's 65th anniversary convention.

While the first minimum wage bill passed during the Nixon Administration was vetoed by the President, this year the long-sought increase and expansion of coverage was passed by so great a margin that Nixon "did not dare to veto it again."

In that legislative battle, Meany noted, the NAACP's Washington director, Clarence Mitchell, again proved "one of the most effective legislative agents" in the capital.

Meany noted progress also within the labor movement towards ending discrimination and widening job opportunities.

He cited the 29,000 minority youngsters in Outreach apprenticeship programs, an increase of 7,000 over the previous year.

"We are very proud of Outreach," Meany said. "It has a lower dropout rate than any other apprenticeship program in America. No more effective program exists to equip young blacks with the skills they need to share equally in the world of work and the rewards of work."

Because the AFL-CIO rejects "the idea that any segment of society can prosper at the expense of any other segment," the federation has helped set up the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement as a vehicle for Spanish-speaking workers, and has aided the A. Philip Randolph Institute to expand its voter registration and education programs in 35 states.

And, Meany added, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and Director William E. Pollard work "day in, day out . . . to eliminate discrimination of every kind in every AFL-CIO union."

In the months ahead, he declared, labor will do all it can "to help elect a Congress that will put people above profit" so that "next year will see America resume its progress toward civil, social and economic equality where it halted in 1969."

Meany voiced confidence that labor and the civil rights movement "will be working side by side" toward that objective.

Meany Voices Grief At Mrs. King's Death

AFL-CIO President George Meany expressed labor's shock and grief at the fatal shooting of Mrs. Martin Luther King, Sr., mother of the slain civil rights leader.

In a telegram to her husband, Meany said:

"Millions of American workers are shocked and profoundly saddened once again by violence visited on your family.

"We mourn with you at the passing of a gallant and gentle lady."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, July 13, 1974 | No. 28

Rising Interest Threatens Deepening Housing Crisis

Labor Asks Salvage of Safety Act

By John R. Oravec

The AFL-CIO called on the Senate to preserve the Occupational Safety & Health Act as a federal program and to reject the "callous and inhumane" action of the House in exempting establishments with up to 25 workers from full coverage of the law.

The 25-worker cutoff would exclude 90 percent of America's workplaces, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified at Senate appropriations hearings.

He said its enactment would be a "devastating blow" to an enforcement program that is of "highest importance" to America's workers, but has never gotten off the ground.

On financing, Biemiller's statement urged that the Administration budget be rewritten to put more money into federal inspection — rather than into state plans.

Under the federation's proposal, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) inspection staff could be expanded from the current 800 to 1,770. This includes the addition of 120 federal compliance officers recommended in the Nixon budget for fiscal year 1975.

The key element in the reprogramming of the White House budget would be to limit spending on state safety plans to the 1974 fiscal year level of $23 million instead of doubling it as the Nixon budget proposes. The AFL-CIO urged that the additional $23 million be used instead to hire 850 more compliance officers, including 100 more industrial hygienists.

The Administration's overall budget for OSHA is $102.5 million, which includes $37.2 million for federal enforcement programs. Shifting the $23 million from state plans would raise federal enforcement funding to $60.2 million.

Biemiller urged in the AFL-CIO testimony that overall appropriations be raised 3 percent to $105.5 million to improve standards development, training and information, and safety and health statistics.

Biemiller told the subcommittee that mistaken policies and the lack of financial and manpower resources are the root causes of the ineffective implementation of the three-year-old federal safety act.

He sharply challenged the effort of the House to exempt small firms through an amendment to an appropriations bill that in effect would bar federal inspections of such workplaces. These restrictions

(Continued on Page 8)

Hospital Bargaining Bill Cleared

Congress voted final approval of a labor-supported bill to bring 1.7 million employes of private non-profit hospitals and nursing homes under the National Labor Relations Act.

Until now, federal labor law has covered only health institutions operated for profit—a minority of the nation's health care facilities. Most other hospital workers had no legal right to union representation and collective bargaining.

There has been no suggestion of a presidential veto, even though the American Hospital Association made a last ditch effort to kill the bill by defeating a House-Senate conference agreement.

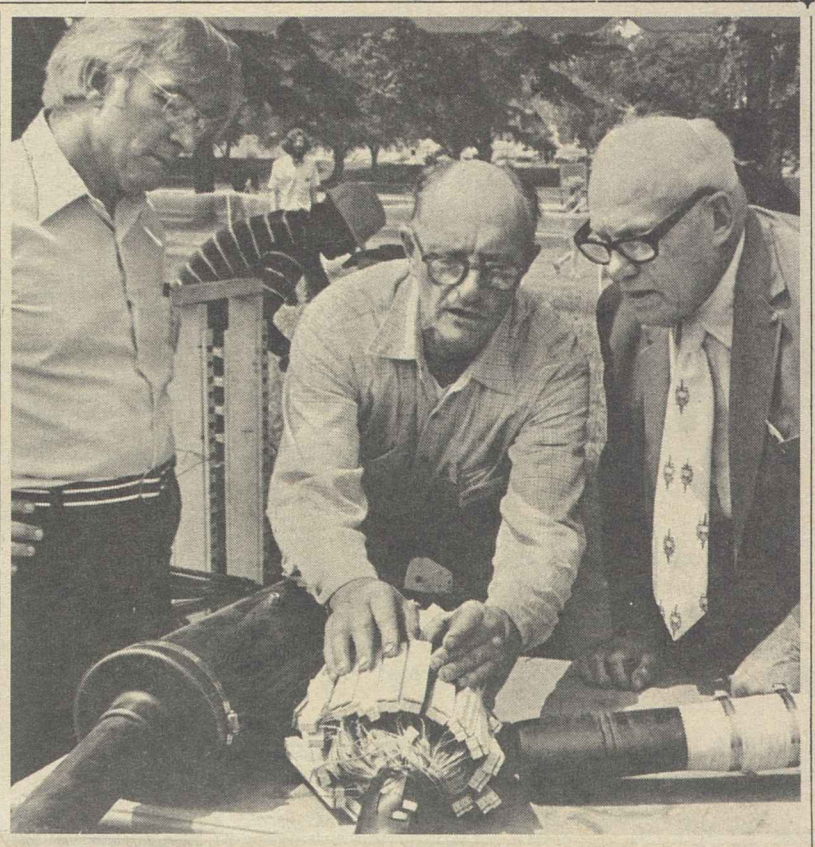
The Senate voted 64-29 for final passage and the House followed the next day in a cliffhanging 205-193 vote.

Unions with substantial membership in the health care field worked closely with a bipartisan group of sponsors to shape the legislation and allay fears that collective bargaining would lead to a rash of hospital strikes.

The bill provides for extensive mediation and fact-finding procedures, coupled with requirements for advance notice of a strike or picket line so that other arrangements could be made for care of patients. Its sponsors stressed also that the most frequent cause of hospital disputes has been the issue of union recognition that would be remedied by the new law.

In a major concession to hospital employers, the bill extends the same requirements for mediation and

(Continued on Page 7)



CABLE SPLICING operations employed in the telephone industry are demonstrated by Roger Culler of Communications Workers Local 2336 at the American Folklife Festival on the National Mall. AFL-CIO President George Meany and James Morris, left, of the Smithsonian Institution get a closeup view of Culler's work. Several other AFL-CIO unions were featured in the festival. **(Story and additional photos, Page 6.)**

Meany Hits Failure to Halt Climb

The Nixon Administration — through its failure to control rising interest rates—is pricing most Americans out of the housing market and further contributing to an already unstable economy, AFL-CIO President George Meany charged.

The latest development cited by Meany was the Administration's apparent unwillingness to exercise its authority to halt the planned issuance of more than $1 billion in special notes by the parent companies of two of the nation's largest banks.

The note offerings by Citicorp and Chase Manhattan Corp. would return a high, floating interest tied to the going rate of some U.S. Treasury bills. The notes could conceivably pay as much as 10 percent interest.

"If these high-interest rate notes are issued as planned," Meany said, "it will result in further substantial withdrawal of funds from thrift institutions, such as savings and loan associations, which are the primary source of money for home mortgages."

Tight-money policies and skyrocketing interest rates fostered by the Federal Reserve Board under the chairmanship of Arthur F. Burns already have brought about a sharp drop in homebuilding, while substantially adding to the price of homes and rents, Meany noted.

The expected issuance of the Citicorp and Chase Manhattan Securities "will cause a further upward spiral of interest rates," he warned.

"Moreover," he declared, "if these two major New York City banks can get away with it, other

(Continued on Page 8)

6-Month Plateau:

4.8 Million Jobless, Rate Holds at 5.2%

By James M. Shevis

Joblessness remained a continuing problem for the nation in June, with the unemployment rate stuck at 5.2 percent and the number of people out of work estimated at 4,754,000—an increase of 46,000, seasonally adjusted, over the level for May.

Total employment in June rose 194,000 to 86,165,000, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. But the total labor force over the month was up 240,000 to 90,919,000. The increase marked the second month in a row in which the labor force expanded, and came after several months of virtually no change.

The jobless rates for major worker groups were little changed from May, although the rate for married men, which had declined from 2.5 percent in April to 2.2

(Continued on Page 7)

The unemployment rate for June matched the May rate. It has held at about the 5.2 percent plateau since last January. A year earlier, the rate was 4.8 percent.

Last October, the jobless rate fell to a three and one-half year low of 4.6 percent, then began to climb. At the time, there were 4.1 million men and women looking for jobs.

According to BLS's monthly payroll survey, nonfarm employment in June was down 48,000 from the previous month to 77,107,000. There was a loss of 50,000 jobs in contract construction, a decline of 22,000 manufacturing jobs, and smaller losses in transportation and public utilities. Offsetting these declines were increases in the number of jobs in the service-producing sector of the economy.

Greater Tuition Aid Backed for Veterans

Today's generation of veterans deserves educational benefits equal to those enacted 30 years ago in the original GI bill, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote members of a House-Senate conference committee.

Both the House and Senate bills would raise the cash allowance given veterans enrolled in colleges or training programs. But the Senate bill would also meet a part of tuition costs.

Under the Senate version, the veteran would pay the first $100 a year in tuition costs and the government would pay 80 percent of the balance up to a maximum government contribution of $720. In addition, veterans would be eligible for low-interest education loans.

Biemiller noted that the combination of inflation and the rising costs of higher education has forced many veterans to abandon their education goals, "often for nothing more than a place in the already long lines of the unemployed."

He urged the conferees also to retain another section of the Senate bill aimed at curbing misleading advertising of profit-seeking vocational schools or correspondence courses.

Lumber Pact Openings Boost Pay for 70,000

Portland, Ore.—About 70,000 lumber workers represented by the Woodworkers and a branch of the Carpenters will receive a 3 percent wage increase to make up for soaring living costs as a result of mid-term negotiations initiated by the unions. The workers are employed in 11 western states.

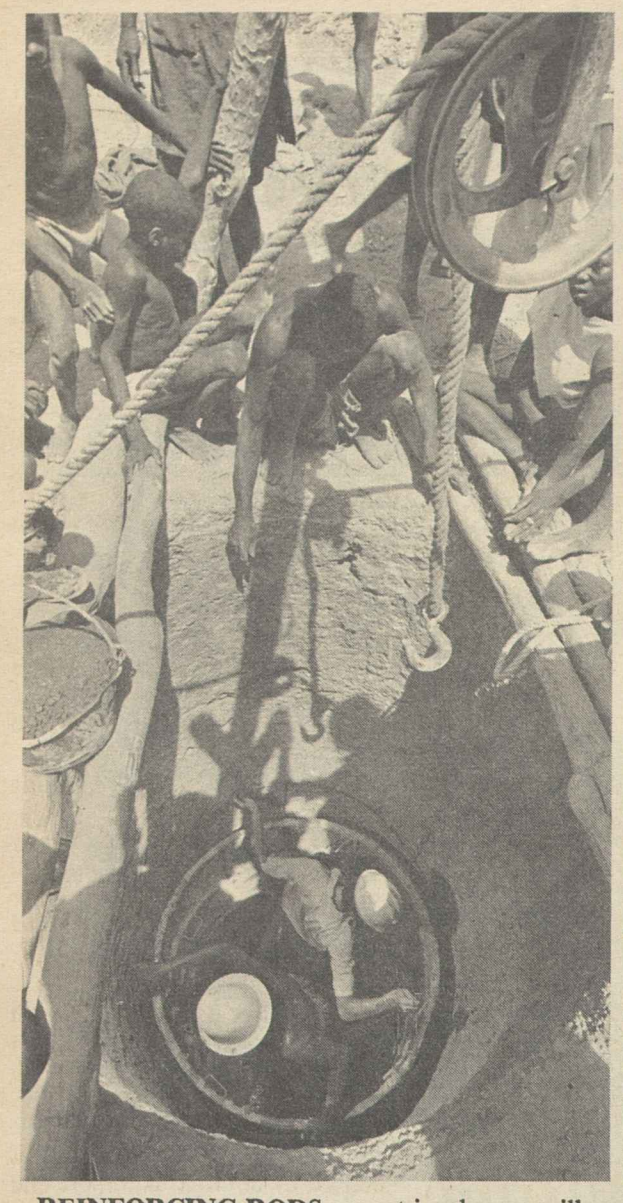
The 3 percent boost is over and above a 6 percent raise union members received June 1 under their present contracts, which do not expire until June 1975.

The additional increase is retroactive to July 1, and was agreed to in talks between the lumber companies and representatives of Region 3 of the Woodworkers' Western States Regional Council, and the Lumber Production & Industrial Workers. LPIW is part of the Carpenters.

D.C. Gunvaldson, president of IWA Region 3, said the 3 percent boost is "purely on a no-strings attached basis," and is designed to compensate for erosion of workers' earnings due to inflation.

The union had called on the

(Continued on Page 8)







REINFORCING RODS are set in place as village masons prepare to pour concrete in the construction of water well in drought-stricken Upper Volta under the guidance of Peace Corps volunteer Robert McCormick, photo at left. McCormick, a member of Bricklayers Local 2, observes as women bring up water from a new well and villagers complete construction of a new school.

Peace Corps Bricklayer's Wells Aid Drought-Stricken Africans

Dargo, Upper Volta—The worst drought in memory in this small country on the southern rim of the Sahara Desert has created a severe demand for the skills of a master well builder.

Filling that need is Robert McCormick, a 24-year-old member of the Bricklayers, who has supervised the construction of 23 wells in the Dargo area since arriving here as a Peace Corps volunteer late in 1972. Several more wells are near completion.

McCormick's well-digging efforts have earned him the title of "Koum Naba," or water chief. Villagers further express their gratitude by presenting him a chicken, or an occasional goat. In a country where the annual per capita income is $60, these are valuable gifts.

Unlike the more elaborate foreign aid projects by other U.S. development groups, the Peace Corps' well-digging program is basically a pick-and-shovel operation with no heavy equipment or advanced technology involved.

But the wells are soundly built with concrete and steel reinforcing rods. And unlike many of the country's traditional dirt water holes, the wells do not cave in or become contaminated during the rainy season.

Since 1967, when the well-digging program—based on low financing and intense use of village labor—was introduced at the invitation of the Upper Volta government, Peace Corps volunteers have overseen the construction of more than 1,200 hand-dug wells. Many more wells have been deepened and improved.

Funds for the well construction materials come from OXFAM, a British-based famine relief organization, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. The Voltaic government provides housing for volunteers, transportation of materials and salaries for the masons.

McCormick, who works under the government's Hydraulics Administration, describes the well construction program as "a true self-help sort of thing."

Serving as an organizer and troubleshooter, McCormick makes sure all the materials and tools are available at a construction site when they are needed.

"The people do the rest—the digging and cementing. It's their well," he said.

A graduate of Regis College at Denver and a member of Bricklayers Local 2 of Des Moines, Iowa, McCormick learned the finer points of well digging during an intense six-weeks Peace Corps training course. He also was given instruction in French, the official language of Upper Volta, and More, the local language of the predominant Mossi tribe.

Working with the Hydraulics Administration, or responding to requests of particular villages, McCormick calls on the village chief to pick the well site. The final determination is made by a local sorcerer—perhaps the chief himself—by the use of a divining rod.

While the divining rod system is not foolproof, McCormick noted that water is generally found—20 to 30 feet down—where the sorcerer indicated it would be.

Once the well's diameter is staked out, the chief mobilizes the village men to do the digging. Women and children are recruited to haul sand and gravel and to mix the concrete.

The water table in the Dargo area is still fairly high. But in the northern part of the country wells have to be dug 100 feet or more, and even then, are not always successful.

Eight to 10 wells are in various stages of completion at any given period, McCormick reported.

In his spare time, McCormick helped build a new school in Dargo with materials and tools purchased with funds raised by several junior and senior high schools in the United States.

The villagers not only performed all the work, but also made the brick for the school project.

"The day we made the bricks was like a fete," McCormick recalled. "All the chiefs came in from their sectors and they all brought their kids and we made bricks all day long. That was great."

McCormick received $1,700 for the school construction project, but managed to complete the structure with $500 to spare. He plans to use the remaining money to buy furniture, blackboards and other classroom equipment.

McCormick is one of 60 Peace Corps volunteers working in Upper Volta. Currently, there are more than 7,500 Peace Corps volunteers serving in 69 developing countries around the world.

Meany Tribute Cites Warren's Service

"Earl Warren set a high standard for this nation," AFL-CIO President George Meany said in a tribute to the former Chief Justice of the United States, who died at 83.

Meany said that Warren, "as a jurist, as a public servant and as a human being . . . stood for justice, decency and fair play."

His death so soon after the 20th anniversary of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision should be cause "to rededicate ourselves to the principles of equality and human dignity," Meany said.

For Collective Action:

Special Needs Spur Union Retiree Clubs

Retired union members, aware of the strength of collective action, increasingly are banding together in clubs to help meet their special needs.

And their biggest need is an adequate income, Lawrence T. Smedley and Michael Graydon stress in an article in the current issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

"Too many retirees find they have been left far behind by the progress they worked most of their lives to create," the authors observe. Smedley is associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and Graydon is the department's 1973-74 intern.

In 1970, the median income of an aged family was less than half of that of families headed by younger persons. More than half had incomes below $5,000 and one-fourth had less than $3,000. Less than half the aged single persons living alone had incomes over $2,000, and one-third had less than $1,500.

This dissatisfaction with income in the retirement years has been the chief spur to the formation of union retiree groups. The clubs also provide a vehicle to ease the dislocations that frequently accompany retirement.

At its 1973 convention, the AFL-CIO urged all of its affiliates and state and local bodies to "actively pursue programs to establish retired member clubs, affiliate them with the National Council of Senior Citizens and, where appropriate, to take required convention action, and to make necessary changes in constitutions to facilitate achievement of these objectives."

NCSC, which is headed by Nelson Cruikshank, former director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, has worked closely with the labor movement for many years.

A recent AFL-CIO survey highlighting the extent to which affiliated unions are assisting their retired members shows clearly that "unions do not view their retirees as castoffs to be conveniently forgotten," Smedley and Graydon note. Many unions have staff members on a full-time basis working on the problems of their retirees.

"Specific duties vary from union to union, from responding to individual problems to coordinating the activities of several hundred retiree clubs," the authors point out.

"The Painters and the Communications Workers are among the 20 unions that have developed programs along these lines. The number of union retirees eligible for the clubs varies from 350 to over 250,000 in the different unions."

Many unions have abolished or reduced dues for retired members. Some sponsor housing projects. The Steelworkers begin assisting USWA retirees well before they've drawn their last paycheck by giving older workers pre-retirement counseling. The union also has negotiated periodic extended leave for long-term workers so they may plan and prepare for retirement.

The Machinists have established 250 retiree clubs with a total membership approaching 35,000 through their local and district lodges. All of the clubs are automatically affiliated with the National Council of Senior Citizens. The clubs help members plan financing, find housing and medical care, and make good use of their leisure time.

"The district lodges recognize the support which retirees can give in legislative and political campaigns as well as continuing their lifelong affiliation with organized labor," Graydon and Smedley note.

Matthew DeMore, retired secretary-treasurer of the Machinists, heads a political action organization of elderly persons called Concerned Seniors for Better Government. It undertook its first activities in the 1970 elections and by the 1972 elections, it was active in 31 states.

This year, Concerned Seniors plans an expanded operation among union retiree groups in about 40 states. DeMore feels that senior power in politics is just beginning to realize its potential.

Labor-Endorsed Party Loses Seats in Canada

Canadian voters gave Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau a vote of confidence and his Liberal Party a clear majority in the House of Commons.

The election outcome was a setback for the labor-endorsed New Democratic Party, which previously had held the balance of power between the Liberals and the Progressive Conservative Party.

The NDP withdrew its support from Trudeau this spring, protesting his proposed budget. That forced his minority government to call a national election.

Liberal Party candidates won 141 seats in the 264-member Parliament, a gain of 32. Conservatives dropped from 107 to 95, but the biggest loser was the NDP. The party dropped from 31 to 16 seats and NDP Leader David Lewis was among those defeated for re-election. The Quebec-based Social Credit Party slipped from 15 to 11 and one independent remains in office.

In broader terms, Trudeau's victory was viewed as a rejection of the restrictive economic policy advocated by the Conservative Party, which sought to repeat the wage-price controls pattern tried in the United States, starting with a three-month freeze.

Election returns showed the biggest single area of NDP loss to be British Columbia, where it lost 10 of the 11 seats it had held in the province's 23-member delegation to Parliament.

Liberal Party gains were greatest in populous Ontario province, where Conservatives lost 15 and the NDP lost three seats.

Canadian Labor Congress President Joe Morris termed the defeat of Lewis in his own re-election bid "a political tragedy of the worst kind for Canada." He said the NDP leader has long battled for the poor and deprived. Tributes to Lewis for his parliamentary role also came from Trudeau and Conservative Party Leader Robert Stanfield.

A post-election comment from Lewis was that "one of the basic democratic rights is the right for the people to be wrong."

Screen Actors, AFTRA:

TV Network Pacts Boost Rerun Pay

Hollywood, Calif.—Every time the major television networks rerun a dramatic program in prime viewing time from now on, they will have to pay higher fees to members of the Screen Actors Guild and the Television & Radio Artists who perform in them.

The higher payments are called for in new three-year agreements negotiated here by the unions and the networks. SAG additionally reached a similar agreement with the Association of Motion Picture & Television Producers, which supplies shows to the networks.

The old agreements gave performers 50 percent of their original total compensation when the first rerun of their programs was shown. For succeeding reruns, smaller payments scaled downward to 10 percent were made.

Under the new pacts, an actor will receive 50 percent for every prime-time rerun of a program in which he appears between now and Jan. 31, 1975. The rate jumps to 70 percent for the 1975-76 season and to 100 percent for the 1976-77 season.

The new payment formulas are subject to a $1,000-ceiling for half-hour shows, $1,100 for hour-long programs, and $1,200 for shows over an hour.

The proliferation of TV reruns, which now account for more than 50 percent of network prime time, has been a major concern of unions in the industry because of the loss of job opportunities for actors, directors, writers, producers and technicians.

The higher fees mean it will be more costly now for the networks to use reruns and could lead to a reduction in their use. The Screen Actors Guild has petitioned the Federal Communications Commission to limit reruns to 25 percent of network prime time. Hearings on the issue are expected to begin in the next month or two.

The new agreements also increased performers' minimum fees 25 percent across the board as of July 1. A day player's minimum rate thus rises from $138 to $172.50. That of a weekly freelancer goes from $483 to $604.

Other provisions call for:

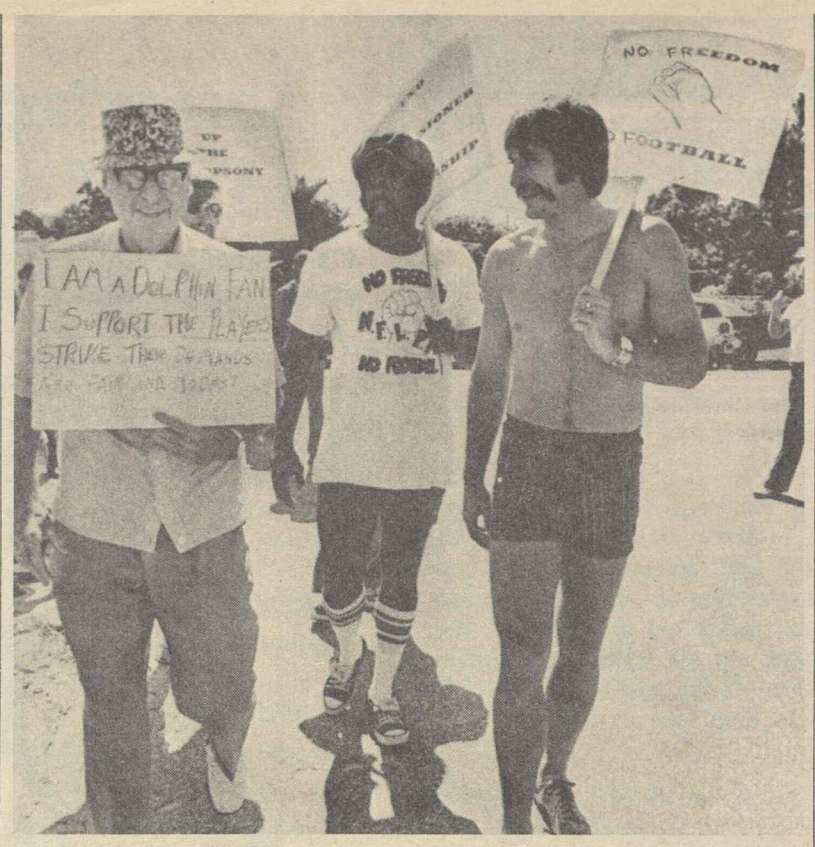
- Elimination of the "under five lines" category of payment. Formerly, actors who spoke fewer than five lines of dialogue received a lesser fee than other performers.
- Parity between video tape and filmed television programs, a goal long held by both unions.
- Increases in employer contributions to pensions, health and welfare funds from 6.5 to 8.5 percent.

The negotiations marked the first time SAG and AFTRA have negotiated jointly with the networks. AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff hailed the joint talks and their successful conclusion as a "significant step" in the unions' present exploration of possible merger.

Earlier, AFTRA members approved new three-year contracts covering network TV, radio and news operations. The pacts provide general wage boosts of 5 percent each year, retroactive to Nov. 16, 1973.

Other provisions call for increases in the extra rehearsal rate from $9.50 to $10 an hour and in overtime payments for extra work in the sixth and seventh days.

Also, the agreements provide paid vacations for soap-opera performers for the first time. Other "firsts" include a cost-of-living escalator clause not subject to arbitration, elimination of "cattle-call" auditions for professionals, and extra payment to singers for "sweetening" and "multiple-tracking"—that is, recording over a previously recorded tape.



FLANKER BACKING of the National Football League players strike comes from Dave Lipner, a retired member of Local 103 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Lipner, formerly of Camden, N.J., marches with NFL veterans Ray May, center, of the Denver Broncos and Ed Podolak of the Kansas City Chiefs on the picket line outside Miami Dolphins rookie training camp.

N.Y. Dockers Negotiate Three-Year Agreement

New York—The Longshoremen reached agreement with the New York Shipping Association on a new three-year settlement raising wages $1.90 over the life of the contract.

The accord, announced by ILA President Thomas W. Gleason and James J. Dickman, head of the shipping group, is expected to pave the way for settlements between the union and other ships in ports stretching from Maine to Texas. The New York agreement follows by about two weeks a master contract negotiated at Miami Beach with the Council of North Atlantic Shipping Associations.

Gleason, who earlier described the master settlement as the best ever reached by the union, expressed confidence all contracts will be ratified on or before Aug. 1. Present contracts covering about 50,000 workers—14,000 of them employed here—expire on Sept. 30.

Under the new agreement, wages would rise 70 cents an hour as of Oct. 1, and 60 cents an hour on the anniversary date in both the second and third contract years. The increases thus would lift the base rate from the current $6.10 an hour to $8 in the third year of the agreement.

Welfare benefits would go up by 33 cents an hour and pension contributions by 49 cents over the life of the contract.

Under an April 1966 agreement, New York dock workers are guaranteed 2,080 hours of pay a year. The new agreement thus will assure longshoremen here an annual income of $16,640 in the pact's final year.

The settlement also gives workers another paid holiday, the day before Christmas, in addition to the 13 others they now receive each year. Work rules for loading and unloading containerized ships and barge-hauling vessels also are spelled out.

George S. Ives Heads Rail Mediation Panel

George S. Ives will serve as chairman of the National Mediation Board for the fiscal year that started July 1.

The board, which deals with labor-management disputes in the railroad and airline industries under the Railway Labor Act, selects its own chairman. Ives succeeds Kay McMurray.

Postal Union Re-Elects Filbey in Mail Balloting

Francis S. Filbey was re-elected president of the American Postal Workers Union in a nationwide mail ballot to fill 88 national, craft and regional posts.

Filbey polled 60,326 votes for a decisive victory over John Napurano, with 22,598 votes, and Frank Pruveadenti, who trailed with 8,657.

A closer election for executive vice president of the APWU was won by Philip E. Dooley. He received 39,582 votes to 29,857 for Tommy Briscoe and 21,188 for Mary E. Foster. Dooley, who had been president of the clerk craft division of the union, succeeds David Silvergeid, who retired at the end of his term.

Sec.-Treas. Jack Love was one of 47 candidates who were elected without opposition. But 114 APWU members competed for the 41 contested offices on the ballot.

The referendum election made postal workers among their employer's best customers as 239,000 ballots were mailed to the homes of eligible members and 93,551 were returned in postage-due envelopes.

The complexities of mergers involving six unions into the present APWU—a process completed in 1971—has resulted in filling by election staff posts that would be filled by appointment in most other unions.

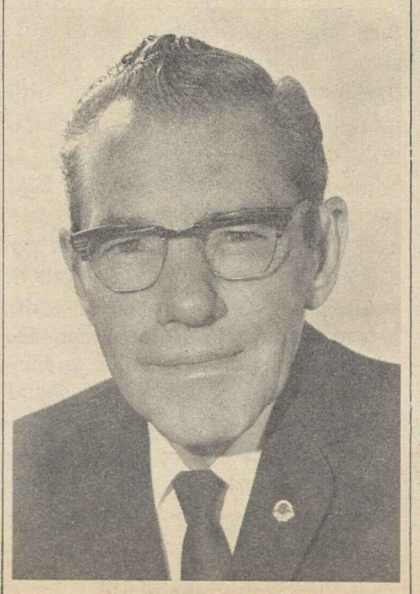
Thus, officials chosen in the biennial national elections include the union's director of organization, human relations director, industrial relations director, research and education director, legislative director, legislative aide. administrator of finance and records, director and two assistant directors of the hospital plan.

Other elective posts are the presidents, vice presidents and regional representatives of the various crafts.

In the clerk craft—largest of the union's divisions—John Morgen of the St. Paul, Minn., local was elected without opposition to succeed Dooley, the new executive vice president of the union.

Incumbents were re-elected presidents of the other crafts—Monroe C. Crable, Maintenance; Michael Cullen, Special Delivery; Chester W. Parrish, Motor Vehicle.

Filbey has been president of the APWU and its Postal Clerks predecessor since 1969. The union's first referendum election of officers was held in 1972, when Filbey also won re-election over two opponents.



A. SANDY BEVIS

Bevis Succeeds Pilch As President of ITU

Colorado Springs, Colo.—A. Sandy Bevis will be installed as president of the Typographical Union July 15 to succeed retiring President John J. Pilch.

Bevis, first vice president since 1968, led the sweep of ITU Progressive party candidates over the Independent party slate in a referendum election conducted May 15. He defeated Dave Donovan of Chicago in final returns, 41,194 to 34,461.

James S. Schell, assistant to the ITU president since 1968, was elected to succeed retiring Sec.-Treas. William R. Cloud. Schell received 39,244 votes to 34,497 for Francis N. Biggs of Indianapolis, Ind.

The union's three other top officers elected to make up the ITU five-member executive council are First Vice President Joe Bingel of New York, Second Vice President Robert S. McMichen of Atlanta and Third Vice President Robert F. Ameln of St. Louis.

Bingel outpolled C. B. Hughes of Los Angeles, 42,785 to 32,494, while McMichen defeated Raymond E. Hall of Washington, D.C., 38,215 to 35,748. Ameln polled 40,595 votes to 33,030 for Edward Posick of Chicago.

All terms of office are for two years.

Bevis, of ITU Local 226 of Vancouver, B.C., was elected to the union's executive council as second vice president in 1958 and is completing his third term as first vice president.

Pilch also was elected to the executive council in 1958 as first vice president. He assumed the presidency of the ITU in 1968 following the death of Elmer Brown.

City Strikers Stand Firm In Baltimore

Baltimore — Some 3,000 Baltimore municipal workers are "standing firm" in a battle for basic improvements in working conditions and better than a 6 percent pay increase.

Garbage workers, water and sewer maintenance crews, jail guards, park workers and city dog pound employes, members of Local 44 of the State, County & Municipal Employes, are out on strike.

Police, members of AFSCME Council 27, have engaged in a work slowdown. Police Commissioner Donald D. Pomerleau said that he supports the police job action as long as it stays within the law and departmental regulations.

Among a number of working condition issues is a "point" system the workers find particularly objectionable. Under the system, workers are assessed one point for each absence, legitimate or not, and are subject to discharge after accumulating eight points.

A $15,000-a-day fine has been levied against Local 44, but AFSCME's P. J. Ciampa observed, "Injunctions don't pick up garbage, men do."

Support for the strikers was announced by both the Baltimore and Maryland AFL-CIO. Thomas Bradley, president of the 50,000-member Baltimore central body, promised money for fines and a strike fund "for as long as it takes." The executive board of the Baltimore Teachers Union voted to support the strikers "100 percent."

Baltimore city officials have stated that the 6 percent wage offer is "final" and that there are no additional funds available. Union officials are taking sharp issue with this claim.

Detroit Crafts Get New Training Pact

Building trades craftsmen will prepare 110 minority youths in the Detroit area for union apprenticeship examinations under a $120,300 contract the Trade Union Leadership Council has with the Labor Dept.

The council will recruit hundreds of youths to meet the goal of 110 placements for eight weeks of intensive preparation for several construction trades crafts.

Under six previous contracts the council placed 583 young minority workers in apprenticeship programs.

'Monopoly' Unionism

A FEW ISSUES BACK the AFL-CIO News carried a column by Msgr. George G. Higgins, a nationally respected authority on labor relations, exposing some new attacks on "monopoly" unionism by a member of the Federal Trade Commission and a nationally syndicated columnist. The Higgins column drew wide attention and a number of letters.

Msgr. Higgins has written a second column spelling out the basic position on antitrust laws that has been held by an enlightened society for the past 60 years. Here's what he writes in part:

Ever since the Clayton Act was passed by Congress in 1914, unions have been exempt from the Sherman antitrust or anti-monopoly law. The reason for this is just as sound today as it was 60 years ago.

"The labor of human beings," in the words of the Clayton Act, "is not a commodity or article of commerce." Therefore, the statute continues, "Nothing in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor . . . organizations . . . or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objective thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the antitrust laws."

The Clayton Act, in summary, said that collective bargaining, though obviously not a perfect instrument, is a legitimate, if not a necessary, means of settling labor-management disputes. This congressional commitment to collective bargaining as an integral part of our national labor policy was made even more explicit in the Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1932, which said, among other things that, ". . . the individual unorganized worker is completely helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor."

In the Wagner Act of 1935 and the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947, the Congress reaffirmed its commitment to collective bargaining and refused to apply the anti-monopoly provisions of the Sherman Act to labor unions. The reason is very simple. Collective bargaining presupposes the existence of free and independent unions. Every union, regardless of size, has as one of its major objectives the elimination of competition among workers in a given labor market.

But presumably the purpose of making unions subject to antitrust or anti-monopoly laws would be to restore unfettered competition in the labor market. Therefore, if this purpose were to be written into law, unions, large and small, would be incapable of representing their members effectively in collective bargaining.

To argue against the application of the antitrust laws to labor is not to deny the need for governmental regulation of unions. Undesirable practices on the part of unions can be, should be, and are prohibited by special statutes, both federal and state.

In an article written some years ago Father John Connery, SJ, distinguishes between good and bad kinds of monopoly.

"The person who gets a monopoly over a market," he writes, "can certainly abuse his position and force unjust prices on the consumer by creating an artificial scarcity. But while moralists recognize the dangers of monopoly, they ordinarily do not consider it 'immoral in itself.' A monopoly can be a good thing; it can, for instance, protect one against the evils of unbridled competition. A classic example of this is the labor union, which prevents laboring men from undercutting each other in the labor market."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner *
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

* *Deceased*

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, July 13, 1974 No. 28

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'Tighter!'



A Word Edgewise:

Attitudes of Allies Stimulate Trend Toward Isolationism

By John P. Roche

LATER THIS MONTH Potomac Associates will publish a very interesting collection of essays: "A Nation Observed," edited by Donald R. Lesh. The contributors—from the Soviet Union, France, Germany, Japan, Argentina, Canada, and the United States—explore the American role in the world from a number of different perspectives. In connection with these commentaries, Potomac Associates asked George Gallup to do a special poll on American attitudes towards foreign affairs. The key result of the polling process was verification of the view often expressed here that the United States has reverted to isolationism.

Specifically, in 1964, 65 percent of those interviewed in a similar exercise were "total internationalists"; the figure in 1974 is 41 percent. On the other side of the hill, "total isolationists" have in the same time-frame grown from 8 to 21 percent. Those with mixed feelings increased from 27 to 38 percent.

One of the questions provides a sense of the national mood: "The United States should come to the defense of its major European allies with military force if any of them are attacked by Soviet Russia." Only 48 percent agreed. The most pronounced slippage from internationalism to isolationism occurred in "Middle America": families making less than $10,000 a year with only high school educations.

If one takes the essays and the poll and examines the relationship between the two, he is struck by the irrelevance of much of the commentary. The authors, with different degrees of intensity, seem to take for granted precisely what no one has ever demonstrated: namely, that after World War II the United States went on an imperialist, messianic crusade against communism everywhere in the world. Moreover, there is the implicit assumption that for an American to have been an "internationalist" automatically transformed him into a witless apostle of "The American Century."

First, let's dispose of this "mindless anti-communism" bit. Sure there were Americans who were enraged by "Godless, wicked communism," but the men at the helm were anything but village idiots. We GIs who demanded instant demobilization and got it, thought the war had settled all outstanding questions. If someone had come to the airfield in late 1945 and pleaded with us to stand fast against the "red tide" in China, we would have lynched him. We were going home and we didn't want anything more to do with the world. As far as the Chinese civil war was concerned, our position was simple: "(expletive deleted) them all!" This is not just a personal recollection. In September 1946, only 23 percent of Americans polled by Gallup thought that foreign affairs problems were the most important ones facing the United States.

Back to "mindless anti-communism": Did the United States treat Yugoslavia, concededly Communist, in the same way we dealt with the USSR? Did we not invite the USSR and the East European Communist states to participate in the Marshall Plan? Did not Dean Acheson, in his famous 1950 speech to the National Press Club, discuss the possibility of a Sino-Soviet split? Were we not within weeks of recognizing Peking when the Korean War broke out? Well, enough is enough. That dog won't hunt.

THE REAL CRUSADE over the last quarter of a century was not to get the American people rushing out, Kipling in hand, to dominate the world—it was to keep them from reverting to our traditional isolationism. The fact that they responded as they did will, I'm convinced, go down in history as a fantastic example of national altruism. But they did expect something in return: that if the U.S. had problems, its allies would help out.

Which brings us to the role of the Vietnam war in generating isolationism. Note, first of all, that group which showed the highest level of desertion from internationalism—high school graduates making less than $10,000 a year—was precisely that section of the American population at point in Vietnam. While college students were deferred, the poor went out to fight.

As the war heated up, the question started bugging them: Where are America's allies? With the exception of Australia, New Zealand, Korea, Thailand and the Philippines, they were conspicuous by their absence. Worse, the leaders of some of our allies openly criticized the war. Neither in 1965 nor 1974 would a majority of Americans consider the war "immoral," but they have decided it was a blunder. So we are back to 1945 and the slogan: "(Expletive deleted) them all!"

'Third World' Myth Shattered:

Arab Oil Policies Disastrous To Developing African Nations

By Bayard Rustin

ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION has been a historical fact of life for black Africa. Slavery, colonialism, foreign control of valuable natural resources—all have derived from the impulse of foreign powers to find cheap labor, or to ensure dominance in an economic market.

The coming of independence may have altered the outward manifestations of exploitation; it has not signaled exploitation's end. Affluent nations still enrich themselves at the expense of the less developed. While the means may not be as blatantly cruel, the ends can be just as devastating as during the era of slavery.

And, tragically, Africans are discovering that the exploiters can very easily be those who call themselves friends, even brothers.

All of which leads to a discussion of the impact of the mammoth increases in the price of oil which have been decreed by the Arab oil-producing nations. For these increases, while discomforting and unsettling to the economies of western, developed nations, have been absolutely disastrous for African countries and the poorer countries of Asia.

Oil is an essential resource for Africa, as it is for the rest of the world. The quadrupling of oil prices, however, threatens the fabric of life in Africa and Asia far more seriously than it does in other, more developed areas.

Africans depend on oil, not simply for fuel, but for fertilizer, without which their agricultural systems would be destroyed. The developing nations, moreover, do not have indigenous energy supplies—either oil, coal, or other resources—as do the United States and other western lands. They are, in other words, totally at the mercy of the countries that extract and export the oil.

William Tolbert, the President of Liberia, has already estimated that the new oil price structure will cost the poor nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America $12 billion more than last year. Consider what this means for countries like Chad or Niger—countries whose considerable economic problems have been deepened by an unprecedented drought that has brought death by starvation to thousands.

It is bitterly ironical that the African nations who are now suffering severe consequences because of the actions of the Arab nations aligned themselves with the Arab cause during the most recent Middle East war. Almost every African nation severed diplomatic relations with Israel in the expectation of economic assistance from the wealthy oil nations.

By now it is apparent that these hopes were in vain. An African proposal for a two-tier pricing system—whereby poorer nations would pay less for oil than would the western nations—has already been rejected. There has been no massive infusion of economic aid into black Africa. Only a worsening of the plight of the poorest and hungriest of nations.

There is a lesson in all of this for those in the United States who uncritically accept the myth of Third World unity, who were eager to denounce Israel as an "imperialist" outsider, and who applauded the apparent unity of African and Arab.

Few Africans ever accepted the notion of Arab-African unity. Privately, they would concede that the decison to break with Israel was the result of economic and other pressures exerted by the Arab nations. Having recognized the full implications of the new oil price structure, Africans are now saying publicly what they often admitted privately: that they derived far more benefits from Israel's aid programs than they have from their new alliance with Libya, Saudi Arabia, and the other oil nations.

The African leaders, in other words, recognize that there is no such thing as a unified, universally progressive "Third World" of underdeveloped countries. In that the phrase connotes a group of governments with which American blacks should identify, the Third World does not exist. Some developing nations are profoundly militaristic and reactionary; others are feudalistic; others, although they call themselves socialistic, are governed by brutal regimes which differ little from the most repressive authoritarian states.

THE AFRICAN NATIONS must deal with the new realities of Arab power in their own way. One profoundly hopes they can reach an arrangement that will alleviate the human suffering of the starving sub-Saharan region.

Those Americans who so enthusiastically greeted the outward appearance of Arab-African unity, however, have an obligation to re-examine their political attitudes. Political judgments must be reached on the basis of historical facts, and not grounded in myth-making. The myth of African-Arab, Third World unity is just such a myth, as recent events have so dramatically shown.

On Lower Pensions:

High Unemployment Compels Older Workers to Retire Early

HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT has become an increasingly important factor in retirement patterns, which show a growing number of U.S. workers opting for lower pensions in order to leave the workforce before age 65, AFL-CIO social insurance specialist Lawrence Smedley said.

While the single biggest factor in decisions to take early retirement is poor health, workers who have trouble handling their jobs because of physical ailments and must choose early retirement find it "difficult to find another job at that age, with unemployment running around 5 or 6 percent," Smedley said.

The associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said that the trend toward early retirement poses many problems, "particularly to the extent that it is involuntary."

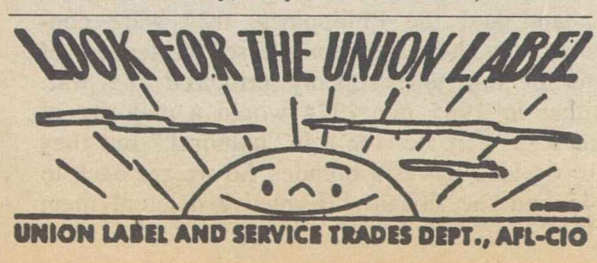
Smedley said that "two decades ago, a majority of all men over 65 were still in the workforce. Today, only one-fourth are, and the Census Bureau estimates that will decline to one-fifth by 1980." He added that a recent Labor Dept. study concludes that 1977 will probably be the first year when there will be fewer people over 45 in the workforce than out of the workforce.

"The greatest advance that can be made for older workers to continue working will be full employment opportunities for everyone . . . jobs for all who want and need them," Smedley declared. He was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

"No age group—neither the young nor the old—should have to bear the burden of unemployment," he said, and better economic conditions would give older workers a freer choice of whether to retire or continue working.

Smedley renewed the AFL-CIO's call for redefinition of disability under the Social Security Act, so that those who are forced to retire before age 65 because of poor health—and that is most early retirees—will not have to suffer the severe actuarial reduction now imposed, and can qualify for health care protection under Medicare.

Smedley was questioned by Phillip Kadis of the Washington Star-News and Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AT THE 1969 WHITE HOUSE Conference on Food, Nutrition & Health, President Nixon pledged to end hunger in America.

Last month the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition & Human Needs held a three-day hearing to learn the conclusions of more than 100 experts it had commissioned for a four-month study on hunger today.

They found that not only has hunger not been ended in America, but the international urgency has reached new dimensions.

Dr. Jean Mayer, the Harvard University nutritionist who headed both the White House conference and the Senate study, said that for the United States, the "world food crisis . . . has meant that our grain reserves have shrunk to their lowest levels since 1947 when the world had a billion less people than it now has. This has made our food price structure dependent on world demand rather than keeping us insulated by our surpluses from the demand of the rest of the world. Thus, we see higher prices for us and great misery abroad."

There are many major causes of the food crisis, including population growth, increasing popularity of meat, poor fish conservation, and climate changes, Mayer said. He also placed high the massive gain in purchases from the United States and Canada in 1972 by the Soviet Union. These sudden and secret purchases by the Soviets, which were a significant factor in agriculture becoming unglued here, were the subject of considerable discussion at the conference.

Arthur Okun, who headed President Johnson's Council of Economic Advisers, declared that the world food picture cannot be understood while there is no agriculture "intelligence system."

Okun said that advance knowledge of countries' political attitudes on food can prevent problems such as the Soviet grain deal.

"We have to know if it's a one- or a two-alarm fire," he said.

Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), chairman of the Senate committee, declared that "if the Soviet Union is going to come and ask us for a substantial part of our crop, it should keep the international community advised of its grain priorities. And we should keep them advised of food here."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), endorsing the concept of more complete international reporting on food stocks, noted that despite an agreement signed with Moscow a year ago, the United States is not receiving information on Soviet agricultural priorities.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE received reports from six panels covering all aspects of nutrition and health.

The panel on Nutrition and Special Groups contended that the poor became poorer and hungrier in the United States during the last five years after the White House Conference because federal food programs failed to keep pace with inflation even though spending on them increased from $1.6 billion to $5.1 billion annually.

Consumer adviser Esther Peterson proposed that food policy programs be centralized in a single federal agency.

She suggested an agency that would embrace food production, standards, safety and nutrition education programs. It would also include a consumer library, a bureau of national economics, a nutrition research administration and a consumer ombudsman with an authority over food independent of the White House.

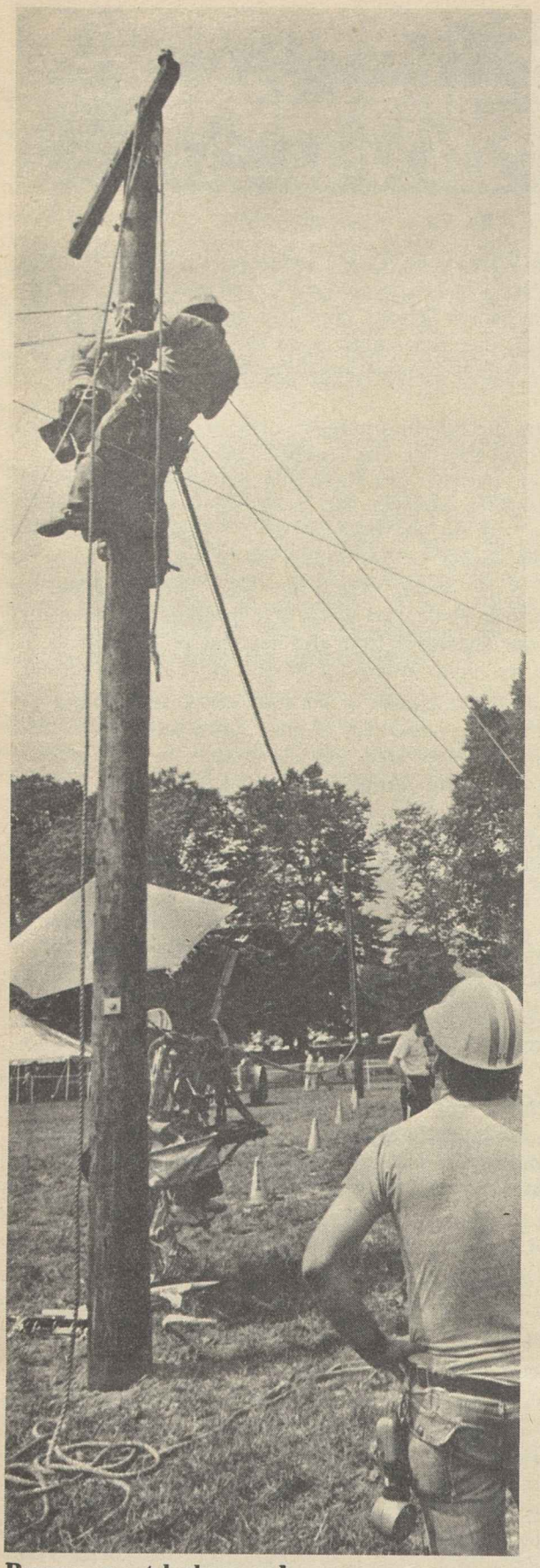
Several of the panels dealt with the problem of ignorance of nutrition. Mayer urged "a massive effort in nutrition education so that the presentation of knowledge about nutrition is not left by default to either commercial advertisers or to sensational and uninformed writers."

He noted that even in medical school, nutrition "is hardly taught at all . . ."

Mayer also urged that more attention be paid to nutrition in preventing diseases that many medical authorities see related to food habits, diseases such as cancer of the colon, hypertension and other cardiovascular diseases.



GROWING TREND toward early retirement at reduced benefits reflects, in part, high unemployment rates, Associate Director Lawrence Smedley, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Phillip Kadis, left, of the Washington Star-News and Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance. The AFL-CIO program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.



Rescue on a telephone pole.



In the heart of the nation's capital, a Folklife Festival . . .

Festival Spotlights Union Skills

The skills and songs of America's workers were again a feature of the Smithsonian Institution's annual American Folklife Festival—a delightful cross between a county fair and a noncommercial international exposition.

In the Working Americans section of the festival, this year's theme was communications and both the Graphic Arts union and the Communications Workers sponsored major exhibits.

Telephone operators talked about their jobs and their union; linemen demonstrated rescue techniques; cable-splicers patiently answered questions.

Color presses ran off souvenirs for the thousands who passed through the Graphic Arts tent and a bookbinder displayed the skills needed to repair old or damaged books.

A broadcasting studio introduced visitors to union engineers and performers. Giant pictorial displays showed the development of the iron and steel industry, the textile industry and the postal service. Actors and scene designers were to take the stage in the festival's second week.

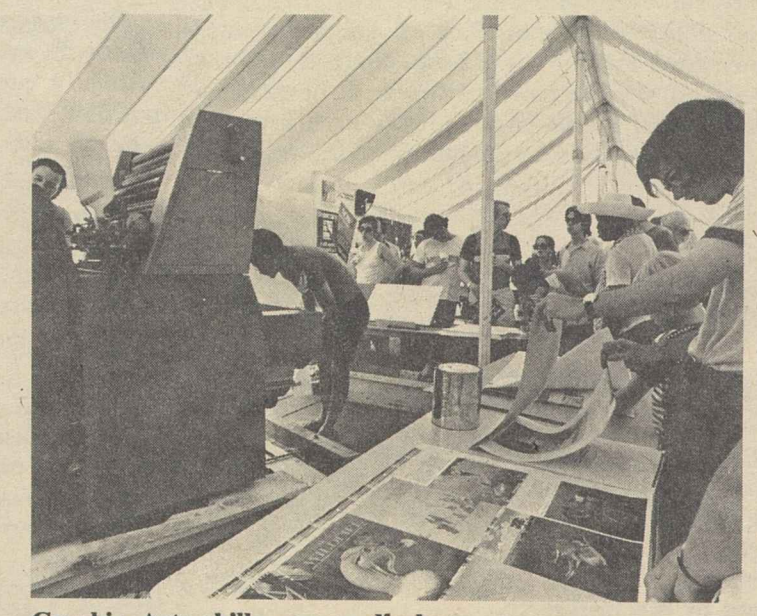
Along the reflecting pool that stretches from the Lincoln Memorial almost to the Washington Monument, visitors strolled through a medley of sights and sounds.

Veterans of union picket lines sang songs that dated from the earliest era of trade unionism and songs written or adopted for the struggles of today. The rousing strains of Solidarity Forever mingled in the summer heat with Gospel singing from another section, Swedish fiddlers playing traditional walking tunes and fiddlers from Appalachia competing before enthusiastic audiences of country music fans. The Musicians union, as always, helped bring performers and public together.

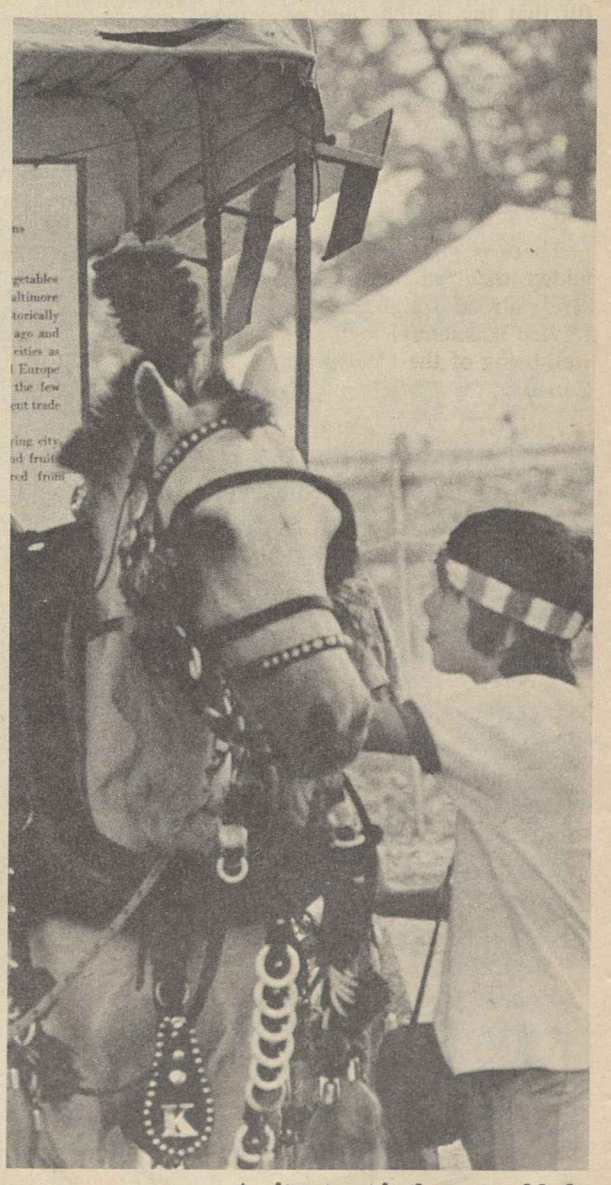
There were Mississippi catfish and hush puppies to eat, Indian exhibits to visit, and a children's area for the little ones. The AFL-CIO and the Dept. of Labor, as in the past, joined with the Smithsonian in sponsoring the Working Americans exhibit which was designed as a prototype for a larger and more comprehensive labor exhibit for the 1976 bicentennial observance.



I. W. Abel visits steel exhibit.



Graphic Arts skills are on display.



A city street is the natural habitat of this peddler's horse . . .



Union songs and folk songs blend together with an assist from the Musicians.

Crotty Sees Rail 'Turnaround':

Maintenance of Way Union Focuses on '74 Wage Talks

Denver—The 37th convention of the Maintenance of Way Employes was given a preview at its opening session of wage and benefit notices soon to be served by the union on major U.S. railroads.

President Harold C. Crotty, in his keynote address and report to the nearly 700 delegates, outlined the highlights of the wage-rules program, which is subject to approval by grand lodge and system officers at a meeting following the convention.

Like other rail unions which have already announced their 1974 bargaining goals, the Waymen will be seeking a wage boost of about 35 percent over a two-year period starting next Jan. 1, Crotty indicated, although the distribution of the wage package may vary slightly.

Also high on the list of the union's goals is a cost-of-living escalator plus such fringe benefits as higher overtime rates, a vacation bonus, three more paid holidays a year, shift differentials, updated employment security including a guaranteed annual wage, improved travel time and away-from-home expenses and stronger rules curbing the contracting-out of Waymen's work.

Crotty also predicted that unions in the industry will jointly seek substantial improvements in the present health and welfare plan on the railroads, including the addition of eye and dental care coverage.

The delegates re-elected Crotty to a new term as president, along with Sec.-Treas. B. L. Sorah.

In his keynote speech, Crotty envisioned a turnaround for the railroad industry from years of steady decline to a potential "new golden age of usefulness." The energy crisis, environmental needs and pressures on the railroads to upgrade plant and equipment are among factors spurring the turnaround, he said.

This is reflected, Crotty noted, in the brotherhood's own membership rolls. "There are now 5,000 more maintenance of way employes on U.S. railroads than there were a year ago," he said. "We are hopeful that this is the start of a new trend."

He suggested that "government and rail management may have, at long last, come to the realization that the most important segment of our $100 billion industry is the men and women who toil in its ranks."

There is growing recognition he added, that "efficient, frequent and safe railroad freight and passenger service is essential to the economic well-being of the United States and Canada."

AFL-CIO President George Meany, in a strong message to the convention, told the delegates they are meeting "at a time of great crisis for America."

"The moral strength of this country has been eroded by the worst political scandal in history," Meany said. "The strength and vitality of America's economy has been sapped by misguided game plans, freezes and phases. Unrestrained inflation eats away daily at the standard of living of your members and families.

"The President, shamed and discredited by his own words, solicits friendly receptions in Cairo and Moscow with offers of nuclear technology, cut-rate wheat, massive low-interest loans and gifts of helicopters and cars—but Mr. Nixon's international cosmetology notwithstanding, the grave doubts the American people have about their President and his commitment to the democratic process cannot be appeased by his boast of close personal relationship with the totalitarian dictator of the Soviet Union."

Meany closed by saying that "this November the American people will have an opportunity to restore progressive, responsive government by electing officials dedicated to resolving the people's problems," and he urged the brotherhood to "help lead the way to victory at the polls."

Sorah reported that in the four-year period since the last convention, membership in the union dropped by 7,981 to 112,927 as of last Apr. 1, but has since turned upward.

Sorah also reported that in the four-year period, revenues exceeded expenditures by $289,607. However, in view of the current and expected inflation, the constitution committee recommended a per capita increase of $3 per quarter to a new quarterly total of $12.75 effective with the first quarter of 1975.

Resolutions adopted by the delegates called, among other things, for stronger curbs against farming out by railroads of Waymen's work to private contractors, increased federal aid to education and stronger job security agreements to protect the members of the union.



HAND-WOVEN JACKET is presented to AFL-CIO President George Meany by B. C. Bhagavati, president of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, during a visit to Washington. Bhagavati is also a member of the Indian parliament.

Unemployment Sticks At 5.2 Percent Plateau

(Continued from Page 1)

percent in May, rose to 2.6 percent in June.

Unemployment among adult men edged up to 3.5 percent from 3.4 percent in May, while the jobless rate for adult women stayed at 5.1 percent. The rate for household heads rose slightly, from 3 to 3.1 percent.

The rate for workers covered by state unemployment insurance programs moved up to 3.4 percent from 3.3 percent in May. The level of joblessness in this category has been virtually the same since February.

The more recently discharged Vietnam veterans — those between the ages of 20 and 24—continued to experience greater job market difficulties than their non-veteran counterparts last month, the BLS report showed. Their jobless rate, at 10.1 percent, was substantially higher than that of young non-veterans, 7.5 percent.

Unemployment among blue-collar workers rose to 6.2 percent in June from 5.7 percent in May. The jobless rate for white-collar workers dropped slightly from 3.2 percent to 3.1 percent, and the rate of service workers fell from 6.7 percent to 5.8 percent.

BLS also reported that the average workweek of nonfarm production or non-supervisory workers remained unchanged in June at 36.8 hours. However, in manufacturing, hours and overtime hours each declined by 12 minutes, to 40.1 and 3.3 hours, respectively, from their May levels.

Average hourly earnings, both before and after adjustment for seasonal variations, rose by 3 cents in June to $4.17.

Reporting on labor force developments over the second quarter of the year, BLS noted that the number of jobless persons remained at about the 4.7 million level reached in the previous quarter. The overall jobless rate in the second quarter was 5.1 percent, essentially unchanged from the first quarter, as were the rates for most of the major age-sex groups.

BLS's new quarterly survey of employment and unemployment among persons of Spanish origin showed the jobless rate for this group was 7.7 percent in the April-June period. This compared with a 4.6 percent rate for whites and a 9.7 percent rate for blacks.

The number of persons of Spanish origin holding jobs in the second quarter averaged 4 million and accounted for about 4 percent of the nation's workforce.

Unions, Industry Press Program on Alcoholism

The nation has only scratched the surface in terms of dealing with the problem of alcoholism, AFL-CIO President George Meany and former General Motors Chairman James M. Roche said in calling upon all unions and employers to join them in "declaring war" on the disease.

"It is probably the most misunderstood illness known to mankind," they declared. "It destroys families, causes thousands of deaths every day, and is a serious drain on our economy."

The joint statement noted that some of the most influential union and business leaders in the country are joining forces through the Labor-Management Committee of the National Council on Alcoholism to combat the illness. Meany and Roche are co-chairmen of the committee.

Alcoholics can be found in every organization, their statement noted. There are nine million alcoholics in the nation, and five million of these are employed.

"That is more than 4 percent of our total work force," the statement pointed out. "The rock-bottom average costs of each alcoholic to his employer is $2,500 a year."

Meany and Roche urged both unions and employers to stop kidding themselves by saying, "We don't have that problem here," and instead avail themselves of tested employe alcoholism programs the NCA stands ready to help them establish.

"If every industry would use the knowledge available to deal with their alcoholics, just as they do with any other sick person, successful industry programs demonstrate that at least three million alcoholics could recover over a six-year period," the statement said.

Labor members of the committee besides Meany are Steelworkers President I. W. Abel, President Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union, President A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Auto Workers Vice President Pat Greathouse.

Hospital Bargaining Bill Approved by Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

notice to the proprietary hospitals and nursing homes already covered by federal labor law.

In a letter to all senators and House members before the final vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed the conference agreement "an honest compromise" that deserves support.

He termed hospital workers among the "most exploited of any group of American workers." The final version of the bill also had Labor Dept. endorsement, and only two Republican members of the conference committee dissented—Sen. Peter H. Dominick (Colo.) and Rep. John N. Erlenborn (Ill.).

At dispute in the final battle over the bill was the manner in which the conference committee had modified two amendments adopted by the House.

One would have imposed an additional 60-day cooling-off period, during which a board of inquiry would make a report, on top of all of the other mediation and notice requirements in the bill.

The conference committee changed this to allow the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to appoint a board of inquiry that would also make recommendations for settlement—but to do it before expiration of the contract.

And a House provision giving a blanket exemption from any union shop requirement to a person claiming a religious objection to union membership was also modified. A religious objector would pay an amount equal to union dues to one of three non-religious charities designated by the union.

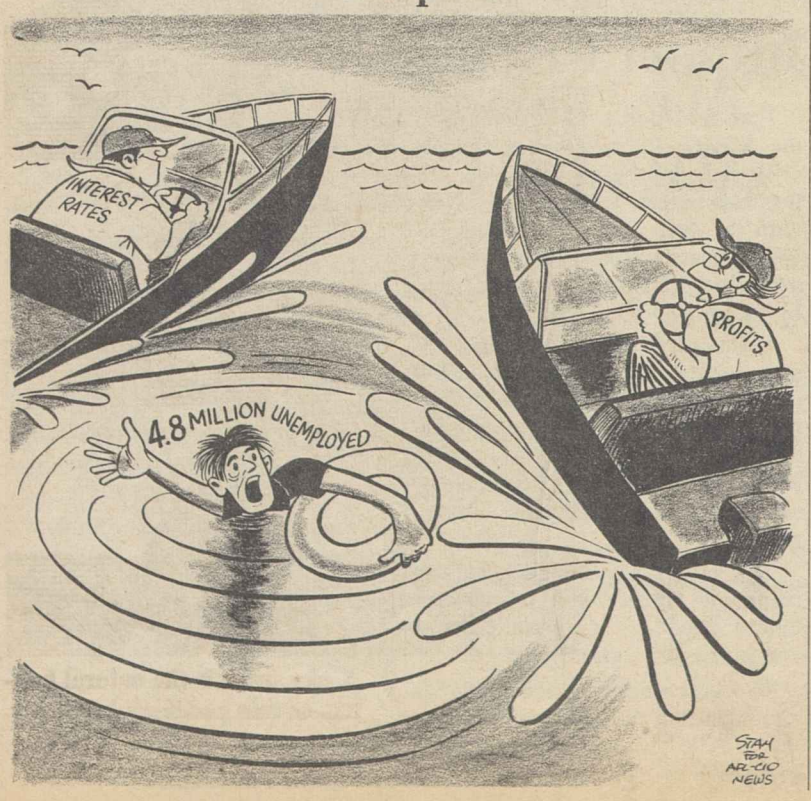
Carpentry Careers Spurred by Sidell

The benefits of becoming a skilled craftsman are outlined by President William Sidell of the Carpenters in the introduction of a new book, Opportunities in Carpentry Careers.

The 128-page book was written by Roger Sheldon, editor of the Carpenter, the union's monthly magazine. Vocational Guidance Manuals, Inc., of Louisville, Ky., is the publisher.

The book is directed to high school guidance counselors and to students interested in carpentry.

Whirlpool



Administration Scored:

High Interest Notes Threat to Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

banks are expected to follow, and several more billions of such notes may be issued in the next few months."

Meany said the President has authority to halt the note offerings under the Credit Control Act enacted by Congress in 1969. He called upon Nixon to stop the bank holding companies "from adding to this climbing spiral of interest rates, with its direct impact on homebuilding."

Interest rates generally are now at their highest levels in 100 years. The prime interest rate—the minimum rate banks charge their best corporate borrowers for short-term loans—has climbed to a record 12.25 percent, and is expected to go even higher.

Since mid-March, when the prime rate was 8.75 percent, it has soared 37 percent, Meany observed. Rises in the prime often result in higher consumer lending rates. Indeed, on July 8, the Administration boosted the interest rate on FHA and VA mortgages from 8.75 to 9 pecent to compete for available mortgage funds.

Housing starts declined 13 percent last year, and have dropped another 30 percent in the first five months of this year. A drop in the issuance of building permits, combined with a large inventory of unsold homes and the present money-market situation, indicates a further decline as the year progresses, Meany said.

Interest rates have gone so high that New York City Controller Harrison J. Goldin refused to go ahead with the sale of $438 million in city bonds. Goldin turned thumbs down when a syndicate headed by the Chase Manhattan Bank turned in the sole bid of 7.92 percent interest on an issue earmarked for school construction, rapid transit and water-supply and pollution control. The highest the city ever has paid on bonds is 7.57 percent.

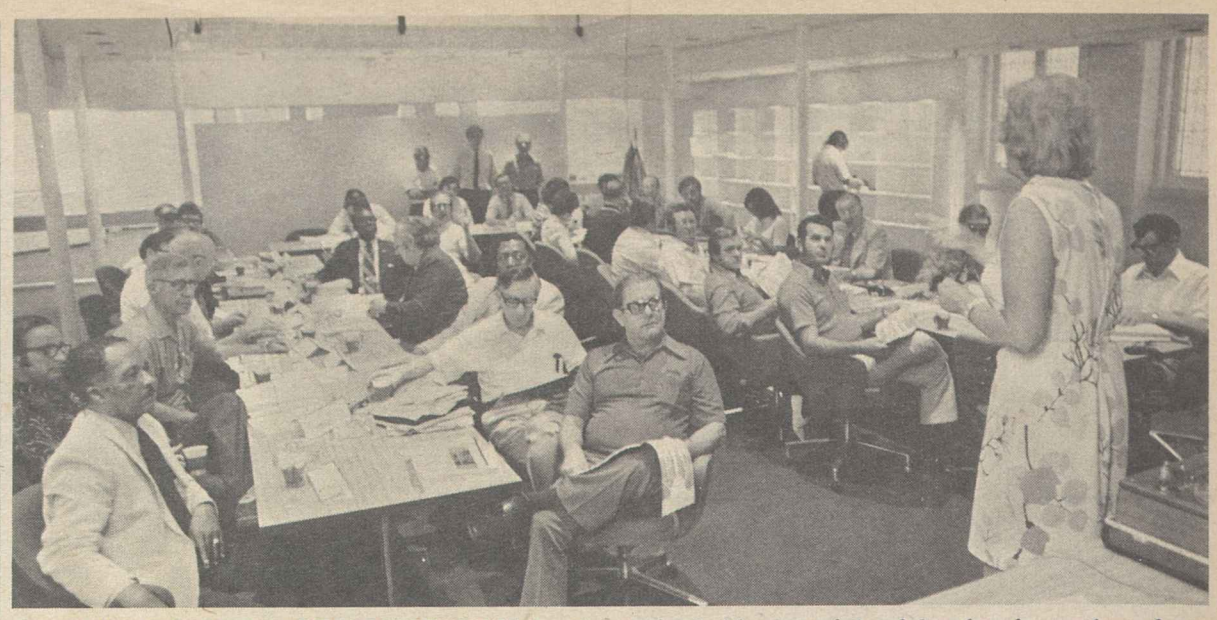
Describing interest rates across the country as "unconscionable," Goldin sent President Nixon a telegram blaming national monetary policies for allowing the rates to soar. He said Chase Manhattan's bid was "reflective of a condition of near panic in the money market caused by a liquidity crisis . . . which threatens the entire economy with disorganization or worse."

The Citicorp offering of $850 million in floating-rate notes would allow investors to make purchases in denominations of $1,000, after an initial order of $5,000. If issued as planned, the notes would pay interest at the rate of 9.7 percent for the first six months; thereafter, the yield would equal the average rate on three-month Treasury bills, plus 1 percent.

Chase Manhattan's offering is for $200 million with similar terms.

Savings and loan institutions, mutual savings banks and small commercial banks, which are limted to much lower rates, fear the high-interest rate notes will drain their funds. The most such banks are allowed to pay by law is 7.5 percent on a four-year certificate of deposit.

Among their complaints, the thrift institutions point out that holders of certificates of deposit suffer stiff penalties if they withdraw their funds before maturity while no such penalty would apply to early redemption of the proposed floating-rate notes. The bearer of such a note would be allowed to cash in his security at six-month intervals, after 30 days notice, without losing any interest. As an officer of the U.S. Savings & Loan League put it, the security thus becomes "a savings deposit masquerading as a note."



COORDINATED PLANNING SESSION for the nation's bicentennial celebration is conducted at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center for regional representatives of the AFL-CIO, the Labor Dept. and the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. The three-day conference focused on efforts to assist states and communities in developing programs for the observance of the nation's 200th birthday in 1976. Leading the discussion is Lisa Portman of the Labor Studies staff.

Compensation Office Gets Neuter Title

The Labor Dept. has adopted the sexually neutral term workers' compensation to replace the traditional workmen's compensation.

It has accordingly renamed its office that deals with the various programs of compensation for job-related injuries and illness. It's now the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs.

The name change was described as part of a "continuing effort to recognize the growing number of working women in our nation."

Senate Urged to Save Job Safety Enforcement

(Continued from Page 1)

would remove about 30 percent of the more than 60 million workers presently covered by the federal act, he pointed out.

"If there ever was a violation of the historical principle of equal protection under the law this is it," Biemiller stressed.

He noted that neither chamber of Congress has held hearings on amendments for numerical exemptions of coverage and suggested that any such legislation embodied in appropriations language should be rejected by the Senate as a matter of principle.

7-13-74

The federation also called for improvements in programs of the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health by increasing appropriations $16.7 million over the President's budget of $23 million.

Citing the increasing caseload of the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission, the federation urged that funding for fiscal 1975 be raised to $6 million, an increase of $730,000 over the Administration's budget.

Biemiller's testimony was presented by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Peterson and George H. R. Taylor, secretary of the safety and health committee.

Labor's case for the increased funding of NIOSH operations was reinforced by testimony of Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Union Dept., who stressed the vital need of occupational health research programs, especially those dealing with cancer-causing substances on the job.

In other key areas of appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare, the AFL-CIO called for substantial increases in funds for the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act to provide for expanded public service jobs programs and to assist areas with unemployment rates of 6.5 percent and higher.

Meany Urges Key Programs In Housing Bill

AFL-CIO President George Meany has urged a House-Senate conference committee to continue key housing programs the Nixon Administration has tried to scuttle.

Meany urged the conferees to merge a House and Senate version of housing and urban development legislation to include these features:

- Continuation of traditional public housing and of the rent and interest subsidies that allow low-income families to afford decent housing.

Nixon's housing moratorium last year was aimed at forcing Congress to scrap these programs and substitute block grants to states and cities. Administration officials have threatened a veto of the Senate bill that would continue these programs through the 1976 fiscal year.

- A revived and expanded housing-for-the-elderly program that Meany declared is "badly needed."

It would reinstate a program of direct loans at below-market interest rates so that non-profit groups could sponsor housing for the elderly. It would combine this with rent subsidies for elderly individuals and families with limited incomes so that no one would have to pay more than 20 percent of his income for housing.

The National Council of Senior Citizens and other organizations strongly supported this provision.

- A House provision assuring that Davis-Bacon prevailing wage standards would be followed in all housing involving federal financing or financial guarantees.

- Senate language to assure that community development block grant funds would be used for carrying out national housing goals.

- A House requirement that would ensure that all segments of the community participate in shaping a housing plan.

Energy Office Scored on Oil Import Pricing

President Jesse M. Calhoon of the Marine Engineers has sharply criticized the Federal Energy Office for failure to cope effectively with the twin issues of high prices charged consumers for petroleum products and the high profits earned by major oil companies.

Calhoon's criticism came in a 24-page comment on a proposed FEO regulation dealing with the "transfer" price charged to bring foreign oil into the United States when both the producer and the refiner are units of a multinational corporation.

The union has charged that oil companies have used foreign-flag tanker fleets to manipulate prices and profits for tax advantages.

The end result has been higher prices to consumers and lower revenues to the U.S. Treasury, Calhoon said.

Senate Panel Supports Use of U.S. Tankers

The Senate Commerce Committee gave a 14-2 endorsement to a House-passed bill requiring that a share of oil and liquid petroleum products imported into the United States be shipped in American-flag tankers.

Under the labor-supported bill, 20 percent of imports to large refineries would have to be carried on vessels built in the United States, flying the American flag and using American crews when such vessels are available "at fair and reasonable rates." The ratio would rise to 30 percent by mid-1977.

The Senate committee made several amendments to the bill that passed the House by a 266-136 vote this spring.

As an added environmental protection, it required that tankers built under the new legislation have double bottoms. And it provided an incentive for use of American-flag tankers by waiving 15 cents per barrel of the oil import fee—with a requirement that the savings be passed on to U.S. consumers.

Voting to clear the bill for Senate action, expected at the end of July, were all of the committee Democrats—Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), John O. Pastore (R.I.), Vance Hartke (Ind.), Philip A. Hart (Mich.), Howard W. Cannon (Nev.), Russell B. Long (La.), Frank E. Moss (Utah), Ernest F. Hollings (S.C.), Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii), John V. Tunney (Calif.) and Adlai E. Stevenson III (Ill.). They were joined by Republicans Marlow W. Cook (Ky.), Ted Stevens (Alaska) and J. Glenn Beall, Jr. (Md.).

The only opposing votes were cast by Senators Norris Cotton (R-N.H.) and James B. Pearson (R-Kan.). Senators Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) and Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tenn.), did not vote.

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. said enactment of the bill would strengthen U.S. security by reducing this nation's dependence on foreign vessels and crews.

The construction of new tankers would provide jobs and tax revenues, and reduce the balance of payments deficit created by "dollars paid for the use of foreign oil tankers."

A department fact sheet noted that "the United States is virtually the only major power that allows its vital oil imports transportation lines to be foreign dominated." Other nations, it said, already require that a major portion of their oil imports be carried by their own merchant fleets.

Lumber Pacts Opened for C-O-L Raise

(Continued from Page 1)

Northwest timber industry to engage in discussions over a mid-term increase as "plain good business and sound labor relations."

The talks were held with the Timber Operators Council, representing about 400 small employers, and larger individual firms such as Georgia-Pacific. The Woodworkers represent about 30,000 of the workers involved; LPIW the rest.

Gunvaldson noted the agreement does not include some 20,000 workers employed by five major companies which make up the Northwest Forest Products Association. He said the five firms insisted that the unions extend their current contracts past the June 1975, expiration date in exchange for the 3 percent increase.

"Such a procedure is completely inconsistent with past bargaining practices, and I'm very unhappy with it," Gunvaldson said. The five firms are the Weyerhaeuser Corp., Simpson Timber Co., International Paper Co., ITT Rayonier Inc., a unit of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., and Crown Zellerbach Corp.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, July 20, 1974 | 7 | No. 29

Meany Hits Nixon Detente As a One-Sided 'Giveaway'

White House Ploy:

Job Safety Delay Tied to Campaign

By Rex Hardesty

The White House was willing to trade the health and safety of American workers for bigger campaign contributions during 1972, the final report of the Senate Watergate Committee shows.

The plan was for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) to make sure that "no highly controversial" standards were proposed from March 1972 until after the November elections, lest they scare off campaign contributions and support from business interests. The committee published excerpts from White House and Labor Dept. memoranda dealing with the plan, which it obtained as part of its Watergate investigation.

The overall scheme also included the possibility that similar use could be made of $185 million in manpower development funds, that the Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP) be allowed to fill staff vacancies at the Dept. of Labor, and that a $2.2 million grant to aid migrant workers be shifted from the Office of Economic Opportunity to a pro-Nixon group being promoted by Sen. John Tower (R-Tex.)

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), one of the authors of the 1970 law, said the memoranda revealed the "hypocrisy and cynicism" of the Nixon Administration, which he said "has engaged in what often seems to be a calculated attempt to cripple this law through indifferent and inept implementation" ever since the signing ceremony.

The re-election plan was drafted by George C. Guenther, then assistant secretary for OSHA, as the Dept. of Labor's contribution

(Continued on Page 8)

Watergate Panel Asks New Laws

The Senate Watergate Committee has proposed that a special prosecutor be a permanent part of the people's defense against corruption and misconduct in high places.

Its final report recommended legislation creating an independent public attorney's office. It would be headed by a person nominated by a panel of retired judges and confirmed by the Senate. Its occupant would be charged with investigating and prosecuting wrongdoing in cases that otherwise could lead to a conflict of interest within the Executive branch.

Other recommendations of the bipartisan committee, headed by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.), included:

- A ban on intelligence gathering by unauthorized White House groups such as the "plumbers."
- A law making it a criminal offense to infiltrate a political campaign organization in order to spy

(Continued on Page 8)



DETENTE between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, as the Nixon Administration conceives it, is in reality a giveaway of American resources, technology and know-how, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared in a speech at the National Press Club. Meany charged last month's summit meeting between President Nixon and Communist Party Gen. Sec. Leonid I. Brezhnev amounted to another Nixon failure.

Ask Airing Of Foreign Policies

By James M. Shevis

President Nixon's foreign policy has been no more successful than his domestic economic policy, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared as he charged that the Administration's concept of "detente" with the Soviet Union amounts to a "giveaway" of American resources and technology.

"The values and priorities of this Administration at home carry over into its conduct of foreign affairs," Meany said in a major address at the National Press Club in Washington. "It's all of a piece—in my book."

Meany said he failed to understand those liberal commentators who admit Nixon has made a mess of the nation's domestic affairs but give him high marks for his conduct of foreign policy.

"This is the baloney that's being fed the American people," Meany said. "At home and abroad, this Administration pursues the same goal—profit for big business without any concern for people generally."

Charging that the President's recent summit meeting in Moscow was a failure, Meany said Nixon's policy of detente with the Russians does not have the broad-based approval of American citizens. He called for a complete public airing of the nation's foreign policies.

"I think we have a pretty good idea of where Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger want to take us," he said,

(Continued on Page 8)

West Coast Disputes Affected:

Senate Votes Curb On Shipping Strikes

A 58-39 majority of the Senate voted for an anti-labor bill that would prohibit any West Coast dock or shipping strike from interfering with sea commerce to Hawaii or other Pacific islands under the American flag.

It would authorize federal court injunctions prohibiting such strikes for 160 days—on top of the 80-day cooling-off period provided under regular Taft-Hartley Act injunctions. Combined, it could result in a chilling "cooling-off" period of nearly eight months.

The bill's passage came in the face of a unanimous adverse report from the Senate Labor Committee. It was the first time since 1955 that the Senate had even considered a bill disapproved by one of its committees.

It was opposed also by the Dept. of Labor and the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. And before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller warned in a letter to senators that its enactment would "virtually remove all incentive for employers to settle" at the bargaining table.

He noted also that considerable progress has been made in recent years in settling maritime disputes without strikes. The unions involved, all strongly opposed to the bill, have always declared their willingness to transport emergency cargoes, including food and medicine.

Passage of the bill testified to the groundwork of support carefully built by the two Hawaii senators who sponsored the legislation—

(Continued on Page 7)

Copper Unions Settle at Kennecott, Strike Four Other Big Companies

Phoenix, Ariz.—A coordinated bargaining team representing 25 unions in the nonferrous metals industry reached agreement here on a new three-year contract with Kennecott Copper Corp., but the unions struck four other large copper producers after a two-week contract extension expired.

The Kennecott settlement covers 10,000 workers in four western states—Utah, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona. Another 30,000 workers are on strike at plants of the American Smelting & Refining Co., Phelps Dodge Corp., the Magma Copper subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corp., and Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.

A steering committee established by the 25-union National Nonferrous Industry Conference unanimously ratified the Kennecott agreement. Plant meetings were scheduled to settle unresolved local issues. Failure to resolve these local matters, however, would not interrupt a return to work by July 22, the firm and the unions agreed.

Details of the Kennecott agreement were not disclosed, but a joint statement by the company and the unions noted it was "well within the value of the settlement" reached with Anaconda last month. That settlement provided hourly wage increases totaling 86.5 cents over three years for about 5,000 workers.

The only other copper firm to settle besides Anaconda and Kennecott is the Amax Corp. The conference steering committee approved a pact covering 1,600 workers at the firm's copper smelter in Carteret, N.J. Besides the major producers, there are scores of smaller companies in the industry.

(Continued on Page 2)

Industrial Goods Top Price Spurt

Substantial and widespread price increases for industrial goods outweighed further declines in agricultural prices in June, lifting the government's wholesale price index another five-tenths of 1 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The June increase was the same both before and after adjustment for normal seasonal changes in some prices, and raised the index to 155.7, with 1967 prices taken as 100. The June index was 14.5 percent above the year-earlier level.

While the half-percentage point rise was the smallest overall increase in eight months, it was still

(Continued on Page 3)

Pickets' Status Key to Accord In Dow Strike

Midland, Mich. — An end to the Steelworkers' 18-week strike at the Dow Chemical Co. plant here hinged on negotiation of a back-to-work agreement after the two sides reached tentative accord in Washington on economic issues.

USWA Local 12075 leaders were slated to meet with the company in an attempt to work out a satisfactory solution to the firm's discharge of 21 strikers for alleged picket line disturbances. Pending the outcome of the meeting, union leaders said they were undecided whether to recommend the tentative contract settlement to the local's 5,300 members.

The agreement called for a total of 82 cents in hourly wage increases spread over a 32-month period, retroactive to last March.

In addition, it includes a cost-of-living escalator clause providing for a maximum of 60 cents in pay adjustments over the life of the contract.

The first COL adjustment would be payable as of July 1, 1974, and would come to 11 cents. Thereafter, adjustments would be made on a quarterly basis at the rate of 1 cent for every one-half point rise in the consumer-price index.

Mountain State Labor School Attracts 100

Casper, Wyo.—Naarly 100 union members from eight states took part in the Rocky Mountain Labor School at the community college here.

L. Keith Henning, executive secretary of the Wyoming State AFL-CIO and president of the school, said the program was given a "new look" this year as "we tried to concentrate on basic trade union questions."

Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, addressing the opening banquet, called on the student trade unionists to continue the education process back in their own local unions.

A highlight of the school was a panel discussion of state legislative problems conducted by the principal officers of seven of the eight state federations that sponsor the school.

Arthur Goldberg, general counsel of the Clothing Workers, conducted two lengthy seminars on legal problems facing local unions.

Also participating in the school were Rep. Jeno Roncalio (D-Wyo.), two representatives of OSHA, Jack Flagler of the University of Minnesota, and John Curtis from Histadrut. Jack McCoy, James O'Brien and Allen Zack of the AFL-CIO staff conducted classes on national issues.

Robert W. Macfarlane, president of the Idaho AFL-CIO, was elected president of the school for 1975, when it will be held in Pocatello, Ida.

Anchorage Crafts Set Training Program

The Anchorage Building & Construction Trades Council will recruit and train 50 Alaskan minority youths for apprenticeships in the building trades in Anchorage and Fairbanks under a new Labor Dept. contract.

With the $114,996 government grant, the council will provide the youths—mostly Aleut Indians, Eskimos and blacks—10 weeks of intensive tutoring and counseling.



A CONTRIBUTION OF $10,000 to the United Negro College Fund is presented the organization's executive director, Christopher F. Edley, by AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland. Walter G. Davis, director of the federation's Dept. of Education, is at the right. The United Negro College Fund is the principal fund-raising body in the nation working to support needy Negro colleges. The AFL-CIO has supported the fund since its inception. It urges affiliated unions to make separate contributions.

City Workers, Police End Baltimore Strike

Baltimore—City policemen and other municipal workers belonging to the State, County & Municipal Employes returned to their jobs with new contracts substantially better than the city's original offers.

Members of AFSCME Local 44 overwhelmingly ratified an agreement calling for a 70-cent hourly wage boost over two years for some 3,000 sanitation workers, garbage collectors, jail guards and other municipal employes. The city's original proposal was for 20 cents an hour in a one-year contract.

Negotiators for the police, represented by AFSCME Local 1195, agreed to a two-year pact raising a patrolman's current starting salary from $8,761 to $10,000, by July 1, 1975.

The top minimum salary for an officer after five years on the force will rise from $11,082 to $13,500 by the same date. The increases amount to a 21 percent raise, compared to the city's proposed 5.5 percent.

The contract approvals ended a 14-day strike by Local 44 and a five-day walkout by Local 1195.

Both AFSCME units and their leaders were fined for defying court injunctions against the walkouts. In addition, Police Commissioner Donald D. Pomerleau fired 82 police officers, and demoted 18 others for their participation in the strike.

Leaders of the policemen's union pledged a campaign to build support for reinstatement of the discharged strikers. But Pomerleau insisted there would be no amnesty as long as he is police commissioner.

The strikes began on July 1 among garbage collectors, and spread to the jail guards, park and zoo maintenance workers, highway department employes, and police. Mayor William D. Schaefer claimed the city did not have the money to meet the workers' demands. AFSCME President Jerry Wurf, however, questioned this.

"Our careful study of the Baltimore city budget shows that by adjusting priorities in capital spending, ample funds are available to begin to meet the financial problems posed by the city administration's budget," Wurf said in a statement.

"The problem is not a lack of funds," Wurf said. "The problem is an intransigence by the city and a refusal to approach this situation with realism, rather than public relations posturing."

AFL-CIO President George Meany, speaking at the National Press Club in Washington, commented that instead of setting the tax rate and then trying to set wages on the basis of it, America's cities ought to do it the other way around. He added:

"They ought to say how many dollars do we need to pay the sanitation workers? How many dollars do we need to pay the firemen for fire protection and police protection and city and county services? And then impose the tax rate on that basis."

On the use of court injunctions and fines in labor disputes, Meany declared:

"You don't settle labor troubles by inflicting fines on unions or officers of unions. The way to settle labor troubles is to sit down and try to work out some sort of an agreement which both sides can live with."

Strike Shuts National:

Airline Pacts Bring Raises to 13,500

Two new agreements covering over 13,500 workers in the airlines industry were reached as the Machinists settled with Continental while the Transport Workers reached an accord with Pan American.

The Machinists also announced ratification of a third agreement, a 28-month contract reached earlier with Eastern Airlines, involving 11,500 workers.

Meanwhile, an IAM strike against National Airlines neared the end of its first week. Some 1,400 mechanics and other ground personnel struck the Miami-based carrier on July 15 after the company failed to meet this year's pattern settlements with the union.

The pattern settlements were first achieved with United Air Lines, then with Northwest and now Eastern and Continental. Generally, they raise wages from $6.60 to $7.60 or $7.69 an hour over a period of from 26 to 28 months, with two 10-cent an hour cost-of-living increases, plus numerous fringe-benefit improvements.

Negotiations between National and the Machinists were slated to resume in Washington under the auspices of the National Mediation Board.

IAM Vice President John Peterpaul, who heads the union's airline bargaining team, listed several issues which were blocking a settlement with the carrier. They included the contracting-out of work, terms of the pension program, work rules, and higher license premiums for mechanics holding aircraft and power licenses from the Federal Aviation Administration.

Peterpaul blamed the industry's so-called Mutual Aid Pact for prolonging the walkout. Under the aid agreement, a struck airline receives from other airlines 50 percent of its normal operating expenses during the first two weeks of a strike, 45 percent during the third week, 40 percent during the fourth week, and 35 percent during the fifth week and thereafter.

"National Airlines' management can refuse to meet industry standards in this year's negotiations without fear of financial loss," Peterpaul noted. Under the MAP formula, he said, National could expect to collect $522,000 a day for the first 14 days of the strike for not flying.

National's previous agreement with the union expired last Aug. 31, along with the union's contracts with six other major carriers.

Terms of the Continental pact were not disclosed, but the union indicated they approximate those reached with the other airlines. The settlement covers 2,250 workers.

Also withheld pending ratification were details of the agreement between the Transport Workers and Pan American. A vote by the 11,300 flight attendants, mechanics and other ground personnel involved is expected to be completed in about two weeks.

15,000 Unit In Illinois Joins SEIU

The 15,000-member Illinois State Employes Association, covering professionals, para-professional and blue collar workers, has affiliated with the Service Employes.

SEIU President George Hardy welcomed the 60-year-old formerly independent employe association and cited the continuing trend of affiliations. He noted.

"In public employment, the onset of collective bargaining has caused many of these independent associations to rethink their positions and begin to function like bonafide labor unions." Associations in a number of large states have affiliated with SEIU, he said, and the Illinois group is the 20th public employe unit to merge with the SEIU in the past five years.

The union has a membership of 550,000 with nearly 200,000 members working as public employes.

Copper Unions Settle at Kennecott, Strike Four Other Big Companies

(Continued from Page 1)

The Kennecott settlement followed a brief strike against the firm lasting about 14 hours. Following the Anaconda agreement, the unions gave Kennecott and four other large copper producers until July 14 to negotiate settlements and to resolve outstanding local issues. Original contract deadlines were June 30.

Picket lines remained in place at Kennecott pending the outcome of the meetings on local issues. They were also up at facilities of Asarco, Magma, Inspiration and Phelps Dodge.

Bargaining in the copper industry has been marked by stormy disputes over the years. Three years ago, the unions staged walkouts varying from 5 to 9 weeks, depending on the company and plant locations. The stumbling block then was the companies' resistance to the unions' proposal for a cost-of-living escalator clause.

The COL clause eventually was agreed upon and became effective in 1972, the second year of the contract. In 1967, settlement was reached only after an eight and one-half month walkout precipitated by the companies' refusal to recognize the unions' coordinated bargaining approach.

The Steelworkers, with about 35,000 members employed by the industry's five largest firms, spearheaded the coordinated bargaining arrangement. Other unions involved are the Carpenters; Sheet Metal Workers; United Transportation Union; Boilermakers & Blacksmiths; Plumbers; Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Office & Professional Employes; Molders; Chemical Workers; Maintenance of Way Employes; Railway Carmen; Iron Workers; Electrical Radio & Machine Workers; Machinists; Painters; Bricklayers; Operating Engineers; Laborers; and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Among their priority goals in the nonferrous talks, union bargainers hoped to achieve a common wage scale and continuation of the COL provision in addition to substantial wage and benefit improvements.

In listing its bargaining goals at a three-day meeting in Tucson last spring, the National Nonferrous Industry Conference said the unions also would seek to continue to upgrade craft and skilled production rates to the levels that prevail in the basic steel, aluminum and container industries.

They sought also to eliminate the geographical differentials which exist among plants of some companies, and between companies.

Another major goal of the unions was improvement in pensions. The unions were seeking a substantial increase in basic benefit levels. Discussing the need for pension improvements, the conference said in a policy statement, "if the situation has been morally reprehensible in other industries, it is doubly so in the nonferrous industry."

They charged that for the past 25 years the industry has lagged behind other sectors.

Earlier this year, the Steelworkers arrived at agreements in the union's other major jurisdictions, the aluminum, container and basic steel industries.

Food Decline Offset:

Industrials Pace Rise In Wholesale Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

highly inflationary by historical standards. Particularly worrisome was the spurt in industrial prices—up 2.2 percent seasonally adjusted over the month.

The nation's continuing inflation problem, AFL-CIO President George Meany told a National Press Club audience, is the direct result of policies laid down by the White House and the Federal Reserve Board.

"I think the economy might be better off if Arthur Burns got his cotton-pickin' hands off of it," Meany said. Burns is chairman of the Federal Reserve Board which has relentlessly pursued a policy of restricted credit and tight money that has driven interest rates to record levels.

"The high interest rates go into everything that you buy," Meany noted.

The June increase in prices for industrial goods, although smaller than the monthly gains in the March-May period, was much larger than in any month last year. Compared to the year-earlier level, industrial prices were 21.9 percent higher.

Economists generally regard the industrial goods component of the wholesale price index as a truer barometer of inflation than any other group since it makes up the largest share of the index. Wholesale price increases generally foreshadow future increases in consumer prices for the same products.

Even the 4 percent seasonally adjusted decline in prices of agriculture-related commodities was subject to some qualification. The over-the-month drop put such prices at a level 1.2 percent below that of a year earlier, but farm prices have turned upward since BLS assembled the June price figures.

The sharp rise in the industrial commodities index was led by metals, fuels, chemicals, and machinery and equipment, which together accounted for about 80 percent of the increase in this component, BLS said.

Metal prices rose at the rate of 3.1 percent in June. More than half this rise was due to higher prices for iron and steel as prices of steel mill products, iron and steel scrap, foundry and forge shop products, and pig iron and ferroalloys registered substantial increases.

The index for fuels and power went up 3 percent, reflecting increases for gasoline, distillates, electric power, coal and coke. Although the rise was less than in previous months, it raised the fuels and power index 57.8 percent above a year earlier.

Prices of chemicals and allied products increased 4.2 percent in June. Almost half of the increase was due to higher prices for industrial chemicals. Prices also were higher for plastic resins and materials, paint and paint materials, miscellaneous chemicals, and drugs and pharmaceuticals.

Machinery and equipment prices rose 2.3 percent, only slightly less than the record increase in May.

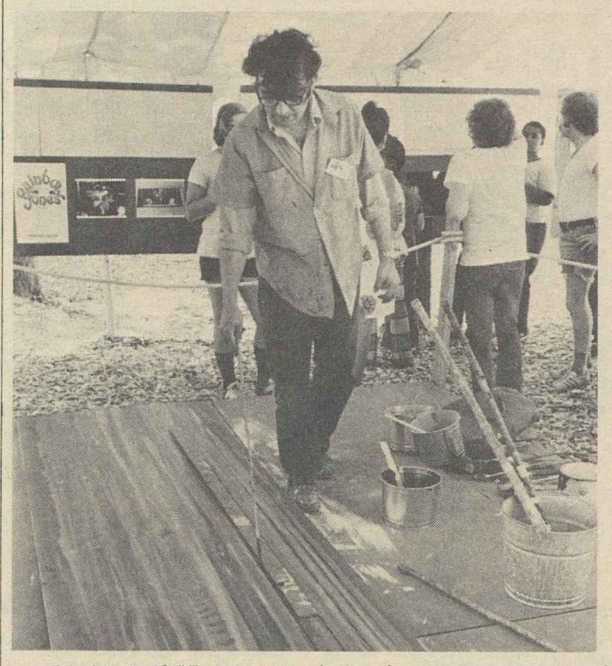
Higher prices were posted also for cotton and manmade fiber textile products, apparel and textile housefurnishings, motor vehicles, motor vehicles parts and railroad equipment.

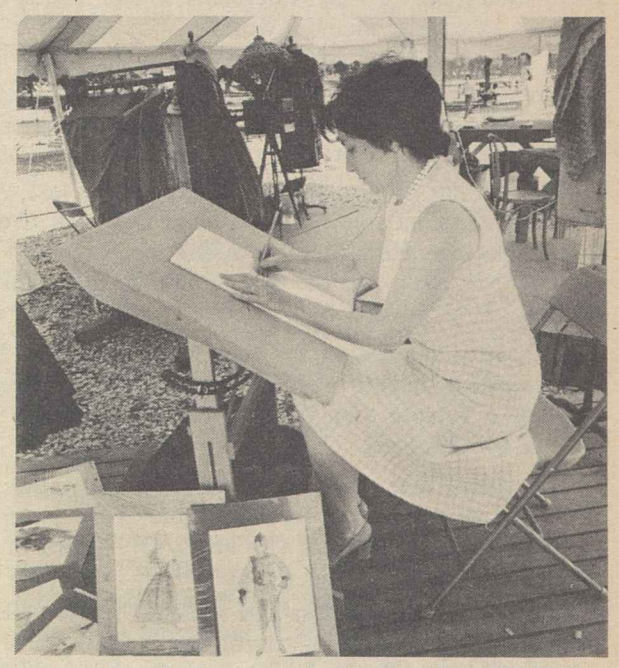
Two major categories—lumber and wood products and hides, skins, leather and related products—showed price declines over the month. Lumber and wood products were down 2.9 percent, the second consecutive monthly decline. The drop in prices for hides, skins and related products was slighter, two tenths of 1 percent.

Farm products dropped a seasonally adjusted 8.1 percent in June, while processed foods and feeds dropped 1.1 percent. The overall drop of 4 percent in agricultural prices marked the fourth consecutive month of declines.

During the second quarter of 1974, the all-items wholesale price index rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 12.2 percent—half the 24.5 percent rate set in the first quarter, but considerably above the 8.7 percent rate for the last quarter of 1973.







A NEW DISPLAY of union talents was presented during the final week of the American Folklife Festival in Washington, D.C. To the delight of theater buffs, members of Actors Equity held an open-air rehearsal of Once Upon A Mattress. And members of the United Scenic Artists, Local 829 of the Painters, demonstrated their crafts. At left, Herb Steinberg paints a part of the set for the play. Marjorie Slaiman sketches costumes to be used in the show.

House Tax Bill Seen Tilted Against Workers

A tax reform bill being drafted by the House Ways & Means Committee would add new injustices to inequities already built into the present tax structure, the AFL-CIO protested.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote committee members that their tentative decisions on the bill would add to the tax burden of persons with moderate incomes while leaving largely untouched loopholes for corporations and the wealthy.

In fact, Biemiller noted, the committee appears to be tilting towards tax cuts for wealthy investors and business firms.

In its tentative actions thus far, he noted, the committee has approved:

- Raising $800 million in revenue by eliminating the present deduction for state gasoline taxes.
- Trimming the amount families can deduct for medical expenses or casualty losses to raise another $1.2 billion.
- Raising 800 million by allowing deductions for miscellaneous items such as union dues, work clothes and tools only if they exceed $200.
- Repeal of a provision that allows workers to exclude from tax a part of wages paid when they are sick or hospitalized in order to raise another $250 million.

At the same time, Biemiller said, "high Administration officials, the Ways & Means Committee chairman and tax-writing congressmen have indicated that they will push for 'incentive' tax reductions for business.

"They also propose tax cuts for wealthy investors amounting to as much as $2 billion per year through lowering the present half tax on capital gains."

Biemiller also charged that the House committee has "failed to come to grips" with the major loopholes and tax avoidance gimmicks.

Even "a modest Treasury proposal" to curb artificial bookkeeping losses for tax purposes was "so watered down by the committee as to render it meaningless," he said.

New Contract Ends Strike At Shipyard

Quincy, Mass.—About 1,750 production workers at the General Dynamics shipyard here, members of Local 5 of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, ended a 17-week walkout after ratifying a new agreement providing substantial wage increases.

The settlement replaces a five-year pact that expired last Mar. 17. It provides $1.48 an hour in wage increases and 35 cents an hour in fringe-benefit improvements over a three-year period.

Workers will receive an 88-cent hourly increase immediately, and 30 cents on the contract's anniversary date in each of the other two years of the agreement. The pact also includes improvements in pensions, hospitalization, sickness and accident and life insurance, and other fringe benefits.

Also approving a new agreement were members of Shipbuilding Workers Local 90, comprised mostly of clerical, quality control and technical employes at the Quincy yard.

That contract, covering 106 workers, calls for an immediate 77-cent hourly wage increase, plus 30-cent raises in each of the succeeding two years of the contract, and fringe-benefit improvements similar to those negotiated by Local 5.

The company agreed to set up a joint labor-management panel to settle job grievances and productivity disputes.

The settlements were reached with the aid of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service after two days of round-the-clock bargaining.

CWA Calls Strike Vote In Bell System Talks

Nearly half a million members of the Communications Workers began taking a strike vote as Bell System contracts expired and the parent American Telephone & Telegraph Co. failed to come up with an acceptable offer.

AT&T's last offer was formally rejected by the CWA executive board and the rank-and-file Bell System Bargaining Council was summoned into session at 1:30 a.m. on July 18, 90 minutes after the contracts expired.

CWA President Glenn E. Watts, who heads the union's bargaining committee, announced the decision to seek strike authority from the membership.

Watts told a news conference that the company's insistence on retaining escape and grandfather clauses in the union's agency shop agreement stymied the negotiations.

The wage package also was inadequate, Watts said. It amounted to a total of 9.9 percent in the first year, 8.5 percent the second year and 7.7 percent the third year, including an estimated cost-of-living factor.

"It would be difficult for any union to settle for less than a 10 percent wage increase," Watts said.

The CWA and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which is bargaining concurrently for a national contract for its 140,000 members, are continuing at the bargaining table. Contracts that have expired are being extended, subject to cancellation by either side on 48 hours notice.

Both unions for the first time are bargaining at the national level for master contracts covering the Bell System workers they represent—a goal long sought by the unions but resisted by management until this year. The company is also meeting with representatives of a smaller group of unaffiliated telephone unions.

Union negotiators, seeking a substantial increase, have cited productivity increases in telecommunications nearly double the national average of recent years, high corporate profits, and inflation's erosion of wages.

Bargaining opened on May 15 in an effort to hammer out an agreement before the July 17 expiration date of most contracts. Both the CWA and IBEW were forced to strike three years ago, in the last contract negotiations, before a settlement was reached.

Former Unionists Get Atlanta Mediation Posts

Tally R. Livingston has been named southeastern regional director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service based in Atlanta. Livingston, formerly assistant regional director of the area, succeeds William S. Pierce who retired in June.

Joe M. Kirkham of Louisville, Ky., a federal mediator for 13 years, was appointed assistant regional director in Atlanta.

Livingston was a business representative with the Machinists before becoming a mediator. Kirkham was formerly on the staffs of the Chemical Workers and the Meat Cutters.

Labor and Foreign Policy

THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT is going to assert as strong a voice as possible in developing the foreign policies of this country.

We intend to continue to be heard because the foreign policies of this Administration—or for that matter any Administration—have a direct bearing on the living standards and the welfare of millions of working people and their families.

When this Administration, in the name of detente, subsidizes a wheat deal with the Soviet Union to the tune of 300 million taxpayers' dollars—those dollars come out of our pocketbooks.

When the price of bread then skyrockets, costing our housewives hundreds of millions of extra dollars—those extra dollars come out of our pocketbooks.

When the Soviet Union urges the Arabs to play oil blackmail—and when American oil companies create shortages in the quest for profits—the cost comes out of our pocketbooks.

When our government's trade policies encourage the export of American jobs and technology, who bears the costs? It comes out of our pocketbooks.

And, if the policies of our government should prove wrong and there should be war, all Americans will be called on to sacrifice—and this, of course, includes workers.

So we are not inclined to leave foreign policy to the experts—least of all the experts of this Administration. We are not convinced that they have our interests at heart—the interests of working people, the interests of the great majority of the American people.

After all, an Administration expert told us last week that "people should understand the limits to what they can demand of the system." That was Herb Stein, scolding the American people for causing inflation. Stein said the people, not the government, are basically responsible for today's high prices.

I have a suggestion for this Administration. Before they try to arrange a detente with the Soviet Union, maybe they ought to try for a detente with the American people and the Council of Economic Advisers.

The values and priorities of this Administration, at home, carry over into its conduct of foreign affairs. This is not a schizophrenic Administration. Mr. Nixon is not a Dr. Jekyll of domestic policy and a Mr. Hyde of foreign policy.

Frankly, I fail to understand some of our so-called liberal friends who say: yes, the Administration has made a mess of the economy, a mess of civil rights, a mess of the war on poverty, a mess of the energy crisis, a mess of the whole domestic scene—but they've done a great job in foreign policy. It's all of a piece—in my book.

At home and abroad, this Administration pursues the same goal—profit for big business without any concern for people generally. After all, we cannot expect an Administration—without concern for the welfare and security for the poor, the elderly or the veterans—to have any concern for the rights and welfare of the oppressed minorities in the Soviet Union.

"Don't demand too much of the system—hold down your expectations." That's this Administration's message to workers at home. And, that's also this Administration's message to the dissidents struggling in the Soviet Union.

—From the address by AFL-CIO President George Meany at the National Press Club, July 15, 1974.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner *
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

* *Deceased*

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

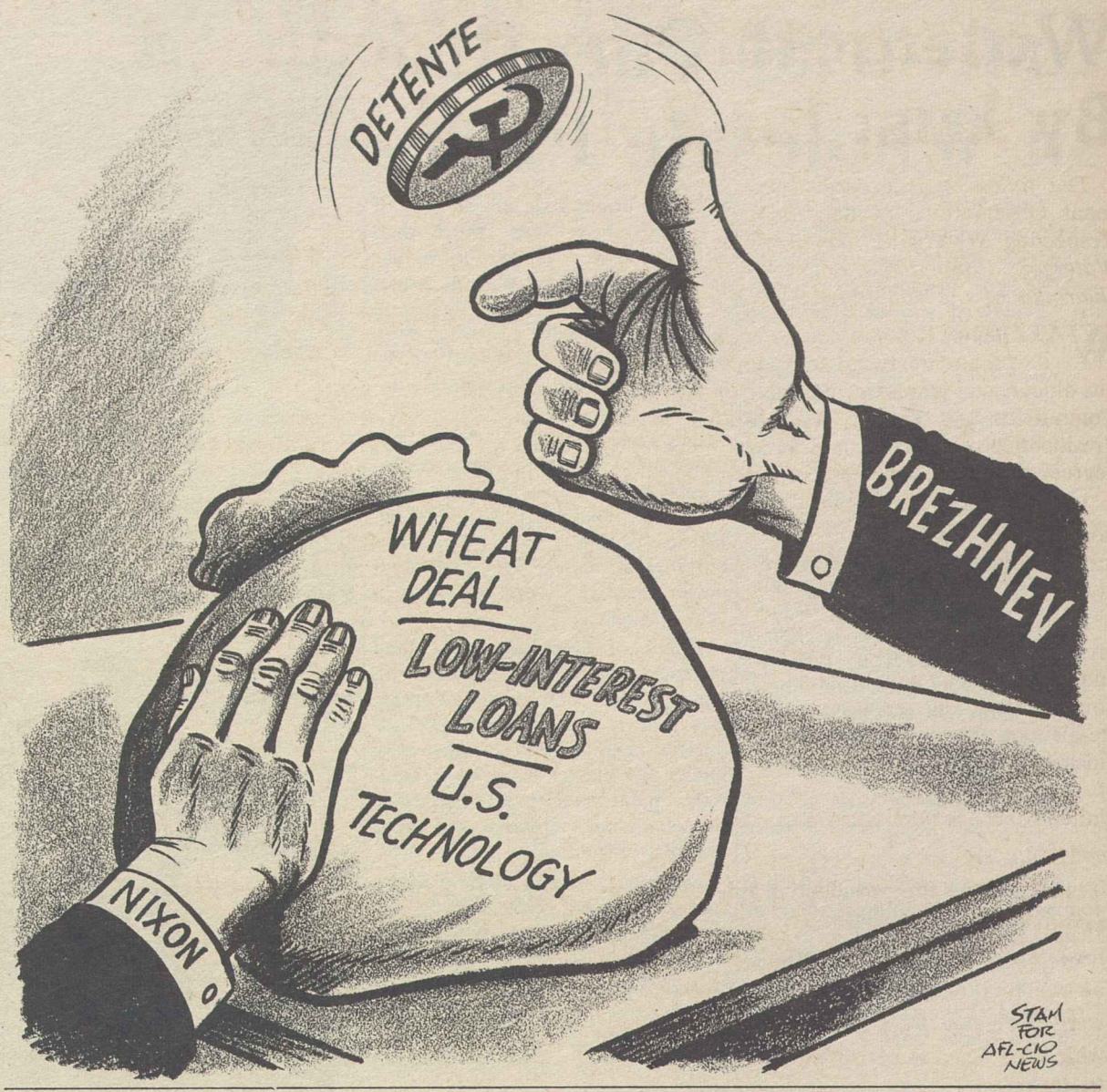
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, July 20, 1974 No. 29

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'Heads You Give, Tails I Take!'



A Word Edgewise:

Warren's Talents as Leader Key Contribution to High Court

By John P. Roche

I DOUBT IF EVEN his most ardent admirers would claim that the late Chief Justice Earl Warren had a distinguished legal mind, but in my judgment he was one of the three ablest chief justices the nation has had—ranking after John Marshall and Charles Evans Hughes.

As is generally the case with Supreme Court justices who have not been professors of law, the legal quality of his opinions varied as a coefficient of the quality of his clerks. But as chief justice his talents were superb, particularly his sense of timing.

With the possible exception of President Lyndon Johnson, Earl Warren did more than any American in the last 20 years to implement the fundamental principles of liberal democracy. If all the other decisions of the Warren Court were washed away, the desegregation and one-man, one-vote holdings would justify this generalization.

Earl Warren was a hearty, outgoing man: the epitome of a first-class politician elevated to the court. My first experience with him was both extraordinary and illuminating. In the fall of 1956, Brandeis University was celebrating the centenary of Justice Louis Brandeis, and Chief Justice Warren was scheduled to give the major address. Prof. Leonard Levy, the distinguished constitutional historian now at the Claremont Graduate School, and I were asked to be his escorts. On the evening of the dinner we went to the Hotel Somerset in Boston to pick up the chief justice. We knocked on his door, and he opened it—attired in a T-shirt and undershorts.

Levy, who had never gone over speeches with politicians as they lay in the bathtub or on the rubbing table, was literally scandalized and turned to flee. "No, no," said Warren. "I'm running a bit late. Come in and sit down while I get dressed. If you'd like something to drink, I'll have it sent up." We declined and for 20 minutes or so talked about this and that.

Then he said to me, "That was an interesting piece you wrote on Brown v. Board (the 1954 desegregation decision), but I think you were a bit unfair."

I had attacked the rationale of the chief justice's opinion, arguing that desegregation was a matter of morality, not utility. The court held segregation unconstitutional because it led to unequal education—my point was that even if it provided equal education, it would be unconstitutional.

I didn't know quite what to say, so I mumbled something to the effect that it was hard for outsiders to understand the workings of the court. At which he said, "You are damned right. That was the only way I could get all nine on board. Felix (Frankfurter) almost drove me crazy. He felt his honor was at stake." (Frankfurter had earlier bitterly opposed the Supreme Court behaving as a "national school board.")

In casual fashion he continued, without malice, to discuss the inner workings of the court, of the problems he had getting a common denominator that would keep nine judges from writing nine opinions. It was clear that he was not interested in what Chief Justice John Marshall would have condemned as "the speculation of idle philosophers," but—like his great predecessor—with the role of the Supreme Court in the American political system.

WHAT THIS OFTEN called for was a masterly display of decisional ambiguity. Once again in Marshall's footsteps, Warren on occasion could write an opinion declaring some action unconstitutional without ever explaining what clause of the Constitution or Bill of Rights was involved. (Those seriously interested in Warren at his ambiguous best should read his opinion in Sweeney v. New Hampshire, 1967. While not quite up to Marshall's spectacular broken-field running in Fletcher v. Peck, 1810, it is a wonderful performance. The underlying premise was that since New Hampshire's action was manifestly unconstitutional, there must be a constitutional principle that could dispose of it.)

I last saw the retired chief justice in Washington about six months ago. He looked unwell, but was busy mobilizing opinion against Chief Justice Warren Burger's pet scheme for a National Court of Appeals which would filter all cases coming to the Supreme Court. Characteristically his concern was with the role of the Supreme Court in our system: "By God," he said, "let them do their own work. They're not just paid to sit there and think deep thoughts." A great chief justice—may his tradition never be forgotten.

A Senator's Observation:

Watergate Crowd 'Seduced' By Lust for Political Power

The following is excerpted from "Some Personal Observations of Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr., Respecting Watergate" *contained in the Senate Watergate Committee's report. Ervin served as chairman of the committee.*

WATERGATE was a conglomerate of various illegal and unethical activities in which various officers and employes of the Nixon Re-election Committees and various White House aides of President Nixon participated in varying ways and degrees to accomplish these successive objectives:

1. To destroy insofar as the presidential election of 1972 was concerned the integrity of the process by which the President of the United States is nominated and elected.

2. To hide from law enforcement officers, prosecutors, grand jurors, courts, the news media, and the American people the identities and wrongdoing of those officers and employes of the Nixon Re-election Committees, and those White House aides who had undertaken to destroy the integrity of the process by which the President of the United States is nominated and elected.

Unlike the men who were responsible for Teapot Dome, the presidential aides who perpetrated Watergate were not seduced by the love of money, which is sometimes thought to be the root of all evil. On the contrary, they were instigated by a lust for political power, which is at least as corrupting as political power itself.

They gave their allegiance to the President and his policies. They had stood for a time near to him, and had been entrusted by him with great governmental and political power. They enjoyed exercising such power, and longed for its continuance.

They knew that the power they enjoyed would be lost and the policies to which they adhered would be frustrated if the President should be defeated.

As a consequence of these things, they believed the President's re-election to be a most worthy objective, and succumbed to an age-old temptation. They resorted to evil means to promote what they conceived to be a good end.

Their lust for political power blinded them to ethical considerations and legal requirements; to Aristotle's aphorism that the good of man must be the end of politics; and to Grover Cleveland's conviction that a public office is a public trust.

They had forgotten, if they ever knew, that the Constitution is designed to be a law for rulers and people alike at all times and under all circumstances; and that that no doctrine involving more pernicious consequences to the commonwealth has ever been invented by the wit of man than the notion that any of its provisions can be suspended by the President for any reason whatsoever.

The lust for political power of the presidential aides who perpetrated Watergate on America blinded them to the laws of God as well as to the laws and ethics of man . . .

As we contemplate the motives that inspired their misdeeds, we acquire a new awareness of the significance of Cardinal Wolsey's poignant lament:

"Had I but serv'd my God with half the zeal I serv'd my King, He would not in mine age have left me naked to mine enemies."

IS THERE AN ANTIDOTE which will prevent future Watergates? If so, what is it?

The Senate Select Committee is recommending the enactment of new laws which it believes will minimize the danger of future Watergates and make more adequate and certain the punishment of those who attempt to perpetrate them upon our country.

Candor compels the confession, however, that law alone will not suffice to prevent future Watergates. In saying this, I do not disparage the essential role which law plays in the life of our nation. As one who has labored as a practicing lawyer, a judge, and a legislator all of my adult years, I venerate the law as an instrument of service to society. At the same time, however, I know the weakness of the law as well as its strength.

Law is not self-executing. Unfortunately, at times its execution rests in the hands of those who are faithless to it. And even when its enforcement is committed to those who revere it, law merely deters some human beings from offending, and punishes other human beings for offending. It does not make men good. This task can be performed only by ethics or religion or morality.

Since politics is the art or science of government, no man is fit to participate in politics or to seek or hold public office unless he has two characteristics.

The first of these characteristics is that he must understand and be dedicated to the true purpose of government, which is to promote the good of the people, and entertain the abiding conviction that a public office is a public trust, which must never be abused to secure private advantage.

The second characteristic is that he must possess that intellectual and moral integrity, which is the priceless ingredient in good character.

When all is said, the only sure antidote for future Watergates is understanding of fundamental principles and intellectual and moral integrity in the men and women who achieve or are entrusted with government or political power.

Expansion Pressed:

Pre-Retirement Counselling Fills Growing Worker Need

PREPARING FOR RETIREMENT is as natural and needed as education or training for any other phase of life, and workers, their unions, employers and community agencies should step up efforts to develop pre-retirement counselling program.

Expressing that view, and urging the spouses and children of workers nearing retirement to join actively with them in such sessions, were Nelson Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, and George Kourpias, a Machinists representative. They appeared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Cruikshank said the great need for pre-retirement counselling is "somewhat surprising," since the long-held feeling was that "if you could just meet the basic economic needs . . . then retiremen would be the golden years." He said that retirees face "an awful lot of problems they never anticipated . . . even when there is a sound economic base"—different housing and insurance needs, shaping their lives and activities to fit a reduced income, and other adjustments.

Understanding that retirement has both positive and negative aspects that can be meshed to shape reasonably comfortable, productive and active lives, he said, will go a long way toward easing the worries of older workers, and helping retirees avoid needless hardships.

Kourpias said that the pilot pre-retirement counselling program negotiated by Machinists Lodge 1897 at the Fairchild-Hiller Company's Long Island plant confirmed the value of and need for such efforts and the willingness of workers and their families to take part in them.

He stressed that the trend toward lowering the retirement age under union contracts is boosting both the need for more thorough preparation and the number of workers to be helped in making balanced plans for the years after they leave their jobs.

Kourpias and Cruikshank were questioned by Robert Barr of the Fairchild Publications and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ECONOMICS USED TO BE a dull subject which was left to the economists and money people—but no longer. Today's citizen ignores economics at his peril.

The subject is still complex but everyone knows when inflation hits and the value of his earned dollar declines, as it is doing now. And most people have a pretty good idea of what record interest rates are doing to them and to the economy, generally.

Interest rates are a factor in the price of everything we purchase, if not directly, indirectly—whether it's a house, a manufactured item, a service, clothing, transportation or even schools or utilities.

A manufacturer, a wholesaler, a retailer or a government must figure the interest rate paid on money borrowed in the total cost of the goods or service. And the cost is passed along until it finally comes to you, the consumer, in the form of higher prices.

That is why economists are so deeply concerned over the shockingly high level of interest rates which seems to be an integral part of the Nixon Administration's attempts to curb rampant inflation.

Three times in three months the Administration has increased the interest rates on government-insured home loans—VA and FHA. They are now at a record 9 percent. Home building is at a near-depression level.

The nation's banks have been having a field day in raising their prime interest rates—the rate reserved for their major customers, usually corporations. The rate is moving upward past 12 percent.

The theory behind this hard money policy is that a higher cost of borrowing places restraints on the economy and will help to dampen the fires of inflation. The same theory holds that curbing wage increases will also act against inflation.

There are counter theories to hard money.

They are that in small doses a hard money program cannot be effective as an antidote to inflation. And while in large doses it may succeed in curbing inflation, it will only be at the cost of precipitating a decline in production, employment and incomes, redistributing income from lower to higher income groups, and forcing undesirable changes in the economy.

The problem today is that even in large doses hard money has not made an impact on inflation. And one economic fact that will not be lost is that during the two-year period of Nixon economic controls on wages, and with continuing spiraling interest rates, inflation has risen without real restraint.

WE HEAR A GREAT DEAL TODAY from the Nixon Administration and conservatives, generally, about curtailing government spending. Advocates of this course may believe it is a basis for curbing inflation but it is often utilized as a prime opportunity to zero in against government social and economic problems.

What they don't tell us is how much it costs the federal government when interest rates move upward. And what it costs the government is government spending.

In April 1973 the Treasury Department's "portfolio" of interest-bearing public debt totaled $455.2 billion. The interest was running at an annual rate of $25.6 billion. By April 1974, the debt had risen to $470.1 billion while the interest was $29.8 billion.

So in one year the national debt went up 3.3 percent while the interest on it rose 16.1 percent. And the startling interest rate rises of the last few months are not even reflected.

"With the prime rate poised at 12 percent," says Business Week magazine, "the cost of money may become an important constraint. The difficulty of securing sufficient funds is forcing banks to scrutinize loans more closely as well as charge more for them.

"Money market and Wall Street analysts are worried that liquidity problems will intensify.

"The decline in stock market prices is directly linked to interest-rate boosts and the possibility of serious liquidity problems. It certainly is not related to profits, which have been very good."



EDUCATION AND TRAINING are as needed for retirement as for any other phase of life, Machinists Rep. George Kourpias and President Nelson Cruikshank of the National Council of Senior Citizens, second and third from left, declared on Labor News Conference. They were questioned by Duane Emme, left, of Press Associates, Inc. and Robert Barr of Fairchild Publications.

Vote on Hospital Worker Bargaining

Final passage of the labor-supported bill to bring the 1.7 million employes of private, non-profit hospitals, nursing homes and other health care institutions under the National Labor Relations Act came on a 205-193 vote on July 11.

On labor's scoreboard, right votes (R) for passage were cast by 167 Democrats and 38 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 140 Republicans and 53 Democrats. Numerals show districts. Other symbols: AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Jones (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) R

ALASKA
AL Young (R) PR

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W
4. Conlan (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton, Phillip (D) R
6. Burton, John (D) R
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Stark (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) A
11. Ryan (D) R
12. Talcott (R) A
13. Lagomarsino (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
17. McCloskey (R) R
18. Mathias (R) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Moorhead (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) R
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) A
32. Hosmer (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Anderson (D) R
36. Ketchum (R) W
37. Burke (D) R
38. Brown (D) R
39. Hinshaw (R) W
40. Wilson, Bob (R) W
41. Van Deerlin (D) R
42. Burgener (R) W
43. Veysey (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) A
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Gunter (D) A
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Haley (D) W
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) W
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) A
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) A

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) A
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Hanrahan (R) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collier (R) R
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Young (R) W
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Arends (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) R
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) R
22. Shipley (D) A
23. Price (D) R
24. Gray (D) A

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Hudnut (R) W

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Culver (D) A
3. Gross (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Scherle (R) W
6. Mayne (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) R
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Breaux (D) A
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Cohen (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Sarbanes (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Donohue (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Cronin (R) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) A
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) PR
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Esch (R) R
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. VanderVeen (D) R
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (D) R
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) A
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) A
13. Diggs (D) A
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) A
17. Griffiths (D) A
18. Huber (R) W
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) R
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1, Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) A
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) R
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) R
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Towell (R) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) A
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Maraziti (R) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) A
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) R
3. Roncallo (R) W
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Brasco (D) A
12. Chisholm (D) A
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) A
15. Carey (D) A
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) A
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) R
24. Reid (D) R
25. Fish (R) R
26. Gilman (R) R
27. Robison (R) W
28. Stratton (D) R
29. King (R) W
30. McEwen (R) PW
31. Mitchell (R) R
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) R
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) W
36. Smith (R) W
37. Dulski (D) R
38. Kemp (R) R
39. Hastings (R) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Andrews (D) W
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Rose (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) R

OHIO
1. Luken (D) R
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Powell (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) R
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) W
2. McSpadden (D) A
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) A
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) W
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Ware (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) R
8. Biester (R) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) W
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) PW
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. Young (R) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) A
5. Fulton (D) A
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) A
8. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Steelman (R) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) W
13. Price (R) W
14. Young (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) W
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) W
2. Owens (D) W

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Parris (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) A
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Froehlich (R) W
9. Davis (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Special Fund Sought:

Newspaper Guild to Launch Intensive Organizing Program

St. Louis—Delegates to The Newspaper Guild's 41st annual convention were urged to approve two special assessments to finance a two-year crash organizing program.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in his opening address to the convention, said unprecedented organizing opportunities are being missed because of a lack of money and manpower.

The Guild's international executive board has recommended that the convention authorize monthly assessments for next March and April to raise $350,000. It would be used to hire six new international representatives for two years.

Although the assessments would not be levied until next spring, the organizing drive would start immediately, Perlik said. The Guild is arranging to borrow up to half the money until next March so that hiring of new representatives can begin promptly.

As a money-saving measure, both Perlik and TNG Sec.-Treas. Robert M. Crocker urged the delegates to put Guild conventions on a biennial rather than an annual basis. It costs the Guild and its locals upwards of $150,000 to run a convention, Crocker estimated, at a time when the Guild's general fund is operating at a deficit of more than $40,000.

Of 108 affiliated AFL-CIO unions, only nine have annual conventions International Chairperson Barney Peterson told the convention. Thirty-five meet biennially, 19 triennially, 31 every four years and 15 every five, he reported.

The executive board has recommended a change to biennial conventions, but the proposal has met with opposition from several locals.

Peterson, in his address to the convention, scored President Nixon's statements, in one of the presidential transcripts, that "one hell of a lot of people don't give a damn about this issue of the suppression of the press."

"The Newspaper Guild believes that one hell of a lot of people do give a damn about the suppression of the press and the preservation of their right to know," Peterson declared. ". . . And we will continue to fight for freedom of the press and freedom of information with every means at our command."

Paying tribute to the late Chief Justice Earl Warren as "a wise and compassionate man and a great judge" appointed by a Republican President, Dwight Eisenhower, Peterson declared:

"One measure of how our present Republican President, Richard Nixon, has betrayed our democratic heritage can be found in the persistent efforts of his court to determine and dilute the great social principles established by the Warren Court."

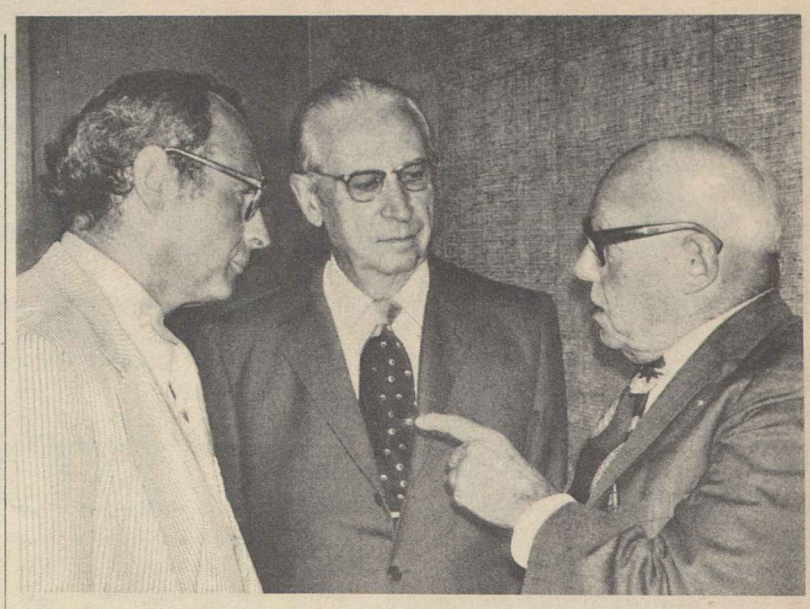
High on the convention's agenda are preparations for a Guild wage conference scheduled for October to mobilize Guild locals for a new wage push.

"We need to coordinate our bargaining at the local level to take advantage of the end of the diabolical Nixonian wage controls," Perlik told the convention.

In the two years following imposition of Nixon's economic controls program, he noted, Guild wage settlements fell off more than 28 percent from an average two-year money settlement of $50.56 to $36.36. During the 32 month control period, he said, the Consumer Price Index rose 17.5 percent—3 percent more than it had risen during the control-free period of Nixon's presidency.

"There is some evidence that our members drifted so deeply into a that's-all-the-law-will-allow philosophy during the period of wage controls that they're having difficulty coming out of it," Perlik said. "Our interest needs to be refocused, our members desire and our spirits ignited again."

At a policy conference of Canadian Guild locals preceding the convention, delegates asked the international executive board to designate at least one Canadian member as a delegate to future meetings of the International Federation of Journalists, in accordance with the Canadian Labor Congress's new autonomy clause dealing with representation on international trade secretaries.



ALCOHOLISM and related problems, which cost the nation more than $25 billion a year, are being combatted by industry and organized labor through the Labor-Management Committee of the National Council on Alcoholism. AFL-CIO President George Meany, who is co-chairman of the committee, discusses the problem with Dr. Morris E. Chafetz, director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism, at left, and former General Motors Chairman James M. Roche, the panel's other co-chairman.

Hospital Labor Law Approved by Senate

The Senate on July 10 voted 64-29 approval to final passage of a bill extending collective bargaining rights and protection against unfair labor practices to employes of non-profit hospitals and other health care facilities.

The AFL-CIO supported the position of the 46 Democrats and 18 Republicans who voted for passage. Opposed were 22 Republicans and 7 Democrats.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 46

Abourezk (S.D.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Allen (Ala.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Moss (Utah)
Bayh (Ind.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Muskie (Me.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Biden (Del.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Nunn (Ga.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Pastore (R.I.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Pell (R.I.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Clark (Iowa)	Long (La.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Eastland (Miss.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Symington (Mo.)
Gravel (Alaska)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Hart (Mich.)	Metzenbaum (Ohio)	Tunney (Calif.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Williams (Del.)
Haskell (Colo.)		

Republicans 18

Aiken (Vt.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Beall (Md.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Scott (Pa.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Case (N.J.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Cook (Ky.)	Pearson (Kan.)	Taft (Ohio)
Domenici (N.M.)	Percy (Ill.)	Weicker (Conn.)

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 7

Bible (Nev.)	Church (Idaho)	McClellan (Ark.)
Byrd (Va.)	Ervin (N.C.)	McGovern (S.D.)
Cannon (Nev.)		

Republicans 22

Baker (Tenn.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Hruska (Neb.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	McClure (Idaho)
Bennett (Utah)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Roth (Del.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Scott (Va.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Tower (Tex.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Helms (N.C.)	Young (N.D.)
Dole (Kan.)		

Announced For: Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Randolph (D-W.Va.).
Absent and not announced: Bellmon (R-Okla.), Fulbright (D-Ark.), Johnston (D-La.), Mathias (R-Md.), Stennis (D-Miss.).

Railroad Waymen Vote Increase in Per Capita

Denver—Delegates to the 37th convention of the Maintenance of Way Employes approved an increase in per capita payments of $3 per quarter—$1 a month—starting with the first three months of 1975 when the total will go to $12.75 a quarter.

The action was taken in response to pleas by the union's officers that the increase was necessary to meet inflationary cost rises and enable the union to provide better service to its members while "meeting the challenges of tomorrow."

Delegates earlier by acclamation re-elected President Harold C. Crotty and Sec.-Treas. B. L. Sorah for an additional four-year term. They followed up by unanimously re-electing the five U.S. vice presidents—S. E. Fleming, Denver; M. A. Christie, Kansas City, Kan.; Fred Wurpel Jr., Trenton, N.J.; O. M. Berge, Minneapolis, and A. D. Arnett, Jacksonville, Fla.

For the first time the nearly 100 Canadian delegates voted separately by secret ballot on the brotherhood's two vice presidents for Canada. A. M. Hopper of Winnipeg was re-elected, and G. D. Robertson of Ottawa, system general chairman on the Canadian Pacific, won a two-way race for the seat now held by Vice President W. M. Thompson, who is retiring Sept. 1.

Delegates also re-elected five incumbent members of the executive board — J. W. Bowen, Roanoke, Va.; Marcus Bradford, Edwardsville, Ill.; Sal R. Freccia, Brooklyn, N.Y.; George E. Tressler, Newton, Kan., and Paul A. Legros, Ottawa, Ont. G. H. Duesdieker of Denver was elected to the sixth seat on the board, succeeding Lawrence Wold, who is retiring.

Chairman George S. Ives of the National Mediation Board, which administers the Railway Labor Act, drew applause when he defended the right to strike as a vital part of the collective bargaining process and condemned measures proposed in Congress to impose compulsory arbitration in the transportation field.

"The strike," he said, "is not necessarily a signal that collective bargaining has failed. In fact, it often provides the incentive necessary for reaching agreement. Simply stated, there is no acceptable alternative to joint decision-making by carriers and unions in a democratic society, and we must avoid the pitfall of seeking to substitute compulsory processes for collective bargaining."

Resolutions adopted by the delegates called, among other things, for:

- An all-out drive to persuade members and their families to register and vote.
- Greater contributions to the brotherhood's political league.
- A shorter workweek as a long-range goal.
- A prohibition on abandonment of railroad lines until Congress "has had sufficient time to make a thorough study of the rail transportation needs of the country."
- Approval by Congress of additional funds for Amtrak.
- Reorganization of the bankrupt Northeast railroads "into viable private enterprises without resort to nationalization."
- A drive to secure enactment in Congress of the pending bill worked out by rail labor and management for a comprehensive overhaul of the Railroad Retirement Act to put it on a sound actuarial basis and improve benefits.

Senate Votes to Curb Pacific Shipping Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

Democrat Daniel K. Inouye and Republican Hiram L. Fong. To a greater extent than had been realized in advance of the vote, they had sought and obtained pledges of support from their colleagues.

A companion bill has been introduced in the House but no action has been taken on it.

The Senate, however, did reject two attempts by Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) to use the bill as a vehicle for a broader anti-union measure.

He proposed to require a secret ballot vote conducted by the NLRB to determine whether a majority of all employes in a bargaining unit—not just union members—wanted to approve a strike and reject an employer's "last offer." Similar votes would be taken at "reasonable intervals" during a strike.

Griffin's amendment was tabled, thus killing it, by a 66-32 vote.

He then proposed to allow an 80-day Taft-Hartley anti-strike injunction to be declared whenever there was a regional "emergency" even if it didn't have national consequences. That amendment was tabled on a 63-34 vote.

In another action, the Senate turned back a mischievous attempt to undercut support for a consumer bill by injecting an anti-labor amendment.

On the Senate floor—still being debated as the AFL-CIO News went to press—was a bill establishing a consumer protection agency that would intervene in government proceedings on behalf of consumer interests. A similar bill passed the House.

After two days of parliamentary maneuvering and procedural votes, the Senate faced a key vote on whether the bill would rule out interference with union-management negotiations. Groups opposed to the overall bill clearly hoped to make it unpalatable to labor. The anti-labor position was rejected, 57-40.

Asks Full Airing of Policies:

Meany Hits Nixon Detente As One-Sided 'Giveaway'

(Continued from Page 1)

"but do the people want to follow?" He added:

"I have a suggestion for this Administration: Before they try to arrange a detente with the Soviet Union, maybe they ought to try for a detente with the American people."

Meany said he did not know what to make of Nixon's Moscow trip last month. He said he was puzzled over what the President hoped to accomplish in his meeting with the Communist leaders. "I don't know why he had to make the trip — unless it was for domestic political consumption," Meany said.

Little of substance came out of the President's visit with the Communist leaders, Meany noted. There was no mention in news reports of any mutual force reduction in Europe. And the hoped-for agreement on offensive weapons was "a flop."

This failure to make any progress on limiting offensive nuclear weapons means the arms race goes on unabated, Meany declared.

"It means also that the basic idea of this so-called detente as it was sold to the American people—the relaxing of tensions between the U.S. and the USSR—has gone down the drain," he said.

Nixon tried to make much of his so-called "personal relationship" with Communist Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, Meany observed, but he noted that the Soviets censored the word "personal" in translating reports of the sessions in Moscow and Yalta.

"It seems that not even Mr. Brezhnev wants to get too close to our President," Meany said. "Actually, Mr. Nixon looked a little pathetic — and I don't like to see the United States represented in the Soviet Union by a pathetic President."

He stressed that in the two years the Administration has been selling detente to the American people, the Soviet Union has done very little to lessen tensions and promote better understanding in the world.

Indeed, Meany charged, the attack on Israel by Syria and Egypt last October was incited by the USSR, and was carried out by Soviet-trained personnel with Soviet-supplied weapons.

"Brezhnev openly and publicly pressed the other Arab nations to come into the war against the Israelis," Meany noted. "What contribution did the Russians make to detente in that situation?"

Noting that Sec. of State Henry Kissinger said the Soviets acted with "great restraint" during the Yom Kippur War, Meany observed:

"If fanning the flames of war in the Middle East goes by the name of restraint, I'd like to know what goes by the name of belligerence."

Meany strongly criticized President Nixon for his failure to protest the mass arrest of Soviet Jews just prior to his arrival in Russia. He also denounced Nixon for failing to utter a word of protest when the Soviets "pulled the plugs" on American television networks as they sought to interview Andrei Sakharov, a leading Russian intellectual dissident.

Meany also scored Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) for characterizing him on a recent TV public affairs program as "part of a powerful machine that had intimidated the Congress into undermining the President's pursuit of detente."

"What really bothers the Fulbrights of this country," Meany said, "is not the sound of my voice but the sound of labor's voice in foreign affairs."

American foreign policy is a legitimate area of interest for organized labor, Meany said, since it has a direct bearing on the living standards and the welfare of working people and their families.

For that reason, if no other, the American labor movement is going to assert "as strong a voice as possible in developing the foreign policies of this country," Meany declared.

"We are not inclined to leave foreign policy to the experts—least of all the experts of this Administration. We are not convinced that they have our interests at heart—the interests of the working people, the interests of the great majority of the American people."

In a question period following his speech, Meany was asked what alternative there is to detente short of war. He replied:

"The answer is what was held out to us two years ago—cooperation between the two super-powers in the interest of world peace and trade deals with the United States on the basis of give-and-take and not unilateral, one-way concessions."

He suggested that the United States employ "some old Yankee horse-trading methods—some collective bargaining, if you please"—in future dealings with the Soviet Union.

"If we've got technology they need, let's find out what they've got that we need," he said.

"Maybe in return for our technology, maybe in return for our nitrogen plants and our know-how and our financing of these plants, they would help us bring peace to the Middle East."

Meany said Americans tend to forget how backward the Soviet economy really is. "They want American technology, machinery, equipment—American know-how," he said. "The trouble is they can't pay for it," so they make arrangements for credit through the Export-Import Bank of the United States, he said.

In the past year, Meany observed, the Eximbank, which is financed by American taxpayers, has lent the Soviet Union almost $469 million—most of it at 6 percent interest.

"Now this very simply is an economic aid program," he charged. "The prime rate in the United States is 12 percent. We have been lending hundreds of millions to the Soviet Union at about half that rate—at a time when millions of hard-working Americans cannot get mortgage money to buy a home.

"This is a giveaway program . . . a welfare program to bail out the Soviet government," Meany declared.

"This is what the Soviets call the economic side of detente," he said. "What is really involved here is American economic aid to the Soviet Union plus the transfer of American technology as well.

"To me, it looks like a good old-fashioned shell game."

Watergate Panel Asks Permanent Prosecutor

(Continued from Page 1)

on it or sabotage it.

- Tighter congressional oversight to assure that government programs and funds aren't manipulated for political advantage.

- Strict limits on cash contributions, on total contributions and on political spending as part of a comprehensive campaign reform law. The committee majority — over the dissent of Senators Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.) — opposed public financing of elections, as provided in a bill that has already passed the Senate.

The Watergate Committee — formally titled the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities — had a number of recommendations dealing with misuse of tax returns and the financial involvement of C. G. "Bebe" Rebozo and Howard Hughes with President Nixon and his re-election campaign.

It cited "numerous efforts by the White House to use the Internal Revenue Service for political purposes," including attempts "to harass persons perceived as enemies."

The committee noted also "particularly acute . . . questions of improper White House influence" in IRS investigations of Rebozo, the President's brothers and persons connected with the Hughes operations.

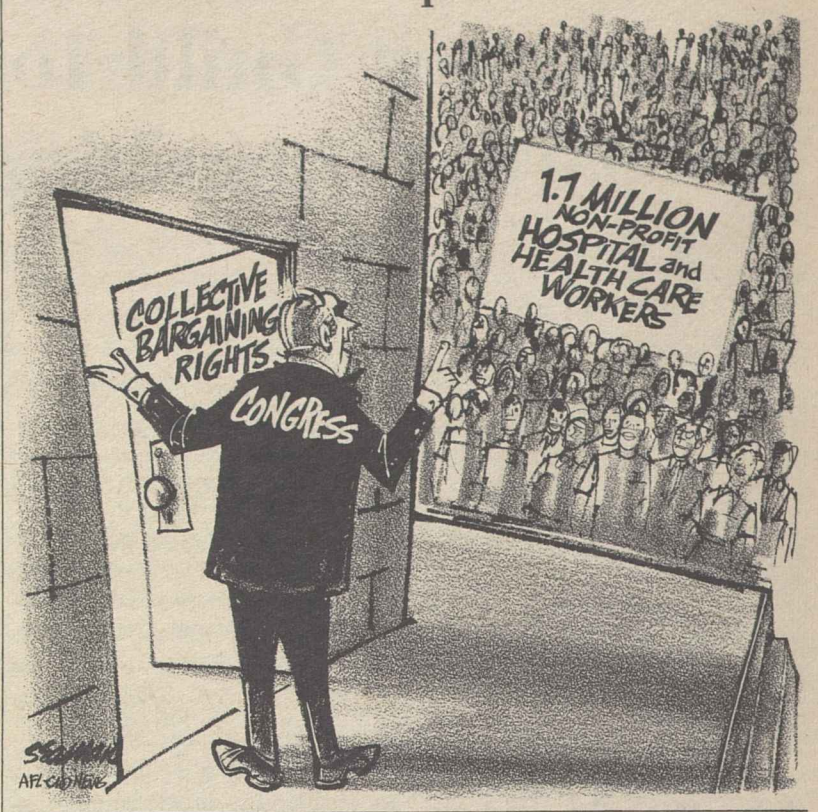
The panel recommended that IRS be barred from disclosing tax returns to anyone in the White House "up to and including the President." It said all requests to IRS for information and action and the agency's response should be made known to congressional oversight committees.

Further, it said, Congress should require full financial disclosure by the President and Vice President each year to the General Accounting Office "of all income, gifts and things of value that they or their spouses have received during the year" or expenditures made for their benefit by others.

The committee proposed that Congress take a new look at the federal law dealing with electronic surveillance in view of the violations of privacy that have taken place. It suggested also an investigation of federal wiretapping practices.

7-20-74

'It's Open!'



Job Safety Delay Tied To Nixon Fund-Raising

(Continued from Page 1)

to the "responsiveness plan" in which the White House instructed every federal agency to see what it could provide to aid the re-election effort.

The "responsiveness plan" was outlined in a memo from White House aide Frederick G. Malek to chief of staff H. R. Haldeman.

The committee's report emphasized, however, that the plan met enough resistance in the federal agencies that "the Select Committee has been unable to establish that any formalized plans of this nature were actually submitted to the White House."

The superior for whom Guenther prepared his 1972 memo, Laurence H. Silberman, testified in confirmation hearings for his present job as deputy attorney general that he was "uncomfortable" about providing such a plan to the White House.

Consequently, incomplete and handwritten notes by Richard Wise, an assistant to Silberman, were the last trace the Senate committee could find of a response to Malek's instructions.

Guenther's memo was part of the material Wise was working from in preparing the overall Labor Dept. response. Another by Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., then assistant secretary for manpower, mentioned the $185 million in discretionary funds available from manpower programs.

Lovell pledged in a memo to Silberman "to work closely with you in order to get maximum beneficial utilization of these funds."

The idea of letting CREEP name OSHA officials came from Guenther and was a point in his "responsiveness" memo. A big "no" was written into the margin of the copy of the memo obtained by the Watergate committee. The committee said Wise put it there to reflect his objection to that idea.

The moving of the $2.2 million migrant workers' grant to the Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council instead of OEO was the one "success" Malek was able to report to Haldeman on June 7, 1972. This was accomplished, Malek boasted, even though the Labor Dept. "has already announced that the OEO groups have the best proposal."

In summarizing the potential usefulness of distorting the law protecting workers' safety and health, Guenther concluded:

"While I have discussed with Lee Nunn (also of the White House staff) the great potential of OSHA as a sales point for fund-raising and general support by employers, I do not believe the potential of this appeal is fully recognized. Your suggestions as to how to promote the advantages of four more years of properly managed OSHA for use in the campaign would be appreciated."

The AFL-CIO has contended that a "properly managed" OSHA with a distinct pro-employer bias has characterized the Nixon Administration policy ever since passage of the law in 1970. "It has become clear that an easier regulatory climate for industry has a higher priority than protections for workers," the 1973 AFL-CIO convention said.

In its struggle with the Nixon Administration over on-job safety, the AFL-CIO has charged dilution of enforcement, ineffective administration, underfunding and—most recently—the attempt to turn the whole program back to the states, whose poor performance in the field necessitated enactment of the federal law in the first place.

Curbs Pressed On High-Yield Special Notes

The AFL-CIO has endorsed the intent of a bill that wouldn't be needed if President Nixon used powers he already has to regulate interest rates.

House Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) introduced the bill extending government regulations over certain interest rates to prevent a drain of deposits from savings institutions that finance the bulk of home mortgages.

Two New York banking corporations had announced a new type of security that pays interest well above the maximum available from bank deposits.

AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger told the committee that labor supports the intent of legislation to curb such securities "because the President has failed to use the authority granted him by the Credit Control Act of 1969."

Despite the threat to home financing from the new "floating rate" securities, the Administration opposes the Patman bill.

House Panel Nears Impeachment Vote

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, July 27, 1974 | No. 30

Buying Power Nosedives, Prices Continue to Surge

Court Rules Nixon Must Yield Tapes

By David L. Perlman

The House Judiciary Committee, with a nationwide television audience looking on, sat in judgment on President Nixon in the first of three solemn impeachment proceedings that could lead to his ouster.

Its final deliberations began on the day that a unanimous Supreme Court had demolished Nixon's claim to be immune from the law, shielded by a constitutional separation of powers barrier. The court said that not even the President could thwart the criminal prosecution of his close associates by withholding evidence, the tape recordings made of key White House conversations.

President Nixon's announcement that he would comply with the Supreme Court ruling came only after his hard-core supporters in Congress had warned that defiance would ensure his ouster. Earlier, the White House had refused to say whether the President would abide by a Supreme Court decision.

Some Republicans seized on the possibility that portions of the tapes might eventually be made available to the Judiciary Committee to urge deferment of impeachment proceedings.

But the consensus of the Judiciary Committee clearly was that the President had already refused the tapes the committee had sought—contending that the conversations covered were not pertinent to the impeachment inquiry. A majority of the committee obviously found the mass of evidence already compiled more than sufficient to convict Nixon.

Ironically, the pleas for delay came from some of those who at an earlier stage had echoed the demand that Congress either impeach Nixon or "get off his back."

White House spokesmen had already publicly conceded the certainty of a Judiciary Committee recommendation for impeachment—seeking to discount its impact in advance as the politically motivated action of partisan Democrats.

But as the nation learned when

(Continued on Page 7)

Food Stamp Ban Killed By Senate

The Senate firmly rebuffed another attempt to stick an anti-labor amendment on an agricultural appropriations bill.

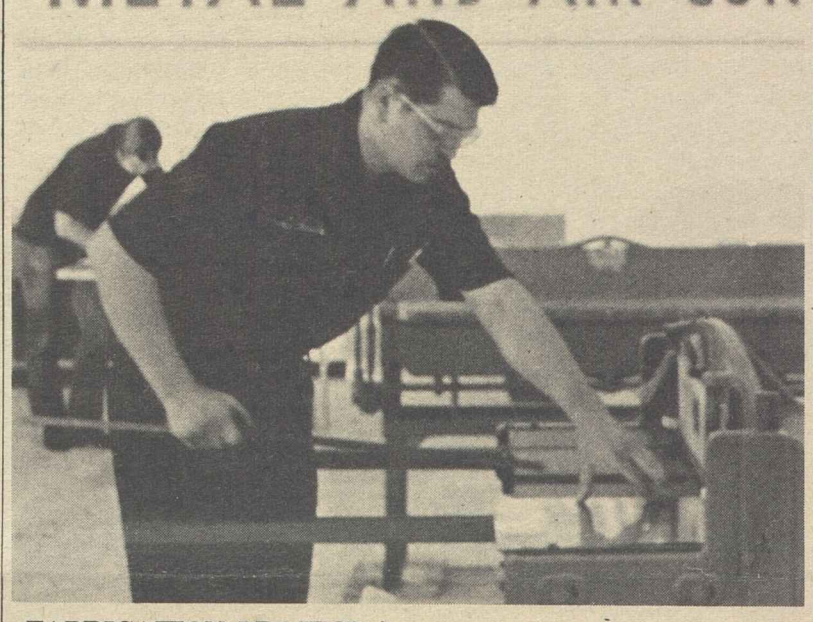
It defeated, 52-35, the motion by Sen. Jesse A. Helms (R-N.C.) to prohibit strikers and their families from obtaining food stamps even though they meet the same test of need applied to all other Americans.

The House rejected an identical amendment, 169-147, when it considered the farm funding bill in June.

Helms is the perennial sponsor of anti-striker amendments and he argued again that strikes are prolonged if workers who are without funds or savings can get low-cost food for their families. He said he was proposing his amendment for the second time this year "fully aware that labor union lobbyists will fall all over themselves to prevent its being approved by the Senate."

Still before the Senate, and facing both an apparent filibuster and a presidential veto threat, was a labor-supported bill to establish a Consumer Protection Agency to be

(Continued on Page 7)



FABRICATION PROJECT is set up by Dennis P. Maricle of Lexington, Ky., at the Sheet Metal Workers apprentice contest in Minneapolis. Maricle won the $1,000 first prize for fourth-year apprentices. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Strengthening Urged:

Labor Asks Action On No-Fault Plan

The AFL-CIO pressed Congress to complete action this year on a federal no-fault auto insurance law to replace the present "inefficient, excessively costly and unduly cumbersome" manner of compensating accident victims.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed the bill the Senate passed on May 1 "a good start." He urged a House Commerce subcommittee to improve it with the best portions of other bills that have been introduced, including one by Subcommittee Chairman John E. Moss (D-Calif.).

The Moss bill would establish a fully federal program, while the Senate bill would set minimum standards that states would be required to meet.

All of the bills, including versions by Rep. Bob Eckhardt (D-Tex.) and Rep. W. S. Stuckey (D-Ga.), "contain the basic principles essential to an effective no-fault system," Biemiller said. His statement was presented to the subcommittee by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn.

The AFL-CIO statement listed these "essential" elements of a good no-fault bill:

- Mandatory insurance that guarantees full payment of all medical and rehabilitation costs to all accident victims, regardless of fault.
- Immediate payment of benefits.
- Restriction of court suits to carefully defined circumstances and a requirement that insurers pay attorney fees for policyholders who must go to court to obtain payment of a justified claim.
- A strict timetable for implementation of the program.

Accident victims should be fully compensated for wage losses for the period they are unable to work, the AFL-CIO urged, with

(Continued on Page 8)

Inflationary Recession Grips U.S.

The federal government released a fresh batch of figures showing American workers being whipsawed by soaring prices and falling purchasing power in a depressed economy.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported its consumer price index for June rose another 1 percent, both before and after adjustment for seasonal variations.

A companion report found that the average workers' real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted for inflation—dropped another three-tenths of 1 percent from May to June and was down 4.5 percent over the year.

That marked the 15th consecutive month in which real spendable earnings were below the level of a year earlier and left the average worker about where he was in 1965. The June decline dropped real spendable earnings to $91.48 in constant 1967 dollars, which compares to $95.83 a year earlier.

In 1965, that figure stood at $91.32 and had gotten as high as $96.40 before the recent decline.

The BLS figures followed a grim report from the Commerce Dept. a day earlier showing a decline for the April-June period in the nation's "real" gross national product, the total output of goods and services. It was the second successive quarter of decline.

"Together, these figures confirm the AFL-CIO statements of February and May that we are in an inflationary recession," AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger

(Continued on Page 8)

GOP Congressman States The Case for Impeachment

After having read and re-read, sifted and tested the mass of information which came before us, I have come to the conclusion that Richard M. Nixon has, beyond a reasonable doubt, committed impeachable offenses which, in my judgment, are of sufficient magnitude that he should be removed from office.

The evidence convinces me that my President has lied repeatedly, deceiving public officials and the American people. He has withheld information necessary for our system of justice to work. Instead of cooperating with prosecutors and investigators, as he said publicly, he concealed and covered up evidence, and coached witnesses so that their testimony would show things that really were not true. He tried to use the CIA to impede and thwart the investigation of Watergate by the FBI. He approved the payment of what he knew to be blackmail to buy the silence of an important Watergate witness. He praised and rewarded those whom he knew had committed perjury. He personally helped to orchestrate a scenario of events, facts and testimony to cover-up wrongdoing in the Watergate scandal and to throw investigators and prosecutors off the track. He actively participated in an extended and extensive conspiracy to obstruct justice. To my mind, he is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of having committed these impeachable offenses.

—From a statement, July 23, 1974, by Rep. Lawrence J. Hogan (R-Md.), a member of the House Judiciary Committee.

Meany Hits SBA Role In Anti-Union Parley

AFL-CIO President George Meany has sharply challenged a federal agency's participation in a program to help employers keep their workers from organizing.

He termed the Small Business Administration's cooperation with a conference titled Management Face a Union Organizing Drive "a flagrant misuse of taxpayers' money." The conference was held by the industrial relations institute of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Meany wrote SBA Administrator Thomas S. Kleppe that "the cooperation of the U.S. Small Business Administration in sponsoring a conference to teach management officials how to fight unions and collective bargaining is also a shocking example of a government agency acting in opposition to well-established federal policy to encourage collective bargaining."

(Continued on Page 8)



TOP WINNERS in the national apprentice contest in the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Industry gather for an awards ceremony. From left, are Sheet Metal Worker apprentices George H. Gensic, Local 156, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Dennis P. Maricle, Local 110, Lexington, Ky.; Mark Gall, Local 24, Milwaukee, and Herman Wade, Local 73, Chicago. Gall's and Gensic's wives join in the celebration. The final runoff of the contest at Minneapolis drew 79 regional winners.

Sheet Metal Apprentices Win Honors

Minneapolis—Dennis P. Maricle of Lexington, Ky., was named first prize winner among fourth-year apprentices in the second national "live" apprentice contest for Sheet Metal Workers. The competition is sponsored by the National Training Fund, which is jointly administered by the Sheet Metal Workers and the employers' group, the Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Association.

Maricle, a member of Local 110 of the union, won his $1,000 prize money in competition with 19 other regional winners from all sections of the country.

The competition was held in the auditorium of the Dunwoody Institute, a leading vocational education center here. It covered various tests plus the making of specific sheet metal objects from blueprints.

First prize winners for the three other categories were: third-year apprentices, George H. Gensic, Fort Wayne, Ind., Local 156; second-year apprentices, Herman Wade, Chicago, Local 73; first-year apprentices, Mark Gall, Milwaukee, Local 24.

The prize money and plaques were awarded at a banquet at which the 79 contestants and their guests heard remarks by Sheet Metal Workers' President Edward J. Carlough, Executive Vice President Ronald E. VanGelderen of the employer association, and Fund Administrator W. L. Fillippini.

Carlough praised the skill of the several hundred contestants who had entered the regional contests, as well as the national winners. He urged them to use their skills constructively and to take pride in craftsmanship, so that sheet metal workers will continue to enjoy a reputation for giving high value in return for their high hourly pay.

Cantor Appointed To Research Post

Arnold Cantor, an AFL-CIO economist since 1968, has been appointed assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Research.

Cantor, an authority on taxation and tax policy, has been an economist with the Manpower Administration of the Dept. of Labor and the Economic Development Administration of the Commerce Dept. He has also held research posts with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and the Upholsterers.

He received his undergraduate degree from Pennsylvania State University, a graduate degree from Lehigh University, and has taught in both institutions.

ABA Scored for Limits On Prepaid Legal Plans

New York—Prepaid legal service plans, like medical plans before them, run the risk of consumer groups becoming "remitters of huge sums of money" for services over which they have no real voice in quality or cost controls, a union official told the New York Bar Association.

Consequently, Max Zimny, general counsel of the Ladies' Garment Workers, testified to the bar's Committee on Professional Ethics that restrictions placed on prepaid plans by the American Bar Association "clearly violate the U.S. Constitution."

The ABA decision, made at its convention in Houston last February, places tight restrictions on the delivery of legal services through "closed panels" of lawyers hired by unions or consumer groups while favoring "open panels" in which such groups hire lawyers on a fee-for-service basis, Zimny pointed out.

Unions and consumer groups have therefore called for revocation of the Houston decision by the ABA's House of Delegates, and the bar's own committee on prepaid services has recommended rescinding the restrictions at the ABA's convention in August.

Zimny testified that prepaid plans offer the opportunity of adequate legal services "for some 140 million Americans in the middle-income category whose legal needs are now unfulfilled." But he termed the bar's restrictions placed on such plans "a stark and deplorable reversal of the ABA's long-held, consistent position in favor of the unimpeded delivery of prepaid legal services."

Zimny told the New York bar that the Justice Dept. had termed the ABA's Houston action a restraint of fair trade and pointed out that no state bar association had adopted the rules.

Tracing the previous cooperation between the ABA and the labor-supported National Consumer Center for Group Legal Services in amending the Taft-Hartley act to allow the funding of prepaid plans via collective bargaining, Zimny deplored the rupture that followed the ABA's Houston decision.

The director of the National Consumer Center for Legal Services, Sandra DeMent, told the New York Bar Association that the center was prepared to file an anti-trust suit against the ABA for the Houston decision.

Meany Lauds Wayne Morse For Integrity

Wayne Morse was "one of the most distinguished Americans of our time," AFL-CIO President George Meany said in a tribute to the former senator from Oregon who died July 22 during a political comeback campaign.

Morse, 73, had recently won the Democratic nomination to challenge Sen. Bob Packwood, the Republican who in 1968 blocked Morse's bid for a fifth term.

Morse first came to national attention as the dean of the University of Oregon Law School who was frequently called on to arbitrate union-management disputes. In 1942, President Roosevelt named him a public member of the War Labor Board.

Morse was elected to the Senate in 1944 as a Republican and re-elected on the GOP ticket in 1950 despite his reputation as a maverick and his outspoken opposition to the Taft-Hartley Act. In 1953, after Eisenhower's election as President, Morse quit the Republican Party to become the Senate's lone independent. In 1956, he ran and was elected as a Democrat and was re-elected six years later.

Meany's telegram to Mrs. Morse cited "a warm personal friendship for more than 30 years" and paid tribute to "his unquestioned honesty, independence and forthrightness."

Top Priority Drive:

Organizing Fund Set By Newspaper Guild

St. Louis—Calling for "a massive organizing effort," the Newspaper Guild's 41st annual convention voted to levy two special assessments to lift the union off a 16-year membership plateau.

The assessments, to be collected next March and April, will raise an estimated $350,000, enough to hire the equivalent of six international representatives for two years.

Citing "unparalleled interest among the unorganized," the convention declared that "nothing commands a higher precedent in the Guild at this moment that the organizing of unorganized workers."

The convention rejected a minority report of its organizing committee, which opposed the assessments as "a thinly disguised dues increase." And on a 244-169 roll-call vote, it beat down a move to limit the assessment to a single month.

It also rejected a proposal to use part of the assessment yield to finance a human rights coordinator. It was the fifth consecutive year in which proposals for a human rights coordinator were turned down, but the margin of defeat has narrowed each year.

The proposal emerged this year as a majority report of the convention's human rights committee, but the delegates adopted a minority report that an international coordinator is unnecessary to cope with a problem that must be solved essentially on the local level.

The report proposed that Guild district councils hold a series of seminars and forums on human rights and that all locals send representatives.

The convention urged locals to establish "educational workshops" for women and minorities and to protest "any limitations on occupational activities based on race, sex, age or other discriminatory factors." And it encouraged women members to form local committees to strengthen their participation in the Guild.

In another roll call, an executive board recommendation that conventions be held biennially instead of annually was defeated, 229 to 183.

The board had advanced the proposal as a means of reducing the drain conventions produce on money and staff time. But a constitution committee report opposing the change said these factors were outweighed by others, such as a potential loss of interest in international union affairs, diminished communication between locals and curtailed opportunities for leadership-training experiences.

The convention endorsed the executive board's call for an October wage conference to "restore momentum to our wage drive" and urged locals large and small to send as many delegates as possible.

"Let us resolve that the round of bargaining that follows our wage conference reverse the decline that our wage drive has suffered in two consecutive years and put us back on the march toward economic justice," the delegates declared.

The convention advanced the Guild's wage goal for experienced key employes from $500 a week to $550.

It also called for bargaining steps to protect the pensions of retired employes from erosion by inflation and to guard against the establishment of standards of speed and accuracy on new equipment that is flooding the offices and back shops of the newspaper industry.

The delegates protested the jailing of Chilean journalists by that country's military junta and urged Guild locals to contribute to a fund of the International Federation of Journalists for their legal defense. TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., North American vice president of the IFJ, visited Chile on an IFJ mission in June and called for establishment of the fund on his return.

In other actions, the convention urged a federal subsidy to the Postal Service to reduce "exorbitant" rate increases for labor and other nonprofit publications and urged the newsprint industry to increase its production of recycled newsprint as a conservation measure.

Resolutions were approved urging adoption of the Griffiths-Corman Bill for National Health Security and of legislation to reform election-campaign financing and pension regulations.

The convention also went on record in support of the Farm Workers' boycott of non-UFW lettuce and table grapes.



CONVENTION DEBATE leading to the approval of a special assessment of Newspaper Guild members to finance a two-year organizing program is monitored by International Chairperson Barney Peterson. The Guild expects to raise $350,000 for the crash organizing campaign through two monthly assessments next spring.

New Equity Pact:

Broadway Actors Win Major Gains

New York—Wage increases averaging about 12 percent a year over the course of a three-year contract, plus sweeping gains in other areas, have been achieved by Actors' Equity Association in a new contract with the League of New York Theaters & Producers—the producers of all Broadway shows and their touring road companies.

The new contract calls for an increase in Broadway actors' minimum weekly salaries from the current $210 to $245 in the first year of the contract—more than 16 percent—and to $285 in the final year, for a total gain of nearly 31 percent over three years.

Rates for actors in touring shows will rise from the current minimum of $287 to $347.50 in the first year of the contract—an increase of more than 21 percent—and to $395 in the third year, for a total of more than 38 percent. Similar increases were won for stage managers and assistant stage managers.

The Equity negotiating team, led by Executive Sec. Donald Grody, also racked up a number of firsts for the union.

For the first time in any of Equity's numerous contracts with various theater management organizations, the agreement provides for paid sick leave. It calls for one performance of sick leave for every four weeks of employment for all members of the chorus and for principal actors earning not more than $425. Accumulated sick leave of up to eight performances a year will be paid on termination if employment has been for at least six months.

Another first in the contract is a limit on the number of roles an actor is required to understudy in a production—a maximum of six for an actor who is paid not more than $125 over the minimum salary, eight for one paid not more than $250 over the minimum, and a maximum of 12 roles to understudy. Another gain was a guarantee of one-eighth of an actor's weekly salary for each performance as an understudy.

In addition, Equity won a 6 percent increase in employer contributions to the joint Equity-League pension fund and more than double the employer contributions to the welfare fund—from $100 semi-annually to $9 per week. Vacation pay also was increased.

Substantial increases also were won in the bonuses paid for signing long-term contracts. Payment for chorus members signing a six-month rider—a guarantee they will stay with a show six months—went from $12.50 to $15 weekly above minimum and the additional pay for actors signing run-of-the-play contracts was doubled, from $25 per week to $50.

The League and Equity also agreed to make a concerted effort to find additional employment for women and people of Asiatic background. In a joint statement at the end of the negotiations, Grody and Bernard B. Jacobs, chief employer negotiator, said:

"One of the major concerns of the League and Equity is to see to it that increased employment opportunities are created for women in stage managerial and administrative capacities. We have also agreed that a determined effort will be made by both management and the union to secure additional employment for Equity members of Asiatic and Oriental origin."

Unions Donate $52,000 For Storm Victims

Columbus, O.—AFL-CIO unions in Ohio have contributed more than $52,000 in voluntary contributions to aid victims of the tornado that struck the Xenia area causing widespread damage last spring.

Ohio AFL-CIO Community Services Director Charles Mix said unions in the Dayton area collected $35,075 for tornado cleanup assistance. Unions in the Cincinnati area collected $4,265 for tornado victims. And the rest, $12,932, came from 206 other individual labor unions throughout the state.

Mix said some of the unions collected the money at plant gate solicitations and by "passing the hat." Others gave directly from their union treasuries.

"Altogether, more than 23,000 persons suffered some type of disruption, inconvenience and losses as a result of this devastating tornado," Mix said. "We are proud of the union members of this state who gave willingly of their time and money to help all victims of this disaster."

George Pierson Elected To Head Stove Workers

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Stove Workers elected George E. Pierson president at the union's 36th triennial convention here to succeed James M. Roberts, who will retire Oct. 1 after 18 years in the top office.

Pierson, a member of Local 32 from Kankakee, Ill., was elected to the union's executive board in 1971 as fourth vice president and was subsequently appointed second vice president. He is 47.

The 100 delegates also re-elected Sec.-Treas. Melvin T. Chadderton to his first full three-year term.

Roberts has been a member of the Stove Workers since 1933. He served as special union representative before his election as a vice president in 1950. He assumed the presidency in 1956. Roberts, 63, will continue to serve the union in an advisory capacity as president-emeritus.

The convention voted a $1 increase over a three-year period in the monthly per capita tax payment to the international. The current monthly payment is $5.50.

Re-elected to the executive board were Executive Vice President A. G. Mendoza and First Vice President Henry E. Blair. Other vice presidents are George E. Sodan, E. Ray Sullivan, Tom Kemme and Richard J. Bacher.

Major speakers at the convention included Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and President Paul Burnsky of the Metal Trades Dept.



JAPANESE LABOR LEADER Yoshiji Miyata and AFL-CIO President George Meany greet each other in the latter's office. Miyata is president of the Japanese steel workers union, Tekko Roren, and also heads the Japan Council, the Japanese affiliate of the International Metal Federation. Miyata was en route home following a meeting of the International Labor Organization in Geneva, which he attended as a member of Japan's delegation to the ILO.

Television, Radio Artists Ratify Network Accord

Denver—The Television & Radio Artists' 37th convention here ratified a new agreement with networks that provides for improved rates and conditions for prime time TV programs.

The agreement, negotiated jointly with the Screen Actors, would raise the rates on reruns from 50 percent of original compensation this year to 70 percent next Jan. 31 and to 100 percent the following year.

Delegates also voted to extend the life of an AFTRA committee exploring the possibilities of a merger or closer cooperative arrangements with the Screen Actors.

President Kenneth Harvey, who was re-elected by acclamation to his second one-year term, called for a greater understanding among the major AFTRA groups of each others' interests and problems. The union represents radio and television actors, announcers and newscasters.

Harvey noted that greater unity would strengthen the position of all AFTRA members, stressing that economic and cultural interests are not that diverse.

Following an address by Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez to delegates, AFTRA announced that it would enlist the talents of actors and announcers from among its 29,000 members to tell the story of the UFW's struggle for survial to the public.

AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff said the services of the union's professional performers would be made available to the UFW without charge for public announcements and paid commercials.

In other action, the convention affirmed support of the performance royalty provision of the copyright bill now before Congress and called on AFTRA locals to intensify their activities in pressing for passage of the measure.

The union's top honor — the George Heller Memorial Gold Card Award — was presented to Burt Jacoby, veteran AFTRA comptroller.

All of the union's top officers were re-elected without opposition, in addition to Harvey. They are First Vice Pres. Joe Slattery, Chicago, and Second Vice Pres. Bill Baldwin, Los Angeles; Vice Presidents Jim Axel, Atlanta; Jonathan Dunn-Rankin, San Diego; George Herman, Washington, D.C.; Bill Hillman, San Francisco; Grant Horton, St. Louis; Peter Leeds, Los Angeles, and Brad Phillips, New York; Treas. Mel Brandt, New York, and Recording Sec. Hugh Williams, Los Angeles.

Forum Focuses On Adult Education

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis was a participant in the two-week policy-setting meeting for the National Think Tank for Adult Education.

The project, funded by the U.S. Office of Education, was designed to develop national goals, policies and strategies in adult education for the next two decades. The sessions were conducted at the University of Maryland.

Bell System Unions Take Strike Votes

Telephone workers across the country marked their ballots in strike authorization votes called by the Communications Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers after rejection of a Bell System contract offer.

The IBEW said its 70,000 members in Western Electric plants—the manufacturing arm of the Bell System—had already taken a strike vote. The outcome was a 98 percent authorization for a strike.

An additional 70,000 IBEW members in operating locals are currently voting on strike authorization, the union said. All but one of the IBEW contracts will have expired by July 30.

The CWA, meanwhile, reported strike votes in progress or completed in locals with about 500,000 members. The secret ballot votes will be tallied by the locals and forwarded to the union's headquarters in Washington, D.C., by July 31. The nationwide tally will be made by the public accounting firm of Ernst & Ernst.

One of the larger group of independent unions also bargaining for a national contract, the Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania, reported strike vote approval by a 4-1 margin.

In other major disputes:

- Steelworkers Local 12075 was still seeking a satisfactory back-to-work agreement on the rehiring of 20 strikers who had been discharged by Dow Chemical Co. for alleged picket line disturbances. A tentative settlement on economic issues was reached a week earlier in the five-month strike of 5,300 USWA members.
- Negotiations were resumed between the Machinists and National Airlines as a strike of 1,400 ground crew personnel entered its second week.
- The strike of nearly 30,000 copper workers represented by 25 unions continued against four major copper producers and several smaller firms in the West. Agreements were reached earlier with Anaconda, Kennecott and Amax Corp.

Potters Boost Dues, Set Up Strike Fund

San Francisco—The Pottery Workers approved the development of a separately financed strike fund by raising membership dues from the current 1 percent to 1.25 percent at the union's 80th constitutional convention.

At the current membership level, the strike fund revenue is expected to total $300,000 a year, based on the additional .25 percent increase. Previously, financial assistance to strikers was paid through transfers from the union's general fund.

Several costly strikes during the last four years required the transfer of $2.5 million from the general fund, President Lester H. Null, Sr., reported.

From the continuing 1 percent dues rate, up to 80 percent of the revenue is sent to the international and the remainder is retained by local unions. The locals keep an additional 5 percent to cover their affiliation with city and state AFL-CIO central bodies.

Null told the 266 delegates that the union's membership has reached 21,000, an increase of 8,000 since the last general convention four years ago.

He attributed the growth to the union's stepped-up organizing campaign and continuing efforts to enroll workers in diversified industries. Much of the organizing gains were achieved in the southeastern states, Null noted.

He said the nation's unchecked inflation continues to burden Pottery Workers because of runaway prices and excessive interest rates. He stressed the need for all future contracts negotiated by the union to provide catch-up wage increases to offset the loss of workers' purchasing power in past years and to protect wages against further erosion through the inclusion of cost-of-living escalators.

Major speakers at the convention included Al Barkan, AFL-CIO national COPE director; Albert J. Woll, the federation's general counsel, and Regional AFL-CIO Director William L. Gilbert.

U.S. v. Richard M. Nixon

IN THE PERFORMANCE of assigned constitutional duties each branch of the Government must initially interpret the Constitution, and the interpretation of its powers by any branch is due great respect from the others.

Notwithstanding the deference each branch must accord the others, the "judicial power of the United States" vested in the Federal courts by Art. III, Sec. 1 of the Constitution can no more be shared with the executive branch than the chief executive, for example, can share with the judiciary the veto power, or the Congress share with the judiciary the power to override a Presidential veto. Any other conclusion would be contrary to the basic concept of separation of powers and the checks and balances that flow from the scheme of a tripartite Government.

We therefore reaffirm that it is "emphatically the province and the duty" of this court "to say what the law is" with respect to the claim of privilege presented in this case.

Nowhere in the Constitution . . . is there any explicit reference to a privilege of confidentiality, yet to the extent this interest relates to the effective discharge of a President's powers, it is constitutionally based.

The right to the production of all evidence at a criminal trial similarly has constitutional dimensions.

In this case we must weigh the importance of the general privilege of confidentiality of Presidential communications in performance of his responsibilities against the inroads of such a privilege on the fair administration of criminal justice. The interest in preserving confidentiality is weighty indeed and entitled to great respect. However we cannot conclude that advisers will be moved to temper the candor of their remarks by the infrequent occasions of disclosure because of the possibility that such conversations will be called for in the context of a criminal prosecution.

On the other hand, the allowance of the privilege to withhold evidence that is demonstrably relevant in a criminal trial would cut deeply into the guarantee of due process of law and gravely impair the basic function of the courts. A President's acknowledged need for confidentiality in the communications of his office is general in nature, whereas the constitutional need for production of relevant evidence in a criminal proceeding is specific and central to the fair adjudication of a particular criminal case in the administration of justice.

Without access to specific facts a criminal prosecution may be totally frustrated. The President's broad interest in confidentiality of communications will not be vitiated by disclosure of a limited number of conversations preliminarily shown to have some bearing on the pending criminal cases.

We conclude that when the ground for asserting privilege as to subpoenaed materials sought for use in a criminal trial is based only on the generalized interest in confidentiality, it cannot prevail over the fundamental demands of due process of law in the fair administration of criminal justice. The generalized assertion of privilege must yield to the demonstrated, specific need for evidence in a pending criminal trial.

—Excerpted from the 8-0 decision of the Supreme Court in the White House tapes case.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner *
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

* *Deceased*

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

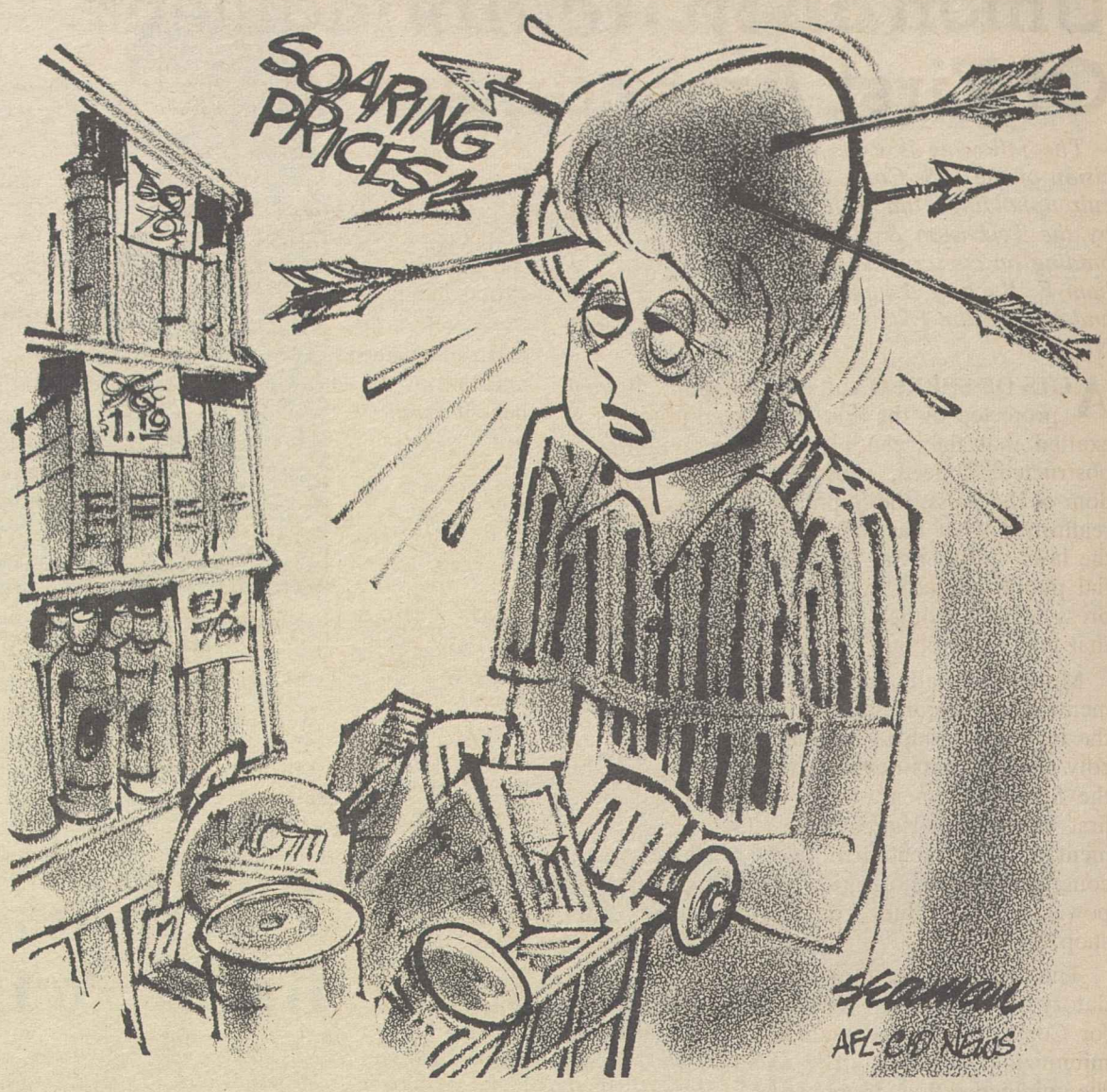
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, July 27, 1974 No. 30

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC

'It Only Hurts When We Eat . . .'



A Word Edgewise:

World Economic Slump Poses Severe Test for Democracies

By John P. Roche

TWENTY YEARS AGO it was fashionable to talk about the revolution of rising expectations, the worldwide phenomenon which arose from the awakening of formerly oppressed peoples to the realization that things could be better.

Peasants, who had lived for centuries outside of history, simply trying to survive from day to day with no future consciousness, began to realize that the future did or could exist. Similarly the urban working class in western nations moved increasingly from inertial acceptance of the status quo to what the Marxists would call "class consciousness," an awareness that they had been sealed off from the community by the power of the wealthy.

Curiously the prime cause of this shift in attitudes was not so much the activity of radical political movements as the impact of "Americanization." The spread of American attitudes to the ends of the earth during World War II left a profound impact ranging from "Cargo Cults" in primitive areas of the Southwest Pacific to the sense of egalitarianism that British soldiers saw for the first time. (British officers were perpetually convinced the American army was on the verge of mutiny: Imagine privates calling lieutenants by their first names! I once left a British officer in a state of shock; he simply could not conceive of a university graduate being only a staff sergeant.)

At any rate, for about a quarter of a century optimism about the future was standard form. The French Communist Party, for example, was advertised by its poet laureate, Louis Aragon, as the spokesman for "a singing future." Emerging nations, convinced that freedom from colonialism would solve all their problems, embarked on vast projects of industrialization. The bulk of the workers in France and Italy ironically struck by their Communists allegiance because they thought the party would be a shortcut to first motorbikes, then cars, refrigerators, washing machines and the other capitalist attributes. Even the Soviet leadership had to make concessions to consumer demand.

Today the mood seems to have changed drastically. There are various reasons for this shift. First, the impact of egalitarianism on education has led, particularly in some of the new nations, to an oversupply of overtrained people. Unemployed intellectuals, particularly lawyers, are almost as great a threat to stability as a famine, particularly when (unlike the dominant American attitude) they see themselves as the natural ruling class. (Sri Lanka—formerly Ceylon—had a savage little rebellion by its frustrated intelligentsia.)

BUT MORE IMPORTANT has been the crushing impact of the energy crisis, and the concomitant threat of a worldwide depression. Suddenly governments which had been models of stability seem to be disintegrating. The London "Economist," which is not normally apocalyptic, is at the moment measuring the United Kingdom for its shroud, ominously predicting the breakaway of first Scotland and Northern Ireland and then Wales. Italy, which has long been the textbook case of how a nation can survive without a government, is literally on the verge of national bankruptcy.

And because of a baleful combination of bad weather conditions and a fertilizer shortage arising from the cost of oil, much of the newly christened "Fourth World" (emerging nations without energy resources) confronts starvation and disease.

This have provided the background for political chaos, for the rise of political movements capitalizing, in different ways, from the disillusion of decreasing expectations. These range from the Scottish nationalists, who want to keep their new-found offshore oil from British hands even if it requires independence, to the neo-fascists in Italy, to the down-with-everything party in Denmark.

It has also led to some surprising reversals: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, formerly billed as a champion of the left, broke a railroad strike with troops and locked up the union leaders. Hardly a democratic gesture, but one that in her view prevented total disaster to the Indian economy.

I don't really expect to see the Scots repealing the Act of Union, but democracy—in that small sector of the world where it exists—is in for some hard times. The test will be whether free peoples will voluntarily vote for the austerity that economic conditions inexorably demand.

Buckley, Evans Case:

Union Shop No Abridgment Of First Amendment Rights

The following is excerpted from a recent decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, upholding a union shop agreement negotiated by the Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA) as binding on conservative news commentators William F. Buckley, editor of the National Review, and M. Stanton Evans, editor of the Indianapolis News.

ACTS OF SPEECH and of expression, although protected by the first amendment, are not so exalted that they can never be, even indirectly, obstructed. Indeed, even with reference to freedom of the press, the Supreme Court has recently reaffirmed what has long been understood to be the law: "[O]therwise valid laws serving substantial public interests may be enforced against the press as against others, despite the possible burden that may be imposed."

More specifically, where there is proper governmental purpose for imposing a restraint and where the restraint is imposed so as not to "unwarrantedly abridge" acts normally comprehended within the first amendment, there is no abridgment of first amendment rights. Nor is there any abridgment of first amendment rights arising from the congressional authorization granting a union the power to collect dues from employes in a "union shop."

The congressional purpose in authorizing mandatory union dues is surely a permissible one, for Congress was understandably concerned with minimizing industrial strife and thereby insuring the unimpeded flow of commerce. It was the legislative judgment that these goals are most easily realized if a suitable collective bargaining apparatus exists, and so the national labor laws provide for an exclusive bargaining agent to represent all the employes while collectively bargaining with the employer, the statutes permit the levying of mandatory dues on all employes who will reap the benefits of the union's representation of them in the contract negotiations with the employer.

A required tolerance of "free riders," i.e., those who enjoy the benefits of the union's negotiating efforts without assuming a corresponding portion of the union's financial burden, would result not only in flagrant inequity, but might eventually seriously undermine the union's ability to perform its bargaining function. It is thus manifest that the statutory treatment of mandatory union dues serves a "substantial public interest."

Moreover, we find that the means adopted to achieve this proper purpose of reducing industrial strife are reasonable, and do not "unwarrantedly abridge" free speech. The dues here are not flat fees imposed directly on the exercise of a federal right. To the contrary, assuming that government action is involved here, the dues more logically would constitute the employe's share of the expenses of operating a valid labor regulatory system which serves a substantial public purpose. If there is any burden on appellees' free speech it would appear to be no more objectionable than a "nondiscriminatory [form] of general taxation" which can be constitutionally imposed on the communication media.

Appellees also contend that they did not seek, and do not desire, to be represented by the union and that as they have not derived any substantial benefit from the union's representation they are not "free riders." The district judge accepted this contention, and although he found that the appellees derived some benefit from their memberships in union pension plans, he regarded this as not being substantial enough to make the appellees "free riders." We disagree with the district court. There is no rational basis for distinguishing between the degrees of benefit one enjoys as a result of a union's bargaining efforts on his behalf.

Turning now to the allegations that on pain of loss of employment the requirements of compulsory union membership and compulsory compliance with union regulations also violate the constitutional rights of plaintiffs to be employed by the media, we hold that the district court did not have jurisdiction to adjudicate these matters.

Although appellees' complaints do not explicitly allege violations they do aver the commission of acts which we find are "arguable" unfair labor practices under those sections of the NLRA. When unfair labor practices are alleged "the federal courts must defer to the exclusive competence of the National Labor Relations Board."

BOTH BUCKLEY AND EVANS claim that they have not only been compelled to pay dues to the union but have also been "required" to join the applicable organization and to comply with union rules and regulations. The union does not deny that its representatives informed Buckley that the ultimate penalty for failing to remain a "full-fledged" member would be his discharge from employment.

It is abundantly clear that an "arguable" unfair labor practice would result if the union should carry out this threat. Buckley apprises us that he refrained from resigning from the union because he feared that he would suffer loss of media employment and also incur the significant hardships that would undoubtedly accompany such a discharge. Buckley's decision not to resign was not an unreasonable decision, and it did not bar him from seeking declaratory relief. But inasmuch as the union conduct to which Buckley objects constituted arguable unfair labor practices, his selection of forum was incorrect. He should have taken his case to the National Labor Relations Board, an administrative agency fully capable of granting declaratory relief to him if circumstances warrant such relief.

Conservative Drive Scored:

Social Security Remains Solid Despite Barrage of Attacks

VICIOUS ATTACKS based largely on inaccurate information and half-truths have misled a great many Americans into doubts about the stability of the Social Security system, AFL-CIO social insurance expert Lawrence Smedley charged.

"Social security has been doing too good a job . . . for such a concentration of attacks . . . to just develop out of thin air," the associate director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security said. Noting that the anti-social security attack seems to be coming from a number of very conservative quarters, he said that suggests a coordinated campaign to discredit the program. He made the statements on the AFL-CIO public affairs interview Labor News Conference.

Smedley said that 1970 Census data showing a greater-than-anticipated drop in the birth rate is not alarming, but has been misquoted and misused. The system is in excellent shape, he stressed, and the birth rate drop will make little impact until the 21st Century. Even then—and "only if the most pessimistic projections prove correct"—the problem could be handled by no more than one-half of 1 percent increase of the payroll tax, he said.

Pointing out that there is a surplus in the Medicare program and increasing likelihood that Medicare will be absorbed into a national health program within the next few years, Smedley said that surplus would be available to the Social Security Trust Fund to further offset the effects of a declining birth rate.

Smedley scored the claim that the system is financially unsound, because it carries several billion dollars in unfunded liabilities. He said the claim is meaningless and irrelevant, and "grows out of a false analogy with private insurance which, because of its voluntary character, cannot count upon income from new entrants to meet a part of the future obligations for the present group." The real test of a compulsory social insurance system, he said, is whether "actuarial estimates of current assets plus future income" are enough to cover all obligations, stressing that the social security system meets that test.



By Press Associates, Inc.

IF ANYONE HAS THE RIGHT to say "I told you so" when it comes to federal programs of no-strings revenue sharing, it is the American labor movement.

In May 1972, when the revenue sharing program was being discussed, labor warned that the no-strings aspect, so dear to the heart of the Nixon Administration, would prove a bitter disappointment to its liberal supporters without the imposition of federal standards and priorities on how the money given to the states and cities was spent.

Trade union testimony before the Senate Finance Committee at that time noted that American labor had long been in favor of specific grants-in-aid that would help states and local communities resolve many of the problems facing them, but that these grants-in-aid should always be spelled out to make sure that the public interest is truly served.

While billions to be dispensed were supposedly limited to "high priority" projects, the AFL-CIO pointed out that there was little in the bill to "prevent a community from merely substituting federal money for current outlays made from their own funds."

It further warned that no-strings federal revenue sharing could "lead to tax reductions—reductions that might well be appropriate for certain communities but should not be underwritten by federal funds collected from taxpayers in other communities."

Nevertheless, Congress went ahead and enacted revenue sharing legislation without the kind of federal controls and standards labor had urged. Now the results are coming in, and a great many liberal congressmen who voted for the legislation are having—as Congressional Quarterly puts it—"some second thoughts."

Exactly what labor predicted would happen, has happened.

Much of the money has not been going to the people for whom it was intended nor for the purposes for which it was voted, namely new construction and programs to help solve social problems that have haunted state and local communities for years.

The idea behind revenue sharing that appealed to liberal members of Congress who helped enact it was that it would help solve a wide range of social problems that have developed, largely due to the deterioration of core cities of recent years.

NOW CONGRESS is receiving reports that it hasn't worked out that way. Significant amounts have been spent instead for reducing taxes, holding down taxes, balancing the local budget, building swimming pools and golf courses when other types of construction should have had priority.

In many cases, only microscopic portions of allotted federal funds have gone for programs to help the handicapped, or for needy children or for assistance to the elderly. The frivolous use of revenue sharing funds for luxuries in some cases has convinced a number of congressmen that revenue sharing funds have even been going to communities that do not actually need them.

The current revenue sharing legislation expires in 1976 and its renewal will come before Congress in 1975. In the face of what has happened since the program went into effect, it will be more than worthwhile for Congress to consider again a statement made by the 1971 AFL-CIO convention:

". . . the nation's interests will not be served through no-strings-attached delivery systems for federal aid which are not tailored to specific program needs, developed in line with national goals and priorities subject to congressional scrutiny and conducted under federal standards of performance."

Congress recently enacted legislation that creates a new Budget Committee of its own, designed to give expression to its own views on how federal funds should be spent. This new committee can get itself off to a good start by examining how the federal taxpayers' money should be used, not only on the federal level, but on the revenue sharing state and local levels.



VICIOUS AND BASELESS ATTACKS have misled many Americans into doubts about the stability of the social security system, Lawrence Smedley, center, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance. The AFL-CIO public service program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



50-YEAR GOVERNMENT CAREER of Clara Beyer is recognized with award from the Agency for International Development. She began with the World War I Labor Policies Board, held high-level posts in the Labor Dept., participating in every International Labor Organization Conference from 1938 to 1953. Since 1958 she has undertaken important AID assignments. Mrs. Beyer, 82, receives a certificate of "grateful appreciation" from AID Administrator Daniel Parker. Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.), center, adds his congratulations.

Court Urged to Uphold Union Bargaining Role

The AFL-CIO told the Supreme Court that a basic concept of federal labor law would be undermined if a dissident minority of workers could force an employer to deal with it instead of with the union that holds collective bargaining rights for the entire workforce.

At issue is whether levying a charge of illegal racial discrimination against an employer protects a worker against dismissal if he shuns the grievance procedure of a union contract and with picketing and handbills labels his employer a "racist pig" and urges a community boycott of the store.

Initially, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that such action by a minority of the workforce was not "protected" union activity. It said the San Francisco store did not commit an unfair labor practice by firing two of the dissidents who persisted in their boycott protest after warnings.

But a federal appeals court said the protest action might be protected if the union—in this case a local of the Retail Clerks—wasn't acting to remedy the alleged discrimination "to the fullest extent possible, by the most expedient and efficacious means."

Although there was evidence that the union had utilized the grievance and arbitration procedure of the contract to enforce a no-discrimination clause, the court said the case should go back to the NLRB for further hearings on that point.

The labor board, however, appealed that ruling to the Supreme Court and the AFL-CIO brief supported the NLRB's position.

The AFL-CIO stressed the legal obligation of a union chosen as the bargaining representative by a majority of workers to represent all workers in the bargaining unit without discrimination. If it fails to do so, there are legal remedies available.

But, the federation attorneys emphasized, nothing in the law sanctions bypassing of the recognized bargaining representative of the workers by a dissident group that seeks to compel an employer to deal directly with it on a grievance.

New Approaches to Social Security Called Key to Improving Benefits

The labor movement is determined to sever "the age-old link between retirement and lowered living standards," AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman declared.

Seidman told a Washington, D.C., symposium on tax policy that the social security system will remain the foundation for retirement income even though private pensions will continue to expand and improve.

As a practical matter, he suggested, the influence of "a growing, politically powerful retiree population" will assure continued improvements in social security benefits.

To finance these improvements, Seidman predicted, the social security system will move from its almost total reliance on a uniform payroll tax to partial financing from general tax revenues. It might also be accompanied by a graduation of the payroll tax, possibly involving rebates to persons with low incomes.

In another area, Seidman suggested the need for a more flexible approach to the issue of early retirement.

A high portion of workers are now retiring at 62, with a reduced social security payment, Seidman noted, and there is pressure to reduce the "normal" retirement age to 62, 60 or even earlier.

He cited some of the disadvantages in such a trend — the threat of forced retirement at an early age, increased costs that would rule out other urgently needed improvements in benefits, and a lower standard of living for the nation resulting from a smaller labor force supporting an increased retiree population.

At the same time, he urged the need for a less rigid definition of disability for older workers and noted that poor health is the major reason for early retirement.

A "sensible change," Seidman said, would to allow workers after age 50 or 55 to receive social security disability benefits if they are physically unable to continue working at their usual occupation.

He suggested also a compromise that would allow older workers to retire as early as age 60 at less than a full actuarial reduction in benefits.

CORRECTION

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., is of course from New Jersey, not Delaware, as he was listed in a roll-call in the July 20 issue of the AFL-CIO News. He was properly shown as having voted for labor's position and for a collective bargaining law for hospital workers.

Clayman Charges Foot-Dragging:

Watergate Mentality Scored For Safety Standards Lag

The political impact of the Nixon Administration's Watergate mentality continues to hinder implementation of the federal job safety law, a Senate Labor subcommittee was told by Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Clayman accused the Administration of foot-dragging on the adoption of safety and health standards, replacement of qualified inspectors with political incompetents, and harassment of inspectors by officials of the government's job safety administration.

The Watergate connection with job safety enforcement Clayman referred to was revealed in the recent report of the Senate Watergate Committee. It described a memorandum from former Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther proposing that implementation of the safety law be soft-peddled in the effort to raise corporate campaign contributions in 1972 for the Committee to Re-Elect the President.

Clayman warned that Congress should not be fooled into accepting claims that the practices suggested in the Guenther memo are past history.

He cited the continuing struggle for the development of effective safety and health standards between the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, formerly headed by Guenther, and the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health.

In the past two weeks, Clayman said, OSHA has been pressing NIOSH to soften recommendations on standards—"to compromise the integrity of its criteria documents by covertly placing economic issues before health."

"But the most direct effect of the Watergate mentality on the act is on OSHA itself," Clayman declared.

"As the Guenther memo indicates, there has been a systematic replacement of skilled career civil servants with unqualified political appointees. While many area directors and regional directors are skilled professionals doing a good job, some others are incompetent.

"In more than one area office, compliance officers are given a limit on the number and the kind of violations that may be found," Clayman told the subcommittee.

He charged that hygienists in the Dallas office are required to understate their findings and that inspectors assigned to the OSHA office at Columbus, Ohio, are continually harassed.

Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan denied that there is any political "hanky-panky" going on at the Labor Dept. over the implementation of the safety act. He told subcommittee chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.) that the department is enforcing the OSHA standards even-handedly.

Clayman disputed Brennan's claims and charged that "even the existing weak health standards, including the 'new' asbestos and carcinogen standards, are not being enforced."

Clayman also called the target health hazard program, aimed at occupations where workers face exceptionally high risks, "a farce from the day it was announced."

He expressed concern that states have been pushed into setting up occupational safety programs even though they do not have the capacity or the will to function adequately to meet federal standards.

The link between political considerations and occupational safety has been highly apparent in standards development, Clayman testified.

He noted a particular case that involved OSHA's failure to name a worker representative to the agriculture standards advisory committee. Sheldon Samuels, IUD safety director, had been recommended to serve on the panel as the workers' representative.

During a background check, Samuels received a telephone call asking about his political affiliation. Samuels told the caller it was none of the government's business.

Clayman pointed out that Samuels was not appointed to the advisory committee, but neither was any other representative of workers.

Senate Vote on Halting Ship Strikes in Pacific

The Senate on July 17 passed a labor-opposed bill that would forbid any West Coast dock or shipping strike from interfering with sea commerce to Hawaii through a 160-day court injunction—in addition to any Taft-Hartley Act delay.

The AFL-CIO considers the 65-31 defeat of a motion to send the the bill back to committee as the key vote.

Voting for labor's position to recommit the bill were 21 Democrats and 10 Republicans; opposed were 33 Democrats and 32 Republicans.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 21

Allen (Ala.)	Gravel (Alaska)	Montoya (N.M.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Pell (R.I.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Clark (Iowa)	McGovern (S.D.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Metzenbaum (Ohio)	Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 10

Beall (Md.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Percy (Ill.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Mathias (Md.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Case (N.J.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Taft (Ohio)
		Weicker (Conn.)

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 33

Abourezk (S.D.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Moss (Utah)
Bible (Nev.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Muskie (Me.)
Biden (Del.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Byrd (Va.)	Johnston (La.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Church (Idaho)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Eastland (Miss.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Ervin (N.C.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Symington (Mo.)
Hart (Mich.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Talmadge (Ga.)

Republicans 32

Aiken (Vt.)	Domenici (N.M.)	McClure (Idaho)
Baker (Tenn.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Roth (Del.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Scott (Pa.)
Bennett (Utah)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Scott (Va.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Cook (Ky.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Tower (Tex.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Helms (N.C.)	Young (N.D.)
Dole (Kan.)	Hruska (Neb.)	

Paired For: Humphrey (D-Minn.)
Paired Against: Long (D-La.)
Absent and not announced: Fulbright (D-Ark.), Haskell (D-Colo.)

Deadlock Broken:

Labor HEW Funds Head for Final Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

an advocate of consumer interests before government agencies and regulatory bodies.

President Nixon has warned that he will veto the legislation if it is not significantly watered down.

The Senate has put aside the consumer bill to take up other legislation, and it approved a conference committee agreement on the final version of appropriations for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Labor Dept. and several smaller agencies.

The multi-billion dollar bill has been deadlocked in conference over a House insistence on rigid language prohibiting busing to achieve racial balance in schools and reopening long-decided court cases. The Senate version included busing restrictions, but did not seek to overrule the courts on constitutional issues.

The normal process of compromise was thwarted by repeated House votes instructing its conferees to hold firm on the issue. Finally, the House participants reached what they considered the most reasonable solution to the deadlock and approved a compromise that stopped short of turning the clock back on school desegregation.

The Senate ratified the agreement after rejecting, 55-42, a motion to accept the House language on busing. The measure now goes to the House for a final passage vote.

The House was nearing the end of an unusually long debate on a bill to regulate strip mining as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Intent of the bill that had been proposed by the House Interior Committee is to require surface mining operators to return the land they have torn up to its original contours and condition to the maximum extent possible.

The committee verison was supported by the Mine Workers and the AFL-CIO in contrast to a weaker substitute bill backed by the mining industry. The House rejected the employer substitute and was considering a massive list of proposed amendments to the committee bill.

A House Democratic caucus took two important procedural decisions.

It considered the rival committee reorganization plans that had been drawn up by a bipartisan House committee headed by Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) and a less sweeping reshuffle of committee jurisdictions proposed by a Democratic caucus panel headed by Rep. Julia Butler Hansen (D-Wash.). The Hansen committee's recommendations would meet many of the objections raised by the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions to the Bolling report.

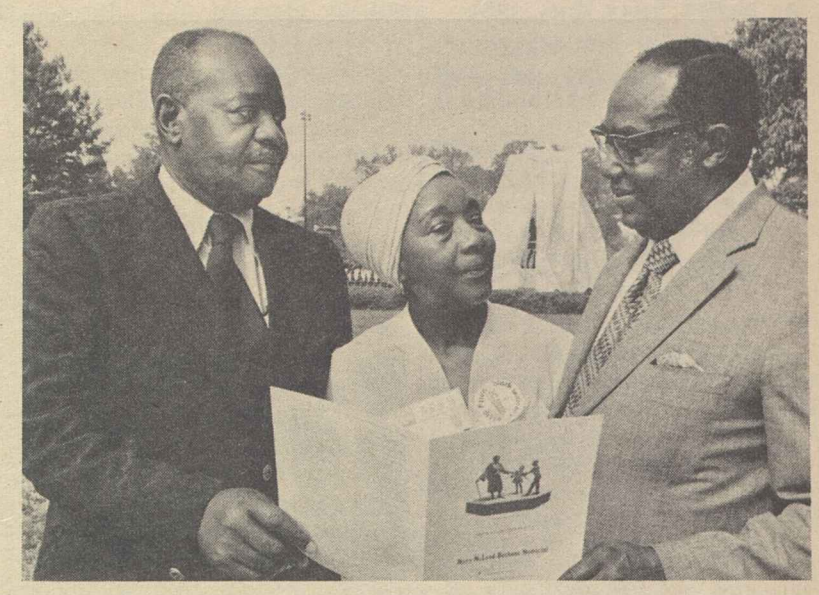
The caucus decision was in effect not to decide. Instead, it voted to have both proposals sent to the House floor for consideration by the full House.

In another area, the caucus decided that appointments to the powerful new Budget Committee that is to be established will be decided by vote of the full Democratic caucus. Normally, committee appointments are made by Democratic members of the Ways & Means Committee and then submitted for ratification to the caucus.

Senate Democrats in caucus have already picked their members of the Senate's Budget Control Committee. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (Me.) was named chairman. The other Democratic members will be Senators Joseph Biden (Del.), Lawton Chiles (Fla.), Ernest Hollings (S.C.), Walter Mondale (Minn.), James Abourezk (S.D.), Alan Cranston (Calif.), Frank Moss (Utah) and Warren Magnuson (Wash.).

Under the new budget control law, the panel will have key responsibilities in shaping the overall federal budget and establishing spending priorities.





MEMORIAL ERECTED to Mary McLeod Bethune, noted black educator, was dedicated in Washington's Lincoln Park. Labor representatives at the dedication included, from left, Alex Fuller, civil rights director of the Steelworkers; Maida Springer Kemp, formerly with the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs, and AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William Pollard. The AFL-CIO Executive Council saluted the National Council of Negro Women raising funds for the memorial. Mrs. Kemp is a vice president of the group.

Leonard Lewis, Jr. Joins Rights Staff

Leonard Lewis, Jr., a southern trade union leader and official of the Clothing Workers, has joined the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Lewis, a native of New Orleans, came out of the shop to serve the ACWA as an organizer, business agent, joint board manager and in 1970 was elected a vice president at the union. Before joining the AFL-CIO staff, he worked with the A. Philip Randolph Institute organizing chapters in a three-state Midwest area.

In New Orleans he worked closely with the NAACP, the Urban League and other civil rights organizations.

Equal Rights Approvals Shy of 38-State Goal

The drive for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution crept closer to the 38-state goal this year, but adjournment of nearly all legislatures has put off the showdown until 1975 at the earliest.

Three-fourths of the states must ratify a constitutional amendment within a specified time period. In the case of the amendment barring any discrimination under law based on sex, the deadline is March of 1979—seven years from the time Congress submitted it to the states.

By most counts, 33 states have already ratified the amendment. And sponsors see a good chance that the remaining five will act next year.

The required number may only be four, if a three-judge federal court voids a section of the Illinois state constitution that requires a three-fifths majority to ratify a proposed amendment to the federal constitution. ERA ratification received 30-26 approval in the Illinois Senate last month, short of the three-fifths requirement.

Another potentially thorny issue is whether a state that has ratified a constitutional amendment can later vote to rescind its action.

That's what happened last year in Nebraska and this year in Tennessee.

Most constitutional authorities take the position that a ratification cannot be nullified by a subsequent legislature. But the final decision would be made by Congress if ratification is challenged.

The three new states to ratify the amendment this year were Maine, Montana and Ohio. The amendment has AFL-CIO support.

House Panel Nears Historic Vote On Impeachment of the President

(Continued from Page 1)

the televised hearings got under way, this was no wolf pack of Nixon-haters and Chairman Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-N.J.) was not presiding over a kangaroo court.

There had been some procedural disputes that divided the committee's 21 Democrats and 17 Republicans. But on key issues, the Democratic majority had leaned over backwards to give the President's lawyers the fullest opportunity to refute the impeachment charges.

The committee had not begun voting on the articles of impeachment when the AFL-CIO News went to press. But the opening statements indicated that a significant number of Republicans would vote for his impeachment. Not even the White House could imply partisan motives to conservatives who had loyally supported Nixon and his policies over the years.

The Judiciary Committee recommendation for impeachment is expected to come before the full House by mid-August for extensive debate and a vote that is likely by Aug. 23.

It takes a simple majority vote by the House to impeach the President—a term that means the bringing of charges against him that would lead to his removal from office if he should be convicted.

If the House votes for impeachment, and the President does not resign, the trial will be held in the Senate with the Chief Justice of the United States presiding.

The President will be represented by lawyers of his choice and the House of Representatives, having voted impeachment, will appoint the prosecutor. A two-thirds vote of the Senate is required for conviction and removal from office—the only penalty an impeachment trial can bring.

While the final wording of the impeachment resolution had not yet been determined, it was expected to be in line with language proposed by Rep. Harold D. Donohue (D-Mass.), reportedly after consultation with several Republicans likely to support impeachment.

It charges Nixon with having obstructed justice by:

- Making false or misleading statements to government investigators.
- Approving and counseling false or misleading statements by others and interfering with the conduct of investigations by the Dept. of Justice, the FBI and the Watergate special prosecutor.
- Approving and concealing the payment of money to buy the silence of participants in the break-in at Democratic headquarters.
- Attempting to misuse the Central Intelligence Agency.
- Passing on information received in confidence from the Justice Dept. to the persons under investigation.
- Making false statements to deceive the American people into believing that a thorough investigation had absolved the staff of the White House and of the Committee to Re-Elect the President of any misconduct.

The second article of the impeachment resolution accused Nixon of abusing the powers of the presidency to set up a special unit to engage in unlawful covert activities, financed in part by the unlawful use of campaign funds.

It charged the President with causing tax investigations to be initiated in a discriminatory manner and seeking confidential tax return information from the Internal Revenue Service.

It said Nixon should be impeached for his withholding of relevant information from Congress, including information subpoenaed by the Judiciary Committee for its impeachment inquiry.

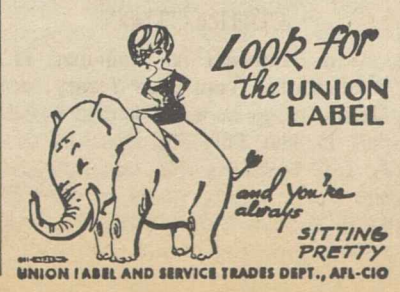
All this, the committee was asked to conclude, meets the constitutional standard for removal of a President who is guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors."

Boggs Named To International Post

Michael D. Boggs, associate inter-American representative in the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs since 1969, has been appointed assistant director of the department effective July 1.

Before joining the AFL-CIO staff. Boggs had been a program officer with the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the AFL-CIO's Latin-American auxiliary. For the last two years, he has been the AFL-CIO staff representative at the annual ILO conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

Boggs, 32, speaks five languages and is a graduate of the American University, where he is currently doing post-graduate work in international affairs. He is a member of the Newspaper Guild.



Real Wages Dive:

Inflation, Recession Whipsaw Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

noted in a statement.

The dropoff in the nation's output of goods and services was at an annual rate of 1.2 percent over the second quarter of the year, the Commerce Dept. said. At the same time, the first quarter decline in real GNP was revised from 6.3 to 7 percent, making it the steepest drop in the nation's economic activity since the 1958 recession.

Meanwhile, the rate of inflation was also setting records, with June marking the end of a quarter in which the inflation rate was 8.8 percent, measured by the comprehensive gross national product price index. That's the highest figure since 1951—except for the first quarter of this year, when the rate was 12.3 percent.

Nixon Administration spokesmen referred to the 8.8 percent inflation rate as an "energy-related" spasm and expressed optimism because the inflation "slowed down" from 12.3 percent to 8.8 percent a year.

The June rise in the CPI was led by sharply higher prices for a wide range of consumer goods and services, particularly for new and used cars, medical care, mortgage interest costs, household durables and fresh fruits, BLS said.

For the three months ending in June, the CPI increased at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 10.9 percent. Compared to a year earlier, consumer prices were up 11.1 percent, with the index at 147.1. This meant it cost $14.70 to buy the market basket of goods and services that cost $10 seven years earlier.

Among the components that make up the CPI, only food prices rose at a slower pace than in May. The rate of increase in food prices last month was a seasonally adjusted three-tenths of 1 percent, compared to a rise of nine-tenths of 1 percent in the previous month.

Non-food items rose at the adjusted rate of 1.3 percent in June, the sixth consecutive month of rapid rise, and the same rate as in May. Also up sharply were service costs, which rose 1 percent, also the same as in May, and more than the average monthly increase in the first four months of the year.

Detailing the increases in the cost of food, BLS noted that prices for fresh fruits and vegetables rose seven-tenths of 1 percent, more than is usual for June. Cereals and bakery products were up nine-tenths of 1 percent. Prices for sugar, non-alcoholic beverages and partially prepared food also continued to rise rapidly.

Meats, poultry and fish posted declines, and prices of dairy products fell for the first time this year. Egg prices also dropped, but not as much as is usual for June.

The cost of eating out continued to rise. BLS reported an increase of 1 percent, about the same as in recent months, in prices for restaurant meals and snacks.

Used car prices jumped 9.6 percent from May to June—the third consecutive sharp monthly increase — and were up 40.8 percent over the start of the year. New car prices, which usually drop in June as the model year progresses, continued to rise, increasing at the rate of 2.1 percent over the month.

Clothing prices, which also normally drop in June, also increased as did prices for reading materials, appliances, housekeeping supplies, toilet goods and fuel oil.

Overall, the economy's second-quarter performance was somewhat worse than had been anticipated by most observers. The real GNP figures were far short of Nixon Administration predictions that output over the April-June period would rise at about 1.5 percent.

'Let's Get Going!'



Tight-Money Advocate Named Nixon Adviser

Alan Greenspan, a conservative economist who believes as firmly in tight-money policies as his predecessors, has been named President Nixon's new chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Greenspan, 48, a wealthy New York investment counselor, will become the third CEA chairman under Nixon, following Paul McCracken and Herbert Stein. Stein resigned effective Aug. 31 to joint the faculty of the University of Virginia.

If anything, Greenspan is regarded as even more conservative than his predecessors.

He told the New York Times that it's time for several years of slow economic growth, an effort to cut federal spending and for everyone to "be patient."

He is also described as an ardent believer in the free enterprise system, a follower of novelist Ayn Rand's "objectivism," which holds laissez faire capitalism is not only workable but "morally right."

"He is my disciple philosophically," Miss Rand told the Times. He is an advocate of laissez faire capitalism. But neither he nor I would expect it overnight."

In his own description, Greenspan said, "I'm not a Keynesian, I'm not a monotorist. I'm a free enterpriser."

Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns, one of the principal architects of the Nixon economic policies that have brought the nation into simultaneous recession and runaway inflation, was reported as "delighted" to have the CEA job go to another arch-conservative.

Overtures have been made from the Administration to Greenspan before, but he always declined government appointments — including turning down the CEA job earlier this year.

In addition to Burns, Nixon economic coordinator Kenneth Rush and Treasury Sec. William E. Simon were also described as instrumental in talking Greenspan into taking a job which pays $42,500 a year—about one-tenth what he makes as 99 percent owner of the investment counselling firm of Townsend-Greenspan.

Greenspan told reporters after his appointment in San Clemente, Calif., that the problems he faces are "severe" and they are not going to be identified—much less solved—easily.

Ella Grasso Heads Slate In Connecticut

Connecticut Democrats have unanimously given Rep. Ella T. Grasso a chance to become the nation's first woman to be elected governor without following her husband into office.

The Democratic state convention voted Mrs. Grasso the nomination after her last remaining opponent withdrew. Three women have been governors—in Texas, Alabama and Wyoming — but all followed their husbands into office.

In contrast, Mrs. Grasso stands totally on her own, having won two terms in Congress the same way she bills herself in the governor's race, as "a candidate who happens to be a women." She has enjoyed strong labor backing and has a COPE voting record of 32 right and only 2 wrong.

In other mid-summer political activity, Connecticut Democrats filled out their congressional slate and in South Carolina, three of the four congressional candidates endorsed by COPE were nominated in the primary while the fourth made it into a runoff.

Connecticut Democrats renominated Representatives William R. Cotter and Robert Giaimo at the convention; picked Jim Kellis and Frank Santaguida to oppose Republican incumbents and tabbed former UAW staff member Toby Moffett and Chris Dodd, son of the late senator, to run for the seats being vacated by Mrs. Grasso and her likely GOP gubernatorial opponent, Rep. Robert Steele.

In South Carolina, John Jenrette, Mendel Davis and Butler Derrick won Democratic primary races for House seats, while Kenneth Holland made it into a runoff, all with the endorsement of the state's labor movement.

IUD Presses Congress for Action On Pension Reform Legislation

Pittsburgh—A strong demand for speedy action in Congress to pass the pension reform bill and to make one of its major provisions retroactive to July 1 was voiced here by the executive committee of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The IUD group called upon the Senate-House conference committee to report the bill speedily for final action so that millions of workers can receive "immediate protection."

The IUD noted that the "path that this pension bill traveled has been long, slow, deliberative, complicated and the subject of much compromise, but finally there is general agreement on virtually every issue."

The only "remaining unsolved matter," the IUD statement pointed out, is the "effective date of the anticipated act as it applies to reinsurance coverage of single employer plans," and the IUD urged that the July 1 date be written into the bill.

In another statement, the IUD group offered sharp criticism of moves in the House of Representatives to cut the budget for enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act and to bar federal inspection of companies with fewer than 25 employes.

IUD President I. W. Abel, in reporting on the meeting at a news conference, was critical of both the Nixon Administration and Congress for failure to deal properly with the increasingly serious problem of inflation.

While many unions, by negotiating cost-of-living protection into their contracts, have been able to keep their members from "bearing the full brunt of inflation," Abel said, "there is no reason Congress could not act to pressure the Administration."

"Nothing has been resolved in the inflation area," Abel added, and he said that all indications point towards future economic depression.

The IUD adopted a statement memorializing the late Chief Justice Earl Warren, "whose career of public service was marked by an extraordinary and consistent devotion to the rights and needs of the American people."

The executive committee voted to hold the IUD's 1975 convention in Pittsburgh in late August or September. It accepted with regret the resignation of retired President Draper Doyle of the Moulders and recommended that President Tony Trizna, his successor in the union post, fill his seat on the IUD committee.

Meany Scores Anti-Unionism Role of SBA

(Continued from Page 1)

He noted that the announcement of the subjects to be covered by the conference "leaves no doubt as to the anti-union, anti-collective bargaining purpose of the conference."

Congress certainly didn't intend, when it established the Small Business Administration, "to provide federal auspices and federal funds for fighting unions and the extension of collective bargaining," Meany said.

He cited the opening section of the National Labor Relations Act declaring the national policy to encourage collective bargaining and protect the right of workers to organize "for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment."

Labor Spurs Enactment of No-Fault Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

no ceiling on the length of time benefits are paid.

Persons with salaries above the level of compensation provided in the basic program should be able to obtain additional wage-loss insurance at extra cost, the AFL-CIO urged. Likewise a person with low earnings should be able to pay a reduced rate for that coverage.

A major savings in auto insurance premiums would be achieved by considering the health insurance that a policyholder might have as the primary insurer for payment of medical costs. The auto insurance would then be a supplement to health insurance benefits.

"When national health insurance is finally adopted, consumers will receive an added benefit through the reduction in auto insurance rates for medical coverage," Biemiller said.

He also urged the House panel to take another big step towards auto insurance reform by a probe of the manner in which insurance companies set their rates.

He suggested that Congress direct the Secretary of Transportation "to conduct a broad-ranging study into the rate-making practices of auto insurance companies and to report his findings."

As important as the benefits of no-fault insurance, Biemiller said, is that the insurance be available "at the lowest possible cost."

7-27-74

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX | Saturday, August 3, 1974 | 7 | No. 31

Major Oil Companies Set Runaway Pace for Profits

'Sandbag' of Safety Act Denounced

President Nixon's broken promises and a scare campaign by small business organizations threatens to nullify the Occupational Safety & Health Act, the AFL-CIO charged.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Labor subcommittee that more effective enforcement of the federal law, not abandonment of jurisdiction, is needed to protect America's workers against preventable job hazards.

The Senate panel is conducting "oversight hearings" on the law and its administration to determine whether any changes are needed.

Biemiller told the senators that even "the best of laws can be sandbagged" by poor administration.

He cited Nixon's pledge, when he signed the law in 1970, to assign highest priority to its implementation. Biemiller then added:

"We have seen how much his promise has meant — starvation budgets, unloading federal responsibilities on the states whose inadequate plans to take over are subverting the purposes of the act; watering down and foot dragging on both safety and health standards; shameful neglect of agricultural workers; filling key positions with personnel acquired almost exclusively from business management; weakening the capability of the occupational health effort in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. . . ."

Biemiller cited the notorious June 14, 1972, memorandum sent by George C. Guenther, the former Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Guenther said OSHA could help the re-election of Nixon by not issuing any "highly controversial" safety or health standards before the election so as not to antagonize campaign contributors. His memo to Laurence Silberman, then the Under Secretary of Labor, also said he had assembled a group of seven staff members "whose loyalty and political credentials are certain" to help develop proposals to use OSHA programs to aid Nixon's campaign.

Biemiller suggested the subcommittee might want to find out if the seven political aides are still employed at OSHA. As for the "shameful" plan to manipulate policies, he suggested that Guenther's memo said in effect "that working men and women can go on being killed, disabled or made ill in the nation's workplaces . . . so that the assurance of President Nixon's re-election could be made doubly sure."

(Continued on Page 6)



LUNCH TIME CONCERT is performed by the New York Pro Arts Chamber Orchestra at the City University of New York Graduate Center, one of a series of live music summer programs provided in cooperation with Local 802 of the Musicians. The performances—modern jazz, Dixieland, rock, stage band and string quartet—are financed by a grant from the Music Performance Trust Funds, set up by the AFM and the recording industry.

Earnings Jump 28% In Quarter

By Rex Hardesty

Another runaway rise in corporate profits, led by the petroleum industry, has been reported for the second quarter of 1974.

An overall 28 percent increase in profits was found in a survey of 923 corporations by New York's First National City Bank.

Those findings were paralleled by a Wall Street Journal survey of 627 companies which showed after-tax profits for the first quarter 25.6 percent above the same period a year earlier.

The profits parade was led by the major oil companies, such as Occidental Petroleum, the nation's 10th largest, which enjoyed profits for the second quarter of 292 percent above the same period a year ago.

For the first half of 1974, Occidental's profits were 402 percent above the same period a year before.

The oil companies weren't alone. U.S. Steel, the nation's largest steelmaker, reported profits of 89 percent above the second quarter of 1973. It was the biggest quarter in the history of the firm, whose net income for the first half of 1974 rose to $249.8 million, an increase of 86.4 percent over the same period a year ago.

U.S. Steel has increased prices on most of its product line three times since wage and price controls expired Apr. 30. Company spokesmen said the price increases

(Continued on Page 8)

Bipartisan Committee Verdict:

Impeachment Articles Verify Labor's Case Against Nixon

By David L. Perlman

Most of the charges made by the AFL-CIO against President Nixon last fall have been sustained by the evidence compiled by the House Judiciary Committee and are incorporated into the articles of impeachment it adopted.

After the AFL-CIO convention last October had called for Nixon to resign or be impeached, the federation documented its case for the President's removal in a series of full-page articles in the AFL-CIO News. Hundreds of thousands of reprints were distributed at union meetings and at plant gates.

The documentation was based on the public record up to that point, including testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee. In nearly every case, the Judiciary Committee found double verification in the President's own taped conversations.

The series of AFL-CIO leaflets called for Nixon's impeachment for having established the White House "plumbers" as a personal secret police force that operated outside the law.

It accused the President also of approving in the name of national security a plan which violated civil liberties through domestic political surveillance, wiretapping, burglary and other constitutional offenses.

And it charged him with "personally, or through his subordinates, using the power of the White House, the Justice Dept., the Internal Revenue Service and other government agencies to punish political enemies."

This is what the House Judiciary Committee said in an impeachment article adopted by a bipartisan 28-10 vote:

"He has, acting personally and through his subordinates and agents, endeavored to obtain from the Internal Revenue Service, in violation of the constitutional rights of citizens, confidential information contained in income tax returns."

It said Nixon initiated tax audits "in a discriminatory manner."

The committee charged that "he misused the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service" and others "to conduct or continue electronic surveillance or other investigations for purposes unrelated to national security."

And the Judiciary Committee asserted also that Nixon authorized "a secret investigative unit within the office of the President, financed in part with money derived from campaign contributions to him, which unlawfully utilized the resources of the Central Intelligence Agency, engaged in covert and unlawful activities. . . ."

The AFL-CIO series had charged that Nixon "obstructed justice by

(Continued on Page 7)

Hospital Collective Bargaining Law Paves Way for Surge in Organizing

A surge of union organization in the health care field is anticipated from a new federal law extending collective bargaining rights to an estimated 1.7 million employes of hospitals and nursing homes operated by non-profit organizations.

They had been one of the largest groups of private sector workers excluded from the National Labor Relations Act.

The same law is expected by its sponsors to reduce the number of strikes at health care institutions—both through eliminating the need to strike for union recognition and through an extensive mediation procedure that will apply to the profit-making institutions previously covered as well as to the non-profit establishments.

President Nixon signed the legislation on July 26—the last of the 10 days allowed for a President to sign or veto a bill passed by Congress and it takes effect a month later.

AFL-CIO unions representing large numbers of health care workers have been involved in the campaign for the legislation and plan major organizing campaigns in the months ahead. The Service Employes and Laborers worked closely with congressional sponsors in shaping the new law. The State, County & Municipal Employes announced plans for a large-scale organizing effort. The Hospital Union division of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union has already spread from its New York City base to non-profit institutions else-

(Continued on Page 7)

Bell System Strike Set by Phone Unions

A nationwide strike against the Bell Telephone System was scheduled to start Aug. 5 unless intensive weekend negotiations bring an acceptable contract offer from the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Identical strike calls were issued by the Communications Workers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the unaffiliated Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions. The CWA has about 500,000 members in the Bell System and the other unions bargain for about 300,000 workers.

In addition to the operating telephone companies, the Bell System includes the Western Electric Co.,

(Continued on Page 2)





FIRST GROUP of trade unionists to make use of the facilities of the new campus of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center at Silver Spring, Md., is a group of 30 women union representatives participating in a special institute on problems facing professional women in the labor force. The two-day institute was held in cooperation with the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employes. At left, Studies Center Executive Director Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., and Sec.-Treas. William A. Lowe of the Office & Professional Employes inspect a new sign at the campus entrance, formerly the Xaverian College. Regularly scheduled courses will resume in mid-October. The Studies Center has been in operation five years.

Plan Continued:

Extended Benefits Cleared for Jobless

Congress voted to continue a temporary program of extended unemployment compensation for workers in states with a high but not steeply rising jobless rate.

The emergency extension was added by the Senate to an unrelated House-passed bill and accepted by the House on a key 336-63 vote. Its passage will enable nine largely industrial states to continue to receive federal matching funds to pay up to 13 weeks of additional benefits to workers who are still unemployed after their regular state payments have run out.

A permanent law sets two conditions for a state to receive federal matching funds. The rate of insured unemployment must be 4 percent or higher for a 13-week period. That would be the approximate equivalent of a 6 percent unemployment rate by the usual method of computation. The second condition is that the jobless rate, no matter how high, also be at least 120 percent of the average for the same period in the previous two years.

Only two states—Michigan and Oregon—currently qualify and pay benefits under the permanent law.

The temporary law, now extended until Apr. 30, 1975, allows states to receive matching funds for extended benefits as long as they meet the 4 percent requirement.

Under this provision, extended benefits are currently being paid by California, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington. In addition, Alaska, Montana, Nevada and Puerto Rico would be eligible for the program if their legislatures passed laws authorizing the extended payments.

Before the House vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed the extension "sorely needed" to avoid economic hardship to millions of jobless workers.

In other major congressional developments:

● A filibuster continued to block Senate approval of a bill to create an independent Consumer Protection Agency that would serve as the consumers' advocate before government regulatory agencies and in the courts.

It is opposed by the Administration and business groups, supported by unions and consumer organizations. Two attempts to cut off debate showed majority support for the bill but were short of the two-thirds required by the Senate's rules.

● Legislation to establish effective federal controls over surface mining of coal—known as strip mining—appeared certain to pass Congress this year.

The House concluded a lengthy debate that spread over two weeks with a 291-81 approval of a bill that includes labor-endorsed regulations requiring mining operators to return the land to its original condition and barring certain forms of environmentally harmful mining.

Since the Senate had already passed strip mining legislation, the two bills now go to a House-Senate conference committee.

● The House blocked final passage of a veto-threatened bill that would provide federal operating subsidies for city mass transit systems.

The version agreed to by a House-Senate conference committee was close to a bill the House passed last October by a 219-195 vote.

This time, the House voted 221-181 to send the bill back to conference, possibly killing it. One of the factors in the setback apparently was the opposition in other regions to the large allotment of funds to New York City's subway system.

A long-range, multi-billion dollar mass transit bill has been approved by the House Public Works Committee but the impeachment schedules of both the House and Senate leave little time for its consideration before Congress adjourns.

● President Nixon put his signature on a Legal Services Corporation bill that had been modified before passage to meet Administration objections and avoid a veto.

Census Bureau Disputed On 'Decline' of Poverty

The AFL-CIO has taken sharp exception to government figures showing that the number of persons living in poverty in the United States declined by 1.5 million last year.

A Census Bureau survey of 1973 shows a total of 23 million Americans under the government's poverty threshold of $4,540 annual income for a family of four. That is 1.5 million fewer than in 1972, or a decline of 6.1 percent, the Census Bureau says.

But Arnold Cantor, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, pointed out in a letter published in the Washington Post that there are problems in how the government uses food prices in arriving at the new "threshold."

"If the impact of food price increases on lower budget families were more properly reflected in the poverty budget," Cantor said, "the threshold would be some $300 higher than the census figure. This means that there were about 3 million more people in poverty than the 23 million reported." That would mean an increase, not a decline, of 1.5 million over 1972, Cantor said.

After assigning a percentage of family income to food, the government computes changes in the consumer price index and "assumes that the food bill for a family of four at the poverty line is $21.65 a week," Cantor said.

The result is that the bureau "completely ignores one of the most distressing problems of the present inflation," Cantor says, which is that low- and moderate-income families are being clobbered since the increase in prices is being led by the necessities, particularly food.

Cantor points out that the bureau does recognize the problems at the end of the report, by saying "the cost of food in the economy food plan increased considerably more than the CPI. Thus, it should be noted that changes in the CPI may not be entirely reflective of changes in the 'cost-of-living' for the poor during this period."

Other parts of the Census Bureau report showed:

● The median income of all families in 1973 was $12,050, a figure which can include more than one income since it is for families, not individuals. The $12,050 represents an increase of about 8.4 over the 1972 figure, with the cost-of-living increase for the same period calculated at 6.2 percent.

● Blacks and women are slipping in their relation to the incomes of others. The median income for women workers in 1973 was $6,490, which is 57 percent of the median income of males employed full-time, year-round. For the black family the median income was $7,270, or 58 percent of the white median. The gap between men and women has widened 3 percentage points since 1971 and the gap for blacks was 1 percent wider than the previous year.

● Of the persons below the poverty threshold, about 15.1 million were white and 7.4 million were black. That is 8 percent of the white population and 31 percent of all blacks.

Training Grant Renewed For Hispanic Labor Unit

New York—The Labor Dept. has renewed a funding grant for the job development program operated by the Hispanic Labor Committee of the New York City AFL-CIO.

Services provided by the program include job development, referral assistance, counseling, legal aid, vocational recruiting, training, test preparation and other related assistance.

Nationwide Bell System Strike Slated

(Continued from Page 1)

which manufactures telephone equipment, and the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

All three unions reported "overwhelming" votes for strike authorization in membership balloting. CWA President Glenn E. Watts announced a margin of 7-1 for strike approval in nationwide secret ballot voting.

An IBEW statement noted that for the first time all of the unions bargaining with the Bell System have coordinated strike plans for the same day.

Watts said at his news conference that the three union bargaining teams "are in complete accord" on the negotiations and strike plans.

He said although the CWA and management are "very far apart" on contract terms, the union will continue to seek a settlement before the strike deadline.

Unresolved issues as of Aug. 1 included basic wages and productivity and cost-of-living factors. Union security was reported "very much in dispute" with management refusing to go beyond continuation of a modified agency shop that does not affect many workers in the bargaining unit.

Also in dispute is the amount of "local money" to be applied to eliminate inequities, pensions, health benefits and other fringes.

The national negotiations began on May 15 in an effort to reach agreement before most contracts expired in mid-July.

CWA's executive board and the rank-and-file Bell System Bargaining Council termed the company's offer at the time of the contract expiration unacceptable and the strike vote followed. Other unions took similar action, and the expired contracts were extended on a day-to-day basis.

Musicians Ratify Gains In Network TV Accord

New York—Network television musicians ratified a two-year contract providing substantial improvements in wage scales and working conditions, Musicians President Hal C. Davis announced.

Settlement of the new agreement came after a three-week impasse in negotiations was broken by AFM members withholding their services last May. They voted 398 to 43 to accept the terms of the new contract. The old agreement expired Apr. 30.

Two major goals achieved in the contract are a single basic agreement covering musicians' services for videotape programs for network use and syndication, and the assurance that all domestically produced programs will be scored in the United States or Canada.

Minimum fees for weekly variety shows were increased: half-hour programs going from $72.75 under the old contract to $76.50 this year and to $80.50 in the second year; one-hour programs from $118.40 to $125 this year and to $133.50 next year.

For one-and-a-half-hour programs the scale goes from $177.60 to $188 this year and $200 next year. Payment for extra rehearsal hours has been raised from $17.28 to $19 the first year and to $21 in the second year.

For daily half-hour variety shows, the rate goes to $62 the first year and to $64 the second year from the old rate of $59.57. For one-hour daily shows the rate is raised from $88.79 to $93.50 the first year and $97.50 the second year.

The rate for daily shows running one and one-half hours is $121 the first year and $125 the second year, up from $116.35 under the old agreement.

Other improvements include an increase in the employer contribution to the pension fund from 6 percent to 7 percent and raising the maximum contribution to the health and welfare fund from $8 to $10 a week.

At Carpenters' Convention:

Direct Federal Housing Loans Urged to Solve Growing Crisis

Chicago—Carpenters' President William Sidell made a dramatic proposal for the use of direct federal loans to relieve America's housing crisis as he opened the union's 32nd convention.

Sidell called upon the federal government to "remove the housing industry from the free enterprise banking system" and "broaden the Federal Housing Administration and provide funds directly to the citizens" at interest rates they can afford—"not the 9, 10, and 11 percent where we are heading today, but more in the 4 or 5 percent category."

Sidell told the 2,500 delegates in his keynote address that proper housing cannot be achieved "when those who control the purse strings—the financial interests of our nation—play the monopoly game, indulge in the inflation and profit game."

He declared: "The government must accept its responsibilities to house its greatest natural resource —its workers, its people."

He called direct federal home financing a sound and profitable avenue "to get back to the job of building housing and, with it, a better America."

"If, in our present system, monies for housing must compete with the money market, then I say take it out of the money market."

Sidell listed four advantages of low-interest, direct FHA mortgages:

- "We provide a more equitable and reasonable payment by the purchaser, a greater payment to the principle, and we shorten the term of the mortgage, assuring the individual of home ownership at a much earlier time," providing greater security for the individual in later years.
- "This would immediately accelerate the housing industry and all of the industries that serve the housing industry. . . ."
- It would reduce the high interest rates paid by the federal government for public housing and, thus, reduce taxes for all citizens.
- "This could lead the way to reforms in other segments of our society which require a new and innovative approach."

The Carpenters' president said that housing starts and commitments in the United States are on a "disastrous" decline and that dramatic solutions are needed. He denied that organized labor is responsible for the inflation in the construction industry.

"It now becomes clear that this overt and boisterous attack upon us was only intended to divert attention from the real culprits of the economy—the financial interests of our nation."

Sidell called upon building trades unions to close ranks and organize. He noted that increased technology in the building industry has resulted in much duplication of work and has created "the greatest career of all," the jurisdictional dispute. Because of this, he suggested to delegates, the number of active building trades organizations should be reduced.

"Technology will not adapt itself to us," he commented. "We must adapt to technology if we are to maintain the craft union concept as we know it and desire it."

Sidell's statements on the problems of housing were underscored by Robert Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., who spoke to the convention in an early session.

"Land costs and interest rates accounted for 16 percent of the total cost of a new home in the United States in 1949," Georgine pointed out, whereas "In 1974 land costs and interest rates account for 47 percent of the total.

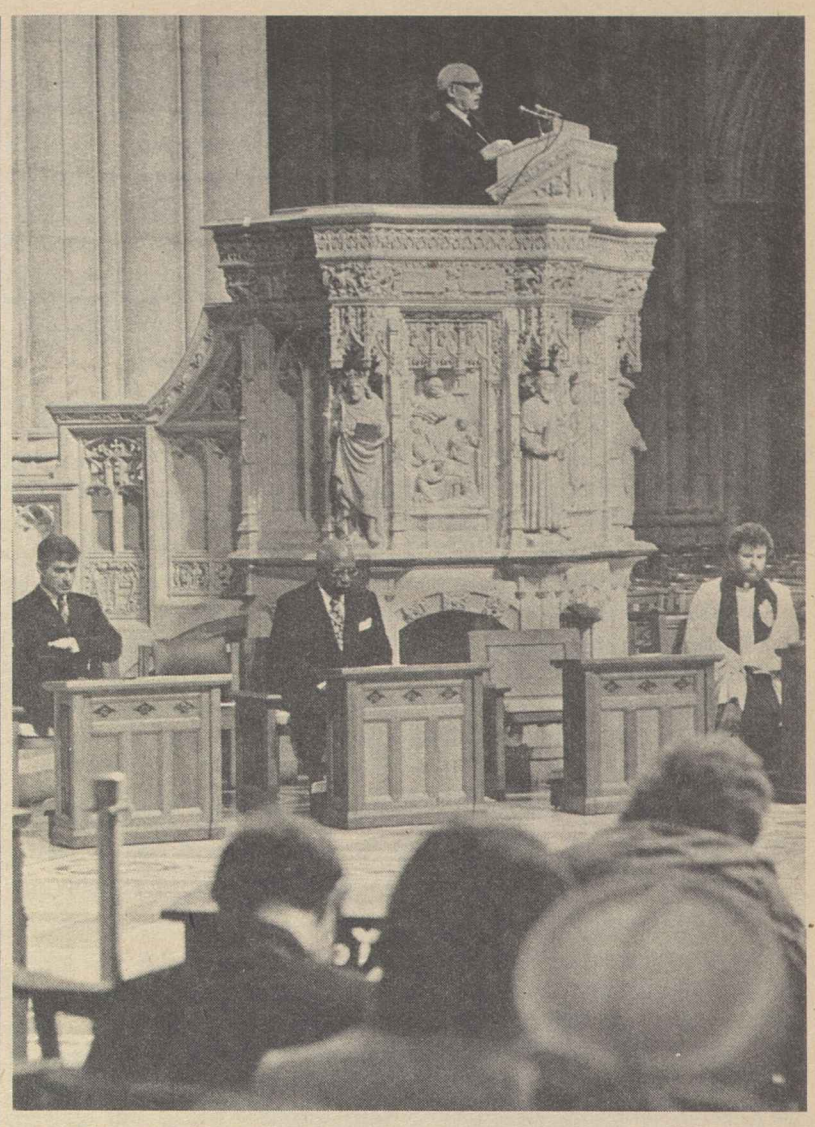
He attacked charges that the construction worker is too highly paid for his work, noting that a high hourly wage rate does not necessarily mean high annual earnings. He told delegates that in 1973 the average hourly rate for a construction worker, based on time worked, was $6.50 for a total of 1,400 hours of work per year—600 hours less than for the average industrial worker.

He pointed out, that unemployment in the construction industry in June totaled 10.2 percent compared to 5.2 percent for the entire workforce.

Georgine told the Carpenters that his department lists housing as one of three priorities for action. The others are pension fund reform and more comprehensive health and medical programs. He expressed optimism about the revitalization of the BCTD "because of the tremendous activities by the 17 general presidents of affiliates toward restructuring the department."

Convention delegates also heard talks by Metal Trades President Paul Burnsky and Sec. of Labor Peter Brennan during opening days of the five-day meeting.

Organizing the unorganized received major emphasis in all convention deliberations, as delegates took steps to implement the union's twin organizing drives: CHOP (Coordinated Housing Organizing Program) and VOC (Volunteer Organizing Committees for industrial plants in the Carpenters' jurisdiction).



A GREAT CHAMPION of justice who fought from conviction was lost to the nation by the death of Wayne Morse, AFL-CIO President George Meany said during a memorial service for the former senator at Washington Cathedral. Numerous government officials and dignitaries, including former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, participated in the service.

2 Shoe Unions Reach Joint Pact for 14,000

St. Louis—More than 14,000 workers in the plants of the Brown Shoe Co. will get wage increases and added benefits under terms of a two-year contract negotiated by the Boot & Shoe Workers and the United Shoe Workers.

Bargaining jointly with the Brown firm as they have for several years, the two unions won wage boosts of 40 cents an hour in three steps over the two-year contract period. The agreement has been ratified by members of the locals involved.

The first increase, 20 cents an hour, will begin Nov. 1 and will be followed by a 10-cent boost Nov. 1, 1975, and a third boost of 10 cents an hour on June 1, 1976.

A feature of the contract provides for spot adjustments in earnings on low-price piece work. The equivalent of a 2-cent-an-hour general wage increase will be pooled in a fund out of which earnings on low-paying jobs will be increased where necessary.

The agreement also improves pension benefits so that workers retiring with at least 20 years of service as of Nov. 1, 1974, will get $3.50 a month for each year of service. This payment goes to $3.75 for those retiring on or after Nov. 1, 1975.

Guaranteed minimum wage rates will increase in a schedule of steps from $2 an hour, Nov. 1, 1974, to $2.50 an hour. Nov. 1, 1976.

Other improvements include a fourth paid vacation week for employes with 20 years of service and increases in insurance coverage for health, hospitalization, accident, sickness, and life.

Brown Shoe Co. workers are members of 34 locals of the two unions in Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, Illinois, and Arkansas. Negotiations were conducted by delegates from these locals led by BSWU President John E. Mara and USWA President George Fecteau.

Earmarked Grants Held Best Hope for Libraries

New York—Federal funds to help a national library system to better serve the public can best be applied through categorical grants, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis told the American Library Association.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the ALA, Davis warned that the demand for library services will be growing at the same time funds will be cut back because of the lesser capability of state and local governments to meet their needs.

"Many statutes offering categorical federal aid to libraries are being wiped from the books," he stressed. Instead, Davis said, libraries are being lumped into revenue sharing plans by the Nixon Administration with other interests to compete for inadequate funds.

"Although federal funds provide only a small portion of the total support of libraries, intra-state competition for meager funds will make further inroads on available dollars for library services," Davis noted.

He also called for strong lobbying efforts at the state level to impress on governors and legislatures the need for high priority consideration of library funds in budgets and appropriations.

He said the AFL-CIO is prepared to cooperate with the ALA in the effort to have essential library programs implemented to meet the needs of the people.

"If we are serious about the development of a national library system, then federal categorical aid as a concept must be pressed," Davis declared.

He noted that union members involved in AFL-CIO-sponsored labor schools and institutes at 34 major universities are in particular need of library services.

For this reason, he said the federation does not take lightly its participation on the Joint Committee on Library Services.

The benefits of extensive library services are essential to union staff members and full-time officials taking courses at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, which has joined with Antioch College to offer a college credit program.

The library system is vital to the overall objectives of the studies program, Davis pointed out, since the accumulation of credits will depend on research assignments given to students.

Davis said labor would cooperate with the production of materials that will be made available to the library system with the goal of developing a labor section in every branch library.

Labor Bids U.S. End Aid to Haiti As Haven for Runaway Industries

The AFL-CIO called for an end to the use of American tax dollars to support a "corrupt, oppressive dictatorship" in Haiti and the exploitation of both Haitian and American workers by wealthy corporations.

America's runaway industries have found a profitable source of cheap labor under the Duvalier dictatorship, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Howard McGuigan told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee. He urged the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) to reject a proposed $8.9 million "unrestricted" appropriation to Haiti as part of the budget of the Agency for International Development.

McGuigan, accompanied by Michael D. Boggs, AFL-CIO assistant director of international affairs, and economist Elizabeth Jager, cited the $1.60 a day paid to Haitian workers under a dictatorship that does not permit trade unions. The beneficiaries are the multinational and American-owned firms that use Haiti as an assembly line for products that are then returned to the United States.

The AFL-CIO witnesses stressed that the dictatorship in Haiti has not become significantly less oppressive with Jean Claude Duvalier (Baby Doc) having replaced his late father, Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier as "President for Life."

Midnight arrests, secret police and "absolute suppression of all freedoms" still are the tools of Haiti's rulers, McGuigan said.

The AFL-CIO statement was critical of a report by Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.), a member of the subcommittee, urging increased investment in labor intensive industries in Haiti to produce goods for American firms.

McGuigan noted also that many of the companies use U.S. tax subsidies and loopholes. He pointed out that the U.S. Embassy at Port-au-Prince "is actively involved in promoting Haiti as a site for American industrial interests."

He termed Haiti "the most disgraceful example of the effects of mismanaged U.S. laws and policies. The United States exports jobs and production facilities from the United States to subsidize multinational firms at the expense of U.S. taxpayers and workers and of some of the poorest peoples of the world."

Any aid to Haiti, he said, should await changes that will assure that the people of Haiti will benefit, rather than dictators and big corporations.

Wayne Morse

I CAME TO KNOW Wayne Morse early in his years of public service on the War Labor Board during World War II. That board was a solid example of the ability of free men to govern themselves, uncoerced, in the service of their country in a time of searching trial.

As a public member, the character, wisdom and diligence of Wayne Morse helped to make it possible for labor and management to measure up to that test. Yet he never demanded or expected that either yield for a moment their duty to advance most virogously the rights and interests of those they were there to represent.

Our respect and regard for Wayne Morse grew with familiarity over the years, as he involved himself deeply in the processes of collective bargaining as one of the nation's leading arbitrators and mediators of labor-management disputes. His fairness, integrity and dedication to free and voluntary paths to industrial peace were above question by either side of the many controversies he helped to resolve. His contribution to human rights in industrial life, as well as political life, will endure far beyond his time.

That respect and regard continued to grow in the course of his political career and it survived frequent differences between us on issues and approaches to issues. A powerful advocate and a formidable adversary, he was one whom we always wanted to have on our side.

His force always exceeded his solitary vote in the Senate, for he was willing to step forward from the pack, to lead and to fight. And he fought from conviction, not from any awe of persons or institutions.

He was a friend of labor, not because he was beholden to labor, but because his largeness of heart and mind made him a champion of plain people, the advocate of the little man surrounded by forces and aspirations beyond his reach. He played the game on top of the table, without guile or petty artifice, but he brought to that great game of politics and legislation a spirit of steel and a will of iron. He knew full well that, when the battle of the common man is to be fought, any weakness of will or slackness of mind must succumb before the interests and odds against him.

Wayne Morse perceived and understood the vital link between education and human progress. That great series of acts of Congress which vastly enlarged the federal role in support of the expansion of educational opportunity during the years of Lyndon Johnson's presidency bear the strong mark of his concern.

How often since he left the Senate, and issues and causes languished for lack of a courageous and stalwart champion, have we said amongst ourselves: "If only we had a Wayne Morse to lead this fight on the Hill!"

But the only Wayne Morse was Wayne Morse himself. We had hoped that, in the fall, we would be able to help return Wayne Morse, in full voice, to the Senate where he belonged and where he is needed—but it was not to be.

Now, we shall not soon see his like again. The Senate, the nation and the people have lost a great champion of justice, and we are all the poorer for that irreplaceable loss.

—Excerpted from remarks of AFL-CIO President George Meany at memorial service for Wayne Morse at the Washington Cathedral, July 29, 1974.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	A. Philip Randolph	Richard F. Walsh
Lee W. Minton	Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall
I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings
Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron
Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito
Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason	John F. Griner *
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin

** Deceased*

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

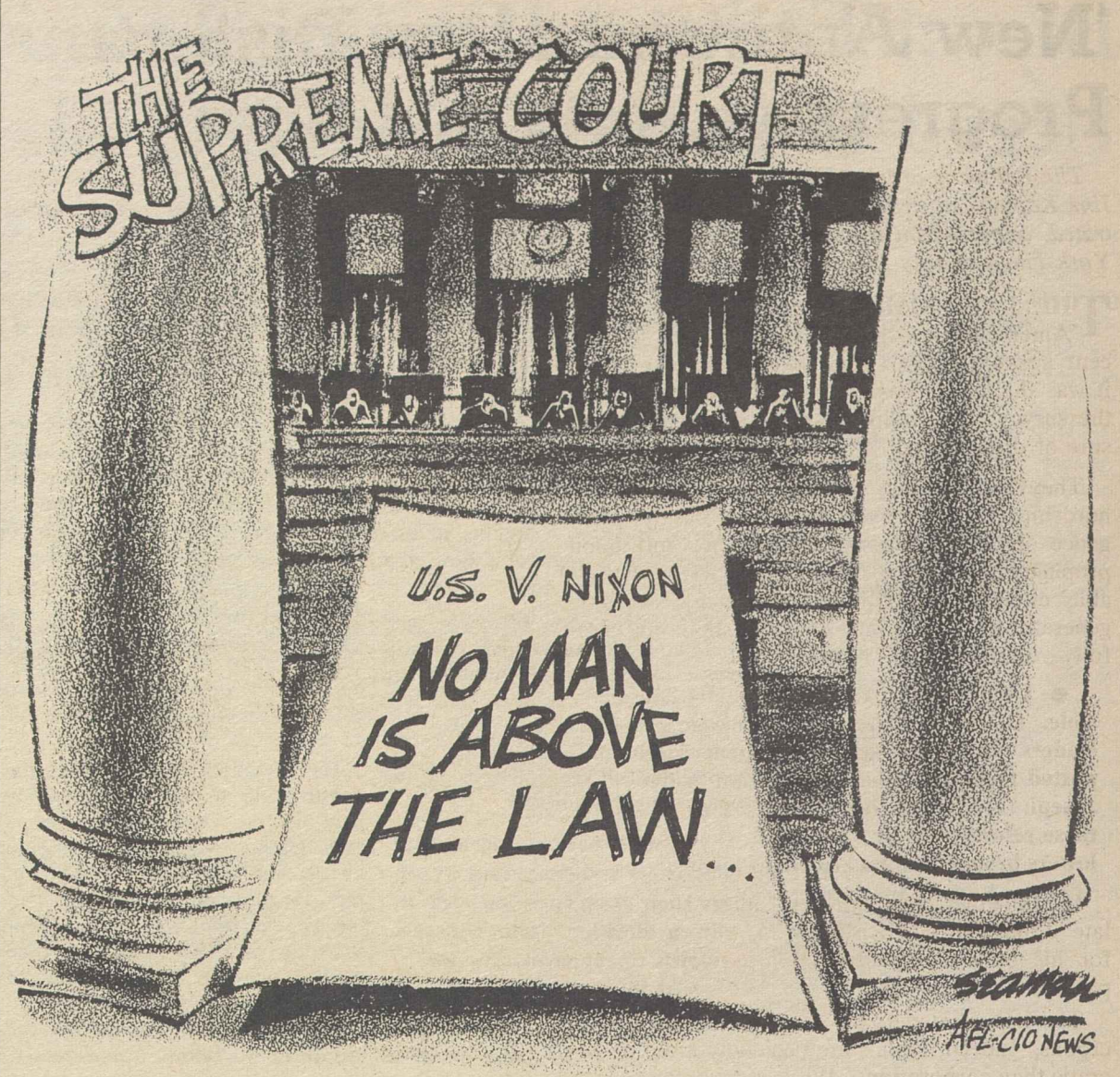
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, August 3, 1974 No. 31

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION



A Word Edgewise:

Judicial Craftmanship Evident In High Court Ruling on Tapes

By John P. Roche

THERE WERE TWO notable aspects of the Supreme Court's decision in United States versus Richard Nixon, President. The first was that the White House abandoned its standard technique of counterattack. Pat Buchanan did not apear before the press to denounce the eight left-wing, Northeast Establishment types who joined in the opinion. (This has become a bit boring: if a Senator says that President Nixon has not been candid, out pops a White House spokesman to point out that Democratic President Franklin Pierce was a lush.)

The second and vastly more important consequence of the court's holding was that it was not an exercise in judicial overkill. Chief Justice Burger stuck narrowly to the issue and did not go on a safari against executive power in general.

To be specific, the framers of the Constitution made no provision for "executive privilege," but as sensible men, deeply engrossed in public affairs, they clearly recognized that complicated matters of state can not be conducted in a goldfish bowl. The first time the problem of turning confidential documents over to Congress occurred, President Washington, puzzled, asked Sec. of State Jefferson and Sec. of Treasury Hamilton what they thought he should do. They meditated on the subject and then told Washington to use his own judgment—which he did.

This is the way intelligent men run governments. The wild aspect of the Nixon Administration is the degree to which every sensible maxim has been pushed to its logical and grotesque extreme. The only thing the President hasn't done is cite the separation of powers in defiance of a parking ticket.

Chief Justice Burger's opinion can never be employed to justify generalized fishing expeditions. It recognized the President's need for confidentiality in many relationships. As a former Presidential assistant, I believe this to be essential: President Johnson asked me for my frank opinions on people and policies, and I gave them to him. He, in return, annotated a number of my memos in vivid fashion. If either of us had thought that someone would come booming in with a subpoena, the correspondence would have assumed a different, banal flavor.

Yet it should be emphasized that the Johnson-Roche files contain no material relating to criminal behavior. (A number of distinguished Americans might feel libelled, but that is a different matter.) Chief Justice Burger made this distinction and went beyond it to emphasize that the decision on whether any executive files or tapes are relevant to criminal behavior is a matter for the judiciary to determine.

In other words, to borrow a phrase from John Locke, the President "can not be a judge in his own cause." He can not decide on his own which documents are necessary evidence in a criminal trial and which are not. The court, in other words, did not tell Mr. Nixon to turn the tapes over to Leon Jaworski; it told him to turn them over to Judge John Sirica, who will listen to them in secret and decide which fall into the public category.

THUS, CONTRARY to general opinion, the court's decision did not necessarily amount to a great victory for the House Judiciary Committee. Judge Sirica's charge is to go through the Nixon tapes in search of evidence that may prove material in the criminal trial of the "Watergate 7." The logic is that without this evidence both the defense and the prosecution would be operating in a void, and the result could be—as in the trial of Daniel Ellsberg—a simple dismissal on Sixth Amendment grounds (that is, the defense has not been provided with the evidence necessary, in the court's judgment, to refute, possibly, the accusation).

Obviously there is bound to be some spillover from material supplied to Special Prosecutor Jaworski by Judge Sirica to the activities of the impeachment sponsors in the House, but Chief Justice Burger's opinion was a masterpiece of judicial innocence (the word impeachment is nowhere to be found in the holding).

Moreover, it convinces me that I owe the Chief Justice an apology for some of the shots I have taken at his craftsmanship in the past. Simply and clearly he has indicated first, that the President is a citizen subject to the laws; second, that as our First Citizen he has special responsibilities and privileges; and third, that in the event of conflict between his two roles, it is the job of the judiciary to achieve the proper constitutional balance. Mr. Chief Justice, John Marshall would be proud of you.

Sweeping Generalizations:

'New Anti-Unionism' Distorts Progressive Role of Labor

The following article "New Anti-Unionism" by Jim Kaplan, a writer-reporter for Sports Illustrated, appeared on the Op Ed page of the New York Times on July 16, 1974.

THE LAST TIME the Gallup people asked Americans how they felt about unions, 59 percent approved. This may sound impressive, but it was the lowest positive rating in the history of the survey. The other 41 percent either weren't sure or disapproved of organized labor.

They felt that way not merely because of the hardships imposed by some strikes or the arrogance of George Meany, but because anti-union propaganda is starting to make its mark in respectable circles. Therefore the following sweeping generalizations are taking hold and should be carefully examined:

● **Unions are corrupt and socially irresponsible. Of course there have been corrupt labor leaders. In some cases management simply imported them. In other cases union leaders like Joseph Yablonski died fighting them; usually these reformers were vindicated when their followers brought the racketeers to justice.**

In still other cases union members such as the late John Harold Brislin, who won a Pulitzer for his efforts, exposed union terrorists in the pages of the press.

The honest leaders have far out-numbered the crooks. Indeed, unions are decidedly more democratic than corporations. While stockholder power is frequently a joke, even relatively undemocratic unions have minority caucuses. Yet if one union steps out of line, all are blamed. Let a New York firemen's leader misreport the results of a strike vote and you get people proclaiming that the entire union movement has been set back 20 years.

Perfectly reasonable people still believe that unions "threaten" New York. But it's not the sanitationmen and transit workers who are neglecting the city. They may inconvenience it, but the callousness of politicians in Albany and Washington toward New York's human problems poses a far greater danger.

Some say unions destroyed the New York Herald Tribune. Blaming the unions was an easy answer, but bad management and shrinking advertising dollars were the main problems, though union behavior admittedly wasn't perfect.

● **Unions are racist and reactionary. Granted, some hardhats don't like blacks and beat up students, but other hardhats marched in Selma and demonstrated for peace. It's difficult to generalize, even about a specific union.**

Some facts, however, speak for themselves. Blacks constituted 12.4 percent of all union membership in 1970, a higher percentage than their representation in the nonunion labor force, the total wage and salary workforce or the population. No civil rights bill could have passed without the support of organized labor.

Much of the recent progress of nonwhites has come through unions, such as Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Workers, or the United Farm Workers. From the sanitationmen of Memphis to the clothing workers of El Paso, workers seeking a fair shake turn to unions for help.

● Unions are leveling; they help the incompetent and hinder the talented. No union opposes higher wages or promotions; that's management's role. Unions negotiate minimum salary levels that anyone is free to build upon—levels that would be lower if a body with collective clout were not negotiating them. If a few unqualified people sometimes benefit, the pre-union state of affairs—in which good people could be fired at whim—was much worse.

● Unions are unprofessional and creative people don't belong to them. This is a neat bit of snobbery used to keep workers unorganized. As Newspaper Guild founder Heywood Broun put it about the "romance" of old-style journalism, for twice the money you can be twice as romantic. Anyone who works for a living can benefit from collective bargaining—professors have bills just like steelworkers.

● **Unions oppose increases in productivity and labor-saving devices. Some unions have blindly opposed automation, but in countless instances managements and unions have cooperated in automating without costing jobs—an understandable concern.**

It often seems the only time people read about unions is when they're about to strike. In the ensuing panic, issues and grievances are ignored and the strikers usually blamed. We don't hear enough about how unions have improved conditions for all Americans including the 75 percent of the workers who are not organized.

MANAGEMENTS KEEP OUT unions by matching wage benefits negotiated by unions elsewhere (but not often other benefits, such as the job security and grievance provisions routinely included in union contracts. And the raises granted in nonunion shops, of course, are as selective as possible—in 1970, median earnings for union workers exceeded those of comparable nonunion workers by an average of $1,157).

Finally, what segment of our society has done more than labor to produce legislation providing for decent working conditions, pensions, social security and the rest of the package that goes into the world's highest living standard? It's a pity that the good unions do is oft interred with their bad publicity.

Strikes Up Slightly:

Unions Restrain Pay Demands Despite Pressures of Inflation

LABOR STRIFE is not sweeping the country in the wake of the end of wage and price controls, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger declared in refuting some current charges.

Goldfinger conceded that there has been "some pick-up in work stoppages" in the recent months, but "nothing approaching the scare headlines" that have appeared in newspapers. He pointed out that the most up-to-date comprehensive report issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that less than four-tenths of 1 percent of available working time in May was lost as a result of labor disputes.

"Workers and their unions have been extremely patient and extremely moderate in their demands, in light of the raging inflation" of the last two years, Goldfinger declared. He was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

The AFL-CIO economist said that the 740 strikes listed in the BLS report were "overwhelmingly concentrated among small and medium-sized bargaining units," and haven't made a big impact on such "key economic indicators" as the number of workers involved and the amount of working time lost. Moreover, he asserted, "the major settlements this year—almost all of them—have been reached peaceably—without strikes."

Pointing out that 96 percent of all the 150,000 labor contracts in the United States are settled without any work stoppage, even in the difficult economic environment of today's "inflationary recession," Goldfinger said "that workers and their unions have been remarkably restrained and remarkably "moderate" in their demands.

"The Nixon Administration has been able to produce the freak circumstance of raging inflation and recession at the same time," which is outstripping the efforts of workers to catch up in post-controls bargaining, he said. The idea of "a wave of way-out settlements, or a wave of strike activity, or a wave of irresponsible trade union action," just "doesn't square with the facts," he declared.

Goldfinger was questioned by Tim O'Brien of the Washington Post and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ON MARCH 13, 1974, Under Secretary of Labor Richard F. Schubert made a speech on the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970 in which he said:

"This is not a law dealing with some arcane set of regulations. This is not a law that involves the dusty, dry questions of reshuffling tariff rates or perforating international agreements about who owns outer space or who can explore the underside of the Arctic ice. This law deals with the appalling number of deaths and injuries suffered at work by the working men and women of America. It is as real as flesh and blood."

This perceptive and even eloquent statement of the meaning of the act must sound extraordinarily naive or even hypocritical, coming from the lips of a member of the Nixon Administration, which only two years ago was playing politics with the act during the 1972 campaign. It must sound doubly so when the Nixon-appointed OSHA Review Commission is wracked by a fierce struggle among its members as to how stringently the law should be applied.

Nevertheless, the statement has compelling validity at a time when Congress is seeking ways to strengthen the act. And it has particular validity at a time when industry is seeking by every means at its disposal to weaken or even destroy it.

An instructive example of the lengths to which industry and even the chairman of the Review Commission will go to find technicalities to weaken the act and its enforcement is contained in a recent decision of the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals.

The case involved the mighty American Smelting & Refining Co. and the dangers of lead poisoning to which many of its employes are exposed. Three inspectors for OSHA found the company guilty of permitting its employes to work in lead-polluted air beyond the generally accepted level of two-tenths milligrams per cubic meter at its Omaha, Neb., refining plant.

OSHA approved the citation against the company, ordered it to correct conditions and fined it a pitiful $600.

Instead of accepting the citation as valid, the company appealed it to the Review Commission, two of whose members, James F. Van Namee and Timothy Cleary, sustained the OSHA judgment. Chairman Robert D. Moran, who once openly declared his belief that Congress created the commission as an "escape hatch" for employers against overly stringent enforcement, dissented.

On appeal, the case went to the 8th Circuit Court where the company, supported by Moran, made the extraordinary argument that only work hazards that could be determined by the human senses were covered by the act. The company declared that technical devices had been used to detect the lead pollution violation and so the citation did not count.

Moreover, said the company with Moran's approval, OSHA was in the process of establishing standards for unpermissible lead exposure and so could not be held to a standard that did not exist.

THE COURT, headed by Senior Judge Floyd R. Gibson, rejected both arguments and rapped Moran's knuckles at the same time. It held that the two-tenths milligram per cubic meter standard used by the OSHA inspectors was long accepted in the lead industry as the maximum permissible and that men tested at the Omaha plant were breathing lead-polluted air far beyond that limit.

As for the pettifogging argument that tests made by instruments were not covered by the law, the court observed crushingly . . . "to expose workers to health dangers that may not be emergency situations and to limit inspections to dangers only detectable by the human senses seems to us folly." In a technological age, the court continued, there are many hazards that are not detectable except by instruments.

There have been many other cases similar to this one in which Moran, sometimes in disagreement with Van Namee and more often with Cleary, has argued fine points of the law, almost invariably in favor of the industry viewpoint.



REFUTING CLAIMS that a wave of labor strife has swept the nation since President Nixon's economic controls ended, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, center, said government reports show less than four-tenths of 1 percent of work time was lost to strikes in May. He appeared on Labor News Conference and was questioned by Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Tim O'Brien of the Washington Post.

N.Y. Printers Ratify Accord With 2 Dailies

New York—Members of Local 6 of the Typographical Union have given approval to a landmark contract opening the way for automation of typesetting at the New York Times and the New York News.

After a three-hour discussion, the printers voted 1,009-41 to accept the settlement tentatively reached at the end of May after months of stormy negotiations.

"I'm proud of this contract," said Bertram A. Powers, president of the local, in urging its adoption. "We're at that point now where we got everything without going out on the street. We're going to see more changes in the next ten years than any working men have ever seen."

The agreement gives the publishers of the two newspapers a free hand in introducing the new equipment and in determining the employes necessary to operate it. In return, the 1,400 regular printers and 385 full-time substitutes at the papers are given virtual lifetime job security, with bonuses and other incentives if they choose to retire or go into another line of work.

Among the printers, the average age is 56 and more than 200 of those covered by the new contract are over 65.

Pay under the new contract, for a 34.5-hour week, is $291.82 for the day shift, $305.49 for the evening shift and $319.15 for the late-night or lobster shift. The contract calls for a 3 percent pay increase each Mar. 31, plus a cost-of-living adjustment based on local prices. The new salaries represent a raise of about $40 a week.

Anti-Hijacking Bill Hailed by Air Line Pilots

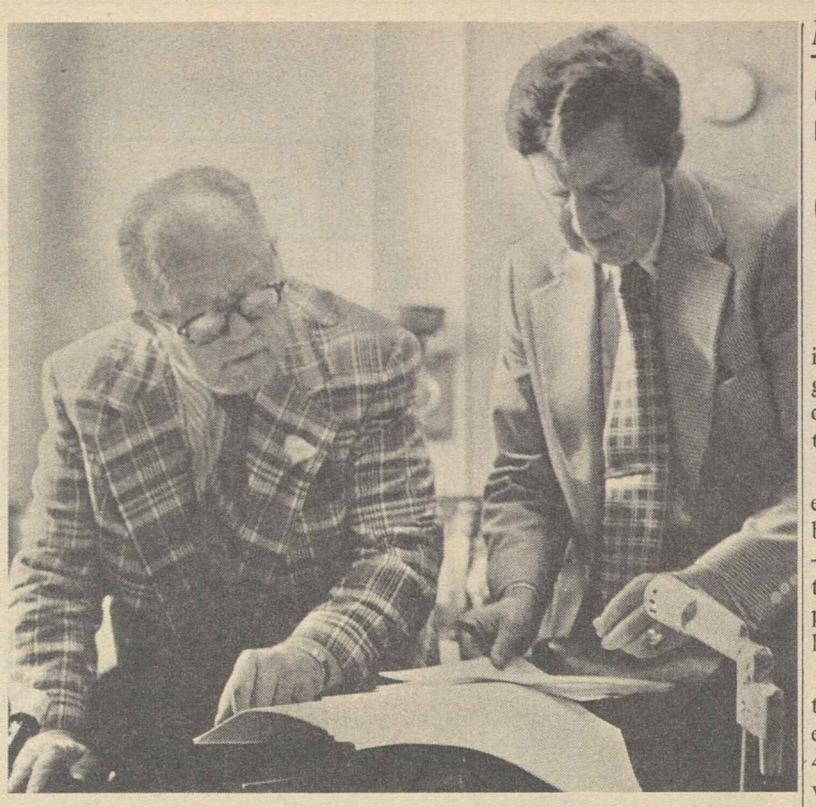
The Air Line Pilots hailed a new anti-hijacking bill that has been passed by Congress, called on President Nixon to sign it and urged strict enforcement of the measure.

Two key sections of the bill received the ALPA's vigorous support. The first is strong American retaliation against nations that fail to take vigorous action against hijackers and the second is the authority given to pilots to control hijack situations according to their own judgment.

"Congress has served notice to the world community," said ALPA President John J. O'Donnell, "that if it cannot act in concert to deny havens to skyjackers, our country is willing to take unilateral action to guarantee the security of air passengers and crews."

Under the bill, the President would be authorized to suspend air service to any country that gives sanctuary to terrorists organizations that engage in hijacking or maintains service to any country that continues to provide air service to any country' harboring skyjackers. It also would authorize the Dept. of Transportation to revoke operating permits of any foreign carrier that fails to meet the minimum level of security procedures established by the International Congress of Aviation Corporations.

The new legislation specifies that the aircraft captain is in command from the moment the craft's doors are closed until competent authority takes over in case of a forced landing or until one door of the craft is opened for disembarkation.



LABOR'S CASE for vigorous enforcement and full funding of the job safety and health law is presented at Senate hearings by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and George H. R. Taylor, right, secretary of the AFL-CIO Safety Committee.

Rehabilitation Center Credits Labor's Aid

Cleveland—The first rehabilitation home for alcoholic women in northeast Ohio has become a reality through the efforts and financial assistance of the Cleveland AFL-CIO and its community services arm, the United Labor Agency.

Hope House, a four-suite apartment building purchased by the United Labor Agency and leased for $1 a year to the Roman Catholic nuns of the Holy Family of Nazareth, opened its doors Jan. 28.

Sister Nancy Jean Tomczak, executive director of Hope House, said she had tried for nearly a year to interest various community groups in the problems of alcoholic women. But her attempts were unfruitful until she turned to the AFL-CIO.

"I heard about the AFL-CIO community services department and its [Cleveland] director, Mel Witt, and for the first time I not only got a hearing, but action," she stressed. "Nobody else was willing to take a risk, but the unionists did."

Witt, who also is executive director of the United Labor Agency, took Sister Tomczak proposal to his board of directors with an urgent recommendation for help.

The United Labor Agency includes AFL-CIO affiliated unions, Auto Workers and Teamsters.

The board gave the rehabilitation project a high priority and immediately put a plan into action. The apartment facility at a convenient downtown Cleveland Location was purchased for $38,500 and leased to the nuns.

Volunteer union craftsmen—painters, paperhangers and carpet installers—began refurbishing the one-time drab building and transformed it into a comfortable facility to accommodate 15 women.

With the help of the city AFL-CIO, Sister Tomczak and her assistant, Sister Maryln Skingel, received $50,000 in operating funds from the Cleveland Foundation and the AHS Foundation. Additional efforts of the labor movement produced another $15,000 from other segments of the Cleveland area community.

Sister Tomczak said that problems of women alcoholics have been largely ignored for many years, although one of every three of the 100,000 alcoholics in the Cleveland area is a woman.

Since Hope House opened in January, 18 women have lived at the home and many others are being helped at their own residences. The nuns feel the home offers the residents a better opportunity for group counseling that could lead to a speedier rehabilitation.

"We find they can better grapple with their problems in a group setting," Sister Tomczak said. "When they suffer a defeat, like being rejected for employment, they have something and someone to come back to, rather than going to a bar to drink."

"It's more difficult working with alcoholic women than alcoholic men because they seem to have greater emotional problems associated with their drinking," she noted.

Women receiving assistance at Hope House range in age from 16 through 68.

Hope House is now seeking a continuing community support through the United Torch fund of the Cleveland area and Catholic Charities.

Sister Tomczak said she hopes that the example set by organized labor will be followed by the rest of the community.



APPRENTICE PAINTER Joseph Trusse volunteers his skills in the refurbishing of an apartment at Hope House, a rehabilitation center for women alcoholics in Cleveland. Sister Nancy Jean Tomczak, executive director of the center, launched Hope House with the aid of the Cleveland AFL-CIO.

Nixon's Broken Promise:

Safety Act Sabotage Charged at Hearing

(Continued from Page 1)

Turning to the small employer issue, Biemiller suggested that Congress consider the health and safety of the workers involved as well as the convenience of their employers.

Establishments with 25 or fewer employes—the cutoff figure voted by the House for OSHA inspection—employ 30 percent of the nation's workers and make up 90 percent of all workplaces, Biemiller noted.

The most recent OSHA statistics, he stressed, show that these establishments also accounted for 47 percent of the serious safety violations uncovered and 27 percent of the accidental deaths reported to OSHA.

Biemiller suggested that it has been overlooked, in the furor over the alleged hardships the law has created for small business firms, that "its chief aim is prevention of accidents or illnesses connected with the workplace."

A 25-worker cutoff, Biemiller noted, would wipe out safety inspections of nine out of 10 construction sites — affecting "one of the highest hazard industries in the nation."

As for the barrage of letters to members of Congress by small businessmen, he cited a continuing campaign "conceived by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, carried out by its state affiliates, and joined in with a will by the John Birch Society."

Biemiller noted that few of the complaints in "this carefully orchestrated program" have been checked for validity.

"We think they are for the most part contrived and written in many instances by employers who have never been visited by an OSHA inspector but who have been fed ghost stories by business groups and the far right," he said.

As an example, Biemiller noted that in 1972 nearly 500 letters attacking OSHA had been received by the Montana congressional delegation. But, he said, a check by the State AFL-CIO found that only 91 workplaces in the state had been inspected during the preceding months.

At the hearing's opening, Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) sharply criticized President Nixon's speech to a business group on July 25 calling for greater consideration of the economic costs of environmental and safety legislation.

The theme was echoed by John H. Stender, the current Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of OSHA, who told the Senate panel that "it is clearly necessary to consider economic impact prior to the proposal of new standards."

Williams termed the Administration position and Nixon's statement "unconscionable."

He said the cure to economic ills is not "lowering the health and safety standards for American workers."

Bargaining Law Seen Due for Federal Service

There is too little collective bargaining within the federal government because there is so little that can be bargained for, the director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service said.

W. J. Usery, Jr., who also holds the post of special assistant to the President, said he considered it inevitable that legislation will replace presidential executive orders as the guide for union-management relations in the federal service.

He suggested also that federal employes are not likely to remain "isolated from the rest of the nation's workforce as the only group denied the right to strike."

As for the argument that the government must assure that federal services are not interrupted, Usery noted "a basic flaw." He pointed out that "many of our federal services are performed by private contractors who do have unions and who do have strikes."

Usery spoke to a group of government management officials and told them that there are "too many instances where management representatives use the Executive Order to duck decisions rather than to fulfill the national policy of reaching decisions through collective bargaining."

But one problem, he said, is that Congress deals with most of the economic issues through legislation, and unions have focused resources on Capitol Hill "rather than fritter them away in the frustrating battle against management rights."

Professional Unit Enlarges Staff

Dennis Chamot has been appointed assistant to the executive secretary of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employes.

The council said expansion of its staff reflects increased concern with the problems of scientific and technical employes and their growing interest in union organization.

Chamot, who received his doctorate in chemistry from the University of Illinois, has served on numerous committees concerned with the problems of the working scientist.

AFL-CIO Charges Substantiated:

House Panel Backs Impeachment Case

(Continued from Page 1)

denying to the American people, the courts, the Congress and special prosecutor the full facts about Watergate."

It accused him of "consistently lying" about the Watergate case in an effort to deceive the American people.

The first article of the impeachment resolution voted by the Judiciary Committee charges Nixon with having "obstructed and impeded the administration of justice."

It said the President had made false or misleading public statements" to deceive the American people into thinking that a thorough investigation had absolved key officials of any involvement in misconduct.

And it accused him of making or causing to be made false statements to investigative bodies, counseling witnesses to lie, and condoning the payment of money to buy the silence of the Watergate burglars.

Two of the charges made by the AFL-CIO were not directly adopted by the Judiciary Committee, but they formed part of the background for a third article of impeachment, which the committee adopted by a 21-17 vote.

One charge dealt with the President's intervention to get the Justice Dept. to drop an antitrust case against the ITT corporation — which subsequently pledged $400,000 to Republican convention costs. Another covered the Administration's turnabout on dairy price supports after milk producers pledged a multi-million dollar political contribution.

Tapes dealing with both these matters were among those denied by the President to the Judiciary Committee. And the committee considered the refusal of Nixon to comply with its requests for information itself grounds for impeachment.

The committee majority also rejected proposals to cite Nixon's huge underpayment of federal income taxes or his bombing of Cambodia as impeachable offenses.

Neither was cited as an impeachable offense by the AFL-CIO.

The decisiveness of the impeachment vote in the Judiciary Committee has so eroded the President's support in Congress that impeachment by a majority of the House appears inevitable and conviction by a two-thirds vote of the Senate increasingly probable.

The seven Republicans on the committee who voted to impeach a President of their own party included staunch conservatives whose voting records seldom disagreed with Nixon's position.

To them, the evidence of Nixon's guilt was too overwhelming to be ignored and too clearcut to be explained away.

The White House strategy has been to look to conservative southern Democrats as allies of Republicans in preventing impeachment if possible and conviction with certainty. But the Judiciary Committee vote largely demolished that hope.

All the southern Democrats on the committee voted for the two key articles of impeachment —as did one of the two southern Republicans.

There were fewer episodes of largely partisan wrangling as the committee debated before a nationwide television audience than some had predicted in advance. Republicans and Democrats, supporters of Nixon and those who would impeach him, agreed that the committee's months of inquiry had been thorough and Chairman Peter W. Rodino (D-N.J.) had been scrupulously fair.

No Nixon supporter joined in White House Press Sec. Ron Ziegler's characterization of the committee as a "kangaroo court."



U.S.-JAPANESE AGREEMENT on approaches to common problems of workers is reached at the sixth annual meeting of the AFL-CIO and the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI) at Gotemba, Japan. AFL-CIO Vice President Hunter P. Wharton and DOMEI President Seiji Amaike signed the joint statement. Other U.S. representatives at the conference were, from left, President Joseph T. Power of the Plasterers, Federation Vice President Albert Shanker, and Morris Paladino, executive director of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

U.S., Japanese Labor Affirm Cooperation

Gotemba, Japan — The trade union movements of the United States and Japan reaffirmed their pledge to cooperate in worldwide efforts to prevent the destruction of human rights while working to achieve economic and social justice for all workers.

The two-day conference bringing together officials of the AFL-CIO and the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI) focused on common problems affecting workers in the two countries, including severe inflation, the oil crisis, and abuses of multinational corporations.

The AFL-CIO and DOMEI agreed to make strong presentations to respective governments to ease the economic burden of workers through policies of price stabilization, tax reforms and adequate housing.

The conferences also expressed serious concern for the economic plight of developing nations that will continue to need economic and social assistance from democratic countries.

Heading the AFL-CIO delegation was Federation Vice President Hunter P. Wharton. He was joined by Vice President Albert Shanker, President Joseph T. Power of the Plasterers and Morris Paladino, executive director of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

Turning to the problems caused by multinationals, the conference noted that the giant corporations are unregulated or uncontrolled in their quest for huge profits by any nation or international agency.

In a joint statement, the AFL-CIO and DOMEI representatives called for the establishment of international standards to effectively regulate the multinationals.

The conference also stressed the need for international cooperation in the wake of the world's energy shortage. "A serious problem for the industrially developed countries has been created by the oil crisis as a result of political maneuvering by major oil-producing nations," the statement said in noting that Japan and other countries in Asia and Africa face serious economic distress

The statement urged the development of a harmonious approach to the production and distribution of oil and other natural resources.

Delegates also renewed efforts to promote the expansion of free labor movements and to guard against their takeover by Communist labor organizations.

Wage, Benefit Gains Up In Key '74 Settlements

A growing trend toward cost-of-living escalator clauses and larger gains in wages and benefits marked major collective bargaining settlements in the first half of 1974, a Labor Dept. report shows.

Based on preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, wage-rate adjustments negotiated for bargaining units of 1,000 or more workers averaged 8.7 percent for the first year of contract, compared with the 5.8 percent first-year average for all of 1973.

Workers covered by contracts with cost-of-living provisions are faring even better, BLS said as it introduced new statistics aimed at measuring the effects of such escalator clauses. Gains have averaged 10.2 percent under contracts with COL coverage, including the first-year negotiated increases and escalator adjustments already put into effect.

Slightly more than 2 million workers are covered by the 506 major collective bargaining settlements reached this year. The contracts are primarily in the steel, construction, food, can aluminum, apparel, retail trade and transit industries.

The BLS data reflect a trend of heavy front-loading of the contracts, which have an average duration of 28 months.

While the first-year increases average 8.7 percent, the annual increase over the life of the contracts averages 7 percent.

In the manufacturing sector, first-year wage gains average 8.2 percent, compared with 5.9 percent in 1973. The annual average gain over the life of the contract is 5.8 percent, up from 4.9 percent in 1973 settlements.

In non-manufacturing industries, first-year adjustments average 9.1 percent, compared with 5.7 percent in 1973. Wages gains over the life of the contract average 8 percent, compared with 5.3 percent in 1973.

In the construction sector of non-manufacturing, first-year wage gains average 8.8 percent, compared with 5 percent last year. Average adjustments over the life of the contracts are 8.3 percent, compared with 5.1 percent last year.

During the first half of the year, BLS noted, COL escalators were newly adopted in 51 settlements covering 347,000 workers. Approximately 4.5 million workers, or 45 percent of those in major bargaining units, now have the cost-of-living protection.

Basic wage increases in agreements without COL provisions negotiated in the first half of 1974 are generally higher than those with escalator clauses, but the added COL adjustments in the latter agreements will more than make up for the differences, the BLS study shows.

Not only are the first-half improvements in wages and benefits higher than in 1973, but substantial gains are noted in the second quarter of 1974 over the first quarter.

The new second quarter contracts provide an average first-year wage increase of 9.2 percent, compared with 6.2 percent in the first quarter. With escalators in some contracts, the rate is pushed to more than 10 percent.

The average annual increase over the life of the contract in second quarter agreements is 7.4 percent, up from 5.3 percent in the first quarter.

Railroads, Unions Press Retirement Bill Action

Labor and management on the railroads have joined in urging Congress to enact legislation to strengthen the financing and benefits of the Railroad Retirement System. About 600,000 active workers and 1.1 million retirees would be affected.

The joint appeal came from President C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks, representing rail unions, and William H. Dempsey, head of the managements' negotiating committee, in testimony before the House Commerce Committee.

They testified in support of a labor-management agreement reached in April on a program that later was drafted into legislation, with the help of social security and railroad retirement experts, and then introduced by Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) of the House committee and Sen. William D. Hathaway (D-Me.).

Under the legislation, a new benefit formula would increase pensions from $8 to $40 a month, with nearly half of the beneficiaries receiving the higher increase. There would be expansion of an age-60 retirement program and there would be cost-of-living protection for annuities beginning in July 1977.

A key section would gradually phase out "dual benefits" which have permitted eligible employes to receive both social security and railroad retirement pensions. But retirees who presently receive such benefits and workers who qualify for them prior to Jan. 11, 1975, would not be affected.

The legislation contains future savings for railroads, yet is designed to eliminate a serious actuarial deficit in the Railroad Retirement System. Both sides agree not to propose further changes in the Railroad Retirement Act to become effective before Jan. 1, 1978.

Dennis has described the legislation as a "real advance" toward bringing "much needed reform to the system." President Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union says its acceptance by Congress means the system "will not face financial bankruptcy while workers and pensioners can be sure of their benefits." Dempsey has praised it in similar terms.

Labor and management, meeting in extensive sessions, worked out the program at the instruction of Congress, but passage of legislation isn't a certainty, even though Congress is supposed to act on it before the end of this year.

Hospital Law Seen as Spur To Organizing

(Continued from Page 1)

where, and other unions, including the Retail Clerks, have set up units in the health care field. Outside of the AFL-CIO, the American Nurses Association has moved significantly in recent years to collective bargaining relationships.

Under the new law, the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service is given an important role in seeking to prevent health care strikes, including the right to enter disputes without awaiting an invitation from the parties.

Notice of termination of a contract would have to be given in writing 90 days in advance of expiration, and the mediation service must be given a 60-day notice.

The mediation service would also be empowered to set up a fact-finding board 30 days before a contract expired, to make recommendations for a settlement 15 days before expiration.

Unions would still retain the right to strike if all mediation and bargaining efforts failed. But a strike or establishment of a picket line would require 10 days notice so that a hospital or nursing home could make arrangements for care of patients. But the 10-day notice wouldn't be required where a strike was sparked by an employer's unfair labor practices, or if the notice period were used by the employer to prepare to break a strike.

Policy Termed 'Bankrupt':

Nixon Plea to 'Save' Denounced as Insult

President Nixon's national television address counselling restraint by consumers to curb inflation was an "insult" to American families, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

"The President blamed everyone but himself for the economic mess he has created," Meany said. "The President admitted he has no program. His speech was completely bankrupt of ideas."

Speaking before a group of business leaders in Los Angeles, Nixon ruled out "the discredited patent medicine of wage and price controls."

Nixon—author of the nation's only peacetime wage and price controls from August 1971 until May 1974—urged Americans to be "patient" and to "sacrifice."

He said the entire world was caught up in inflation because people want to consume more goods and services than they are willing to work and save for.

"The President's advice to families to buy less and save more was an insult," Meany said. "Consumers are already buying less because they just can't afford today's prices, especially since their income—but not that of the corporations—was stringently controlled for 30 months.

"Families might be able to save something if it weren't for Nixon food prices and Nixon oil prices," Meany concluded.

Nixon expressed his intention of staying with his tight-money policies, but said "there will not be a credit crunch in which the money for essential economic activities becomes unavailable."

Credit crunch is the way the AFL-CIO has described the current situation in which interest rates are at record levels, yet inflation continues.

"The President conveniently forgot to mention that his Administration is responsible for the highest interest rates since the Civil War and that corporate profits have been permitted spectacular increase on top of spectacular increase—another 28 percent rise in the second quarter of this year."

Nixon called for a $5 billion cut in the federal budget for the coming fiscal year, trimming it from $305 billion to $300 billion. He also announced plans for cutting 40,000 people off the federal payroll, but there was no indication from the White House as to where the cuts would be made.

As an example of how consumers can help curb inflation, Nixon suggested they save 15 cents out of every $10, or 1.5 percent of income. But the next day, a Nixon adviser, Sidney L. Jones, said that this would amount to a $12 billion a year setback to an already sluggish economy.

"I don't want to see it," he said in response to reporters' questions. Jones is deputy to Kenneth Rush, Nixon's new economic coordinator.



ECONOMIC BURDEN of Israel tied to the need to maintain a strong national defense in the face of Middle East tensions is discussed by Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon, left, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. Allon, who also serves as foreign minister, met with Meany and Kirkland at the AFL-CIO headquarters during a visit to Washington.

2nd-Quarter Profits Surge 28% With Big Oil Firms Setting Pace

(Continued from Page 1)

amounted to a total of about 13.5 percent.

In reporting the profit runaway, the Citibank newsletter noted "it is highly unusual for corporate profits not only to stay strong but also to accelerate their gains in a period when overall demand has been slipping."

The profits reports were for the same quarter for which the Dept. of Commerce has reported a decline of 1-2 percent in gross national product, the second straight quarter of drop in total output following a 7 percent decline in the first quarter of 1974. Two consecutive quarters of declining GNP are considered by many economists as constituting a recession.

Thus the picture being developed revealed the unhealthy situation of rising profits stemming from price increases, not from expanded demand and a growing economy.

In fact, the surge in profits was being reported on the first half of 1974 just as President Nixon was judging the situation dire enough to go on national television to urge "restraint" among consumers. And his principal economic advisers were painting a generally gloomy picture of more of the same for the rest of 1974.

Presidential Counselor Kenneth Rush told reporters that the real gain in economic output for the second half of 1974 would not reach the 2 to 4 percent previously predicted by the Administration. He also predicted food prices will rise 12 percent this year, unemployment will reach back up to 6 percent and the inflation rate will still be going at a 7 percent annual rate at the end of the year.

In its analysis of first quarter and first half profits, Citibank found that profits rose 34 percent among manufacturing companies—638 of the 924 firms surveyed. The only segment to show an overall decline in profits was in machinery, both electrical and nonelectrical.

The profits parade was led by firms in the basic commodity industries, Citibank said, including steel, nonferrous metals, chemicals and paper in addition to the petroleum companies.

In addition to Occidental's astronomical profit report, other major oil companies' profits for the second quarter of 1974, included Getty Oil up 167 percent; Atlantic Richfield 104 percent; Phillips 166 percent; Kerr-McGee 100 percent; Sun Oil 163 percent; Mobil 99 percent; Standard of California 75 percent and Texaco 72 percent.

In all, the Wall Street Journal survey showed an increase of 81.9 percent in second quarter profits for 24 major oil companies.

But they weren't the leaders. Profits for five aluminum companies surveyed showed an increase of 131 percent and 13 airlines showed an increase of 94 percent over the same quarter of 1973. The grocery store chains had an 89 percent increase.

Of the 28 industries surveyed by the Journal, auto maunfacturing was the only major grouping to show a second quarter decline, off a composite 55.8 percent from the year before.

Longer License Term Opposed for Radio, TV

The Senate was urged by the AFL-CIO to reject a House-passed bill that would lengthen the duration of radio and television broadcasting licenses from three to five years.

AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris told a Senate hearing that station owners have "too much security now, not too little."

Too often, Harris testified, unions have been unable to present their case during strike situations and have been refused even an opportunity to buy time to match commercial time purchased by unfair employers.

At present, he said, "the only restraint upon such licensees is their concern, however faint, that they might have trouble on license renewal."

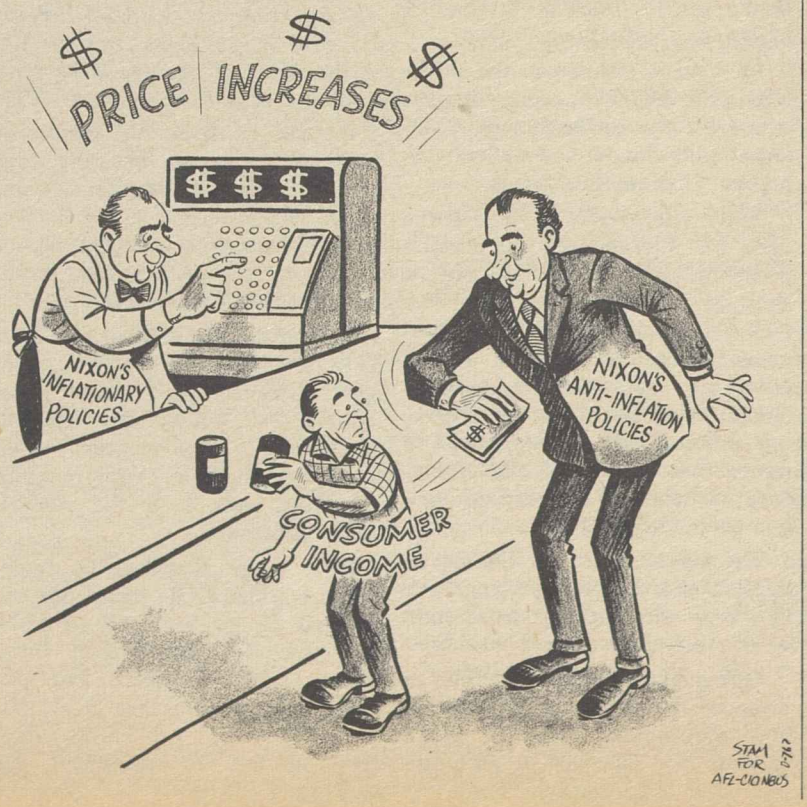
It isn't much of a restraint, Harris said, "but we certainly do not want to see it diminished."

Revocations of broadcasting licenses or denial of renewals "are as rare as hens' teeth," Harris noted. If they were more common, labor might share the concern of some of the stations since transfers of ownership can result in firings and cancellation of union contracts. But almost all changes of ownership come from voluntary sales, not from denial of license renewal.

Harris opposed also a part of the House bill that would bar the FCC from questioning a newspaper's ownership of a broadcasting station until it has adopted national guidelines.

8-3-74

'Don't Be So Extravagant!'



School Aid Measure Cleared by Congress

Congress broke a two-month deadlock and voted final approval to a labor-backed aid to education bill.

The legislation extends the Elementary & Secondary Education Act for four more years and gives states greater flexibility in the use of federal assistance.

It authorizes substantially more money for bilingual education and for the education of handicapped children.

A House-Senate dispute over the politically volatile issue of school busing to achieve racial integration had been the cause of the conference committee deadlock.

The House had initially insisted on a rigid busing curb that would have allowed long-decided court cases to be reopened and possibly posed a constitutional clash between Congress and the courts.

A less rigid version was finally adopted by the House-Senate conference committee in a compromise that no one found very satisfactory but that was generally considered an acceptable price to pay for passage of the bill.

Ironically, a Supreme Court decision barring busing between school districts in a Michigan case somewhat defused the issue in the House, and the bill was sent to the President by a 323-83 vote.

The margin of passage — substantially greater than the two-thirds needed to override a veto—was seen as lessening the risk of a presidential veto.

The final language bars busing past a student's second nearest school unless a court finds that this ban violates the constitutional rights of minority children.

The basic legislation authorizes $25 billion in federal funds for education programs over the next four years, but the actual amount depends on congressional appropriations.

It extends the basic program of grants to schools attended by large numbers of children from poor families to provide compensatory education.

A new definition of poverty written into the law will give a greater share of the "Title I" money to southern and rural communities and less to some northern cities. However, the cities that are cut will benefit most from a new feature in the legislation. The "impact aid" now given to schools attended by children of federal civilian and military employes will for the first time be extended to schools of children from families living in subsidized public housing.

An analysis by the American Federation of Teachers, sent to congressmen and senators before the final vote, termed the legislation "vitally important" to the nation's schools.

While the conference provision on desegregation was "a step backward," the union said, the bill as a whole "contains many provisions that are vitally important to the goal of equal educational opportunity."

Meany Offers Cooperation To Ford as New President

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Saturday, August 10, 1974 | 7 | No. 32



ECONOMIC WOES besetting the nation could be solved more quickly if President Nixon resigned, AFL-CIO President George Meany told reporters before the resignation actually came.

Bids Nation Unite To Meet Problems

By David L. Perlman

President Gerald R. Ford begins his new Administration with labor's cooperation and good will.

AFL-CIO President George Meany urged "all Americans to rally behind the new President."

His telegram to Ford pledged "on behalf of the AFL-CIO . . . all possible support in meeting the grave and serious problems the nation faces."

Labor's good will toward the new President does not imply blank-check agreement on legislative and economic issues.

During his quarter-century service in the House, including eight years as Republican leader, Ford's voting record was highly conservative.

But as Meany told reporters in Chicago before President Nixon's decision to resign, "We have lived in this country with conservatives before, and a conservative with integrity is far better than what we have today in the White House." He said Ford would be able to summon "a certain amount of national unity."

Meany said at the time that Nixon's resignation would be best for the country and that he wasn't interested in seeking further punishment. "All I want of the President is to just go away," he said.

Ford is the first person not elected President or Vice President on a national ballot to be sworn in as the nation's Chief Executive.

Just a little more than 18 months earlier, Richard M. Nixon and Spiro T. Agnew began their second term after a triumphant, landslide re-election.

The break-in at the Democratic national headquarters at the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C., appeared hardly more than a little cloud.

Agnew was the first to go, for reasons unrelated to Watergate. Federal prosecutors were prepared to indict and almost certainly convict him on criminal charges of taking bribes and kickbacks—as county executive, as governor of Maryland and as Vice President. He was allowed to avoid a prison term by resigning.

Under the new 25th Amendment to the Constitution, Nixon was to nominate a Vice President subject to confirmation by both the House and Senate.

Reportedly his first choice was John B. Connally, his former Secretary of the Treasury. But Connally, a former Democratic governor of Texas who switched to the Republican Party, was unacceptable to both Democrats angered by a turncoat and Republicans supporting other contenders for the 1976 presidential nomination.

Ironically, on the day Ford became President, Connally was arraigned on charges of bribery, perjury and obstruction of justice.

The selection of Ford was a bid to please Congress, and it did.

Speaking to reporters after Nixon's resignation speech, Ford described himself as a man who had "a good many adversaries in the political arena." But he added, "I don't think I have a single enemy in the Congress."

Those who know Capitol Hill would generally agree with that estimate.

(Continued on Page 5)

Council Hits Economic Bungling:

Wage Catch-Up Called Vital As Workers Battle Inflation

By John M. Barry

Chicago—The Nixon Administration's bungling of the nation's economy has created the worst combination of conditions for American workers and they have no alternative but to seek larger wage increases and cost-of-living protection at the bargaining table, the AFL-CIO declared.

"After nearly two years of accelerating inflation and more than a year of declining buying power, workers and their unions must catch up," the federation's Executive Council insisted at its summer meeting here.

The council adopted a series of hard-hitting statements pinpointing the major ills afflicting the economy and denouncing the Nixon Administration's tight-money policy for aggravating them.

- It assailed the leadership vacuum that revealed the White House to be "completely bankrupt of ideas" and branded Nixon's call for legislation to create a cost-of-living monitoring task force a hollow "gimmick." **(Story, Page 2.)**
- It called for a reversal of the tight-money, high-interest policy that in the name of fighting inflation has pushed the economy "to the brink of disaster." **(Story, Page 3.)**
- It charged that the Federal Reserve's money "wringer" has already priced three-fourths of American families out of the new housing market and called on Congress to set up a system of direct federal loans for low- and middle-income families. **(Story, Page 4.)**

AFL-CIO President George Meany, at news conferences during breaks in the council sessions, linked the economic situation to the impeachment battle and renewed his call for Nixon's resignation to save the nation from a lengthy period with no real direction from the Executive Branch.

Meany warned that the country is approaching a "disastrous depression," with one of the contributing causes being a public lack of confidence in Nixon.

In other areas, Meany announced that the council had accepted the resignation of Vice President A. Philip Randolph "with the deepest regret and affection," and paid a personal tribute to Randolph for his contribution "to the cause of human freedom all over." **(Story, Page 2.)**

He also announced the chartering of a new Public Employes Dept. embracing a dozen unions that represent employes of federal, state and local governments and the Postal Service. **(Story, Page 3.)**

(Continued on Page 3)

Wholesale Prices Take Sharp Surge of 3.7%

Large and widespread price increases for industrial commodities, along with sharply higher prices for livestock, meats and grains, combined to lift the government's wholesale price index another 3.7 percent last month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The July increase was the second largest monthly rise in the index since 1947. The largest jump was in August 1973 when prices soared 6.2 percent. The latest jump pushed the index to 161.7 percent of its 1967 base, a level of 20.4 percent above a year earlier.

The 3.7 percent rise last month, if it were to continue, would work out to 44.4 percent on an annual basis. The figures are adjusted for seasonal price variations.

The largest price increases in July were for agriculture-related commodities—farm products and processed foods and feeds. After four straight months of declines, prices in this component of the index soared 6.4 percent.

Of equal concern was the 2.7 percent rise in industrial commodity prices over the month. Industrial commodities make up 68 percent of the index and, therefore, are regarded by economists as a barometer of price fluctuations.

Wholesale price increases gen-

(Continued on Page 11)

Labor Asks Independent Social Security Agency

Chicago—The AFL-CIO accused the Nixon Administration of manipulating the social security program to its own ends and called for the establishment of an "independent Social Security Administration separate from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare."

The federation's Executive Council urged Congress to put the SSA under the direction of a five-man governing board appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with representatives of management and labor and no more than three members from any one political party.

The council also called on Congress to bar the mailing of announcements with social security checks that make reference to any elected official and exclude social security trust funds from the unified federal budget.

The statement repeated the AFL-CIO's call "for increasing general revenue financing of social security until at least one-third of the cost is funded in this manner."

While social security trust funds may be used only for payments of social security benefits and administrative expenses, the council said, lumping the funds into the overall federal budget provides the

(Continued on Page 4)

Chile Regime Denounced as Dictatorship

Chicago — The AFL-CIO denounced the "autocratic actions" of Chilean Army Gen. Augusto Pinochet in proclaiming himself "supreme chief of the nations" and giving himself indefinite tenure of office.

The federation's Executive Council said in a statement that Pinochet's "rule by decree and without popular consent places him and the military government of Chile on a level with the dictatorships of Castro, Brezhnev, Mao, Duvalier and the recently-resigned Greek junta."

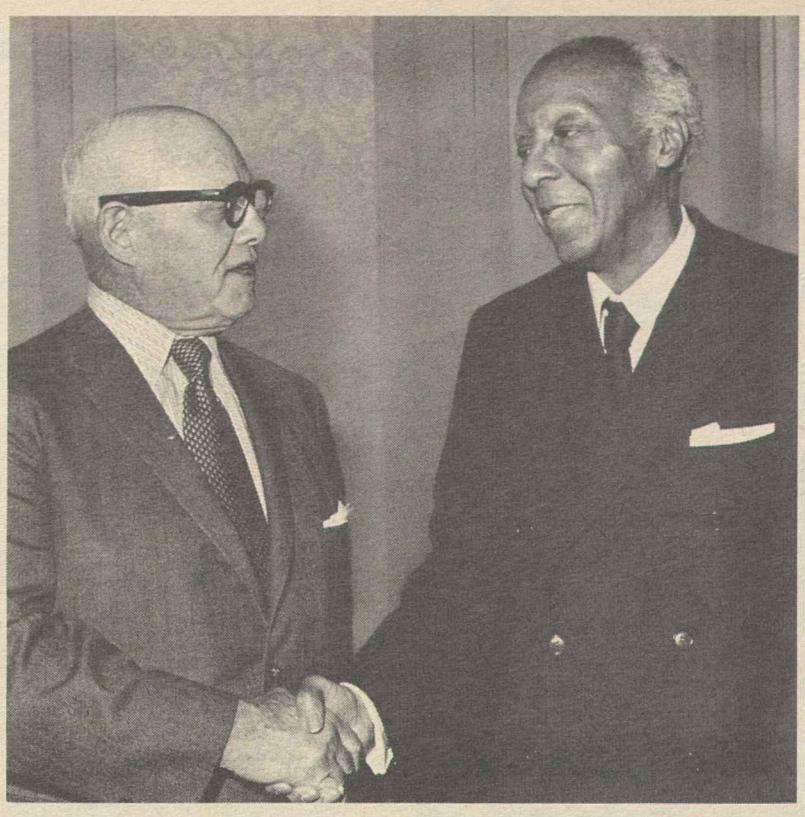
The council observed that when a military coup last Sept. 11 deposed the Marxist regime of Salvadore Allende, most of the Chilean people and their major political parties accepted the coup as necessary, "despite the cruel and inhuman suppression of civil rights" that accompanied it.

"The desire of the people and their parties," the council statement said, "was and is a return to the freely-elected and constitutional government exhibiting the highest standards of democracy and offering complete freedom to all citizens."

The council observed that free trade unionists did not mourn the departure of the Allende regime which brought Chile to "political, social and economic ruin."

But Pinochet "has neither restored the trade union rights of the Chilean labor movement, which were taken away by the Communist Allende, nor lived up to his promise to restore democratic and constitutional government to his nation," the council pointed out.

"When the people of Chile ultimately reclaim their human and political rights, free trade unionists the world over will rejoice with them."



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, who has retired as a vice president of the AFL-CIO, is shown here as he was congratulated by Federation President George Meany during a 1972 ceremony when Randolph received the federation's Murray-Green Award. Randolph is the only union official who has ever been honored with the award.

Wage-Price Monitor Termed PR 'Gimmick'

Chicago—President Nixon's last public relations "gimmick" to halt inflation—a proposed cost-of-living task force to "monitor" wages and prices—was his "most hollow proposal yet," the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged.

The council said that Nixon had no need for legislation to establish such an additional economic monitoring device.

"The Executive Branch already has, at its instant disposal, all of the government's statistical gathering machinery—the Labor Dept., the Commerce Dept., the Treasury Dept. and the Council of Economic Advisers — which constantly monitor the economy," the council noted.

It said all the President had to do, "if he weren't looking for gimmicks," was to ask these subordinates for the information.

The council also noted the proposed task force would be composed only of Cabinet officers and Presidential economic advisers, "the same crowd which has created the current mess."

The new Nixon cost-of-living task force would represent the views of big business and big banking interests, not the average American worker, the statement said. The policies of these interests have been followed by the Administration ever since Nixon took office, it charged.

"These policies have brought the economy to the edge of disaster," the council declared. To pursue similar policies now would mean only more of the same—"further troubles for the American people, who have had enough of sky-high profits and interest rates while the average worker's buying power is down to where it was nine years ago."

Noting that Nixon called on American families to buy less and save more, the council said that Nixon disregarded the fact that many families not only can't buy what they need or save anything, but are going into debt paying today's inflated prices.

There was no comment "on the fabulous profits of America's corporations, paced by the profit-hungry oil companies," the council statement observed. And he said nothing on "the highest interest rates in a century, which have a major impact on the cost of everything consumers must buy and the rents they pay."

Instead of new gimmicks and tricks, the council said, America needs a new monetary policy to establish lower interest rates and available credit for such high-priority purposes as housing, an excess profits tax and elimination of loopholes in the tax structure and measures to restore public confidence.

Maryland Governor Hit For Strike Retribution

Chicago—The AFL-CIO accused Maryland Gov. Marvin Mandel of reneging on a pledge made during settlement of the recent Baltimore police strike and called for the reinstatement of policemen who were subsequently fired and the restoration of their union's certification.

"To do otherwise is to deny to Baltimore policemen the freedom and dignity to which all Americans are entitled as a birthright," the federation's Executive Council declared. It stated its firm support for the right of all public employes to seek union representation bargain collectively, and strike as a matter of last resort.

The council's statement noted that a strike by blue-collar city employes in Baltimore had occurred simultaneously with the police strike. The blue-collar workers, represented by State, County & Municipal Employes Local 44, after two weeks of the walkout reached a settlement with the city that included a clause assuring there would be no reprisals against any of the strikers.

"That agreement has thus far been honored by the city of Baltimore," the council noted.

It charged that the police strike, however, was followed by a "vendetta" carried on by Baltimore Police Commissioner Donald D. Pomerleau against the policemen and their union, AFSCME Local 1195.

Pomerleau has thus far suspended 72 officers, demoted 29 others and dismissed 91 probationary officers. Further harassment of other officers involved in the strike led to 43 resignations, the union reported. The police commissioner also unilaterally ended the local's dues checkoff and withdrew recognition of the union.

The council statement said that even before the policemen struck, Gov. Mandel had initiated contact and met with the union's national leadership and that he subsequently became one of the negotiators in the police and blue-collar disputes.

In negotiations leading to the settlements, the council said, Mandel made a commitment that there would be no reprisals against the policemen or their union, and gave this assurance to AFSCME President Jerry Wurf, Baltimore AFL-CIO President Tom Bradley, Maryland AFL-CIO President Nick Fornaro, officers of Local 1195 and other representatives of the union. Based on those assurances from the governor, the striking police officers returned to work July 16.

"The subsequent discharges, suspensions, demotions, transfers and other reprisals of the police commissioner and statements by the governor concurring with those actions were directly contrary to the governor's commitment," the Executive Council declared. Under Maryland law, the Baltimore Police Commissioner is appointed by the governor.

After Notable Career:

A. Philip Randolph Retires from Council

Chicago—A. Philip Randolph, whose work for civil rights and trade unionism has spanned six decades, has retired from the AFL-CIO Executive Council at the age of 85.

In announcing Randolph's retirement to the press at the Executive Council meeting here, AFL-CIO President George Meany paid a personal tribute to "Phil Randolph and the contribution he has made, not only to the advancement of blacks in America and in the trade union movement, but the contribution he has made to the cause of human freedom all over."

While noting that Martin Luther King, Jr., was also a great proponent of non-violence, Meany said that Randolph "carried the torch in all those early years. All his life, he advocated progress without violence."

In response to reporters' questions, Meany said that Randolph retired because his doctors didn't want him to travel any more. While Randolph's health has failed in recent years, Meany said "mentally he is fine and sharp." Randolph celebrated his 85th birthday on April 15.

Beginning as a street preacher and editor of the Messenger, a black newspaper in Harlem in 1911, Randolph's career as a civil rights activist reached its apex when he organized the 1963 March on Washington, which drew 250,000 for a major turning point in U.S. civil rights history.

Just as steadfastly, Randolph adhered to his belief that the Negro's route to advancement was through the trade union movement. He began organizing the Sleeping Car Porters in 1926, became their first president in 1929 and led them through a nine-year recognition strike against the Pullman Company which was won only after Franklin Roosevelt was elected president.

Randolph had been an AFL-CIO vice president since the 1955 merger. He resigned from the presidency of the Sleeping Car Porters in 1968 and was succeeded by C. L. Dellums, who was elected a vice president at the 1929 convention.

Randolph's life of working for Negro advancement through the trade union movement is continued today by an institute which bears his name. The A. Philip Randolph Institute, founded in 1964 with strong labor support, now has chapters in more than 100 U.S. cities working to coordinate labor's activities with the black community.

In accepting his resignation "with the deepest regret and affection," the Executive Council noted that Randolph is "the only trade union official ever to receive the Murray-Green Award, the AFL-CIO's highest honor." In devoting his life to justice and human dignity, the council said, "Phil Randolph has brought to this cause determination, perseverance, eloquence and integrity."

Randolph's composure and calm dignity has become celebrated—but it also masked a steely determination that could keep a little band of 5,000 porters together in the direst poverty and overcome the many personal indignities of 50 years of labor work in a segregated society.

His integrity came to be equally celebrated. One story—which Randolph has never directly confirmed or denied—is of two offers made by the Pullman Co. if he would call off the 1926-1935 strike. The bearer of a $100,000 check was politely escorted out; the second, signed but left blank so he could fill in the amount, was torn to shreds.

Even the great success of the March on Washington took 20 years to accomplish. His effort to organize a Negro demonstration to win a fair employment practices law was called off in an accommodation to the problems of World War II and President Roosevelt, who later signed the nation's first Fair Employment Practices law.

Bayard Rustin, now director of the Randolph Institute, tells of his own disillusionment with that cancellation, which prompted him to stay away from Randolph's tiny Harlem office. When he returned several years later, he was greeted with:

"Bayard, where have you been? Don't you know we have work to do?"

Meany to Help Judge TV Program Award

AFL-CIO President George Meany has been named to a "jury" of prominent Americans that will select "the most socially significant nationally televised program" of 1974.

The program chosen will be honored with the Emerson College—Edward L. Bernays Foundation Award, set up to encourage broadcasts focusing on major issues.



LIGHT MOMENT is shared by Executive Council members during a pause in deliberations. From left, are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Lee W. Minton, Frederick O'Neal and S. Frank Raftery.

Wage Catch-Up Called Vital to Workers

Council Hits Economic Bungling, Widening Gap in Real Earnings

(Continued from Page 1)

The Executive Council elected President C. L. Dellums of the Sleeping Car Porters and President Francis S. Filbey of the Postal Workers to fill the council vacancies caused by the retirement of Randolph and the death last April of John F. Griner, former president of the Government Employes. **(Story, this page.)**

In its statement on collective bargaining, the council noted that workers and their unions are trying to reach settlements with their employers "in the most difficult economic environment since the end of World War II."

It cited the surge of living costs of 11.1 percent in the year through last June, the plummeting of workers' real earnings by 4.5 percent over the same period, the rise in unemployment from 4.6 percent last October to 5.3 percent in July.

Meanwhile, the council noted, the prime interest rate has soared to 12 percent and corporate profits have posted one spectacular gain after another even as the economy was in its sharpest decline since the recession of 1958. The statement concluded:

"Confronted by this economic mess—and the lack of any credible policy from the Administration—workers have no alternative other than to seek larger wage increases and cost-of-living escalator protection for the sake of their families and their living standards."

In response to reporters' questions, Meany said he had not been invited to the White House to discuss the economic situation but had talked to Kenneth Rush, Nixon's chief economic adviser. He said he had told Rush that labor is willing to cooperate "in any viable plan" to solve the problem of inflation, but would not become part of any "charade" or "publicity stunt."

In legislative areas outside the economic sphere, the Executive Council called on Congress to:

- Create an independent Social Security Administration outside the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to protect the social security program from political manipulation. **(Story, Page 1.)**
- Undertake a searching investigation of White House attempts to weaken the Occupational Safety & Health Act. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Adopt in the House a substitute plan for reforms in House structure and procedures that meets the AFL-CIO's objections to the earlier Bolling Committee report. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Approve the proposal for campaign financing reform now before the House as the most effective legislation with a realistic chance of enactment this year. **(Story, Page 5.)**
- End the "raw deal" that Vietnam war veterans are now getting by enacting major improvements in the GI Bill and overhauling the Veterans Administration. **(Story, Page 5.)**

The council heard a report on the situation in the Middle East from Yerucham Meshel, new secretary-general of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, and called on the U.S. government to provide economic aid to help Israel overcome serious economic problems growing out of the recent war and continued military build-up. **(Story, Page 4.)**

Also in the field of foreign affairs, a council statement assailed the "rule by decree" of the new military regime in Chile, which has failed in its promise to restore democratic government or the trade union rights abolished by the Allende government. **(Story, Page 2.)**

On trade union matters, the council accused Maryland Gov. Marvin Mandel of reneging on a pledge that there would be no reprisals against Baltimore police for their recent strike and called for the reinstatement of policemen who were subsequently fired and restoration of their union's certification. **(Story, Page 2.)**

The council urged expanded labor efforts on behalf of the Farm Workers' boycott of non-UFW lettuce and table grapes and hailed the enactment of the new law giving non-profit hospital workers full collective bargaining rights. **(Stories, Page 12.)**

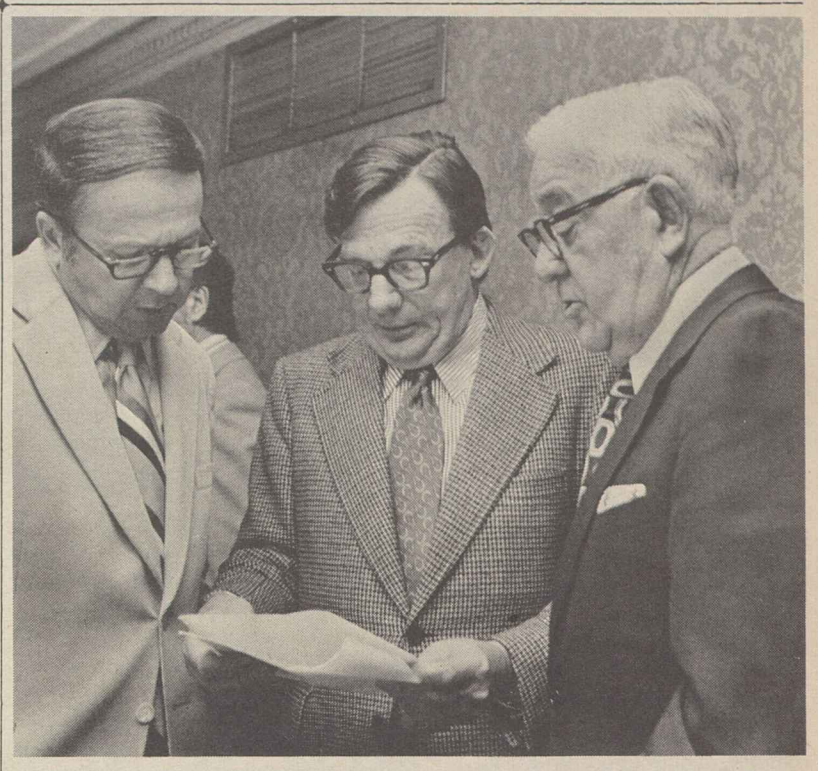
Discussing the outlook for organized labor with reporters, Meany said he was "quite optimistic." He said over the years labor has been transformed from a "fairly simple operation" to one that is "quite sophisticated."

"I don't think that I have ever seen labor so active in so many diverse areas that affect their lives, and not only their lives but the lives of the American people. . . . I think that we are going to continue to have an influence on the future of the country as a whole. I don't mean just politically—I mean in every other way."

In response to questions, he said he had good relations with Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock and predicted that the UAW would eventually reaffiliate with the AFL-CIO. He said he was unfamiliar with the Mine Workers and their problems although he had met UMW President Arnold Miller and saw no reason why the Miners "should not be part of the trade union movement as a whole."

As for the Teamsters, he said that while they "are doing the work of the growers in California, kicking these little Farm Workers around, I wouldn't want them back in the AFL-CIO."

Before winding up its two-day sessions, the council voted contributions from the AFL-CIO to the LBJ Memorial Grove being established in Washington, the Wayne Morse chair of law at the University of Oregon, the League for Industrial Democracy, the Jewish Labor Committee, the National Planning Association, and the Association of Spanish Surnamed Americans.



POLICY STATEMENT of the Executive Council is reviewed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, center, and Vice Presidents James T. Housewright, left, and Joseph D. Keenan.

Dellums, Filbey Elected To Executive Council

Chicago—C. L. Dellums and Francis S. Filbey were elected AFL-CIO vice presidents as the federation's Executive Council filled its two vacancies.

Filbey is president of the American Postal Workers Union, a quarter-million-member organization which he helped shape through a five-way merger in 1971.

Dellums is president of the small but historically important Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the union that was A. Philip Randolph's base during his years of leadership in the civil rights movement.

The vacancies on the council resulted from the resignation of Randolph and the death last April of John F. Griner, former president of the Government Employes.

Filbey is a former Baltimore postal clerk who rose to leadership in his local union, the city's central labor body and his national union.

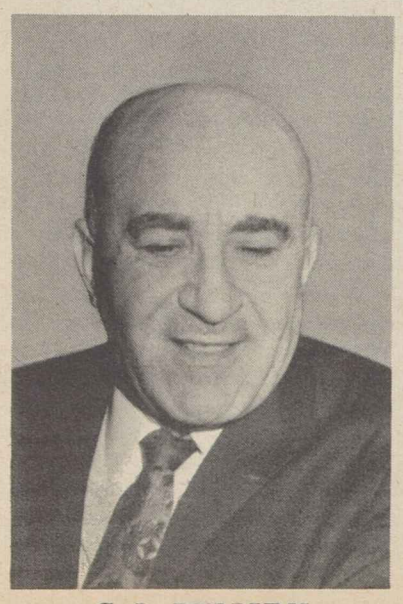
He was president of the Baltimore AFL-CIO and its predecessor council from 1954 to 1963 and was a vice president of the former United Federation of Postal Clerks before becoming president in 1969.

Filbey has served on numerous public commissions, ranging from equal employment opportunity to housing and juvenile delinquency.

Dellums, from Oakland, was along with Randolph one of the founders of the Sleeping Car Porters and was elected a vice president at the union's first convention in 1929. A native of Texas, he had been a teacher before taking a job as a Pullman porter.

After helping win establishment of the California Fair Employment Practices Commission, Dellums was appointed as one of the original members and has since been reappointed.

He is an uncle of Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.) and has been active in both the Alameda County AFL-CIO and the state labor movement. Dellums is also a member of the NAACP regional executive board.



C. L. DELLUMS



FRANCIS S. FILBEY

Economic Chaos Seen In Tight-Money Policy

Chicago—The AFL-CIO called for immediate reversal of a tight-money, high-interest policy that has pushed the nation's economy "to the brink of disaster."

High interest rates are "adding sharply" to inflationary pressures, the Executive Council said. Business firms add the increased cost of borrowing money to consumer prices.

The council said only the big commercial banks have profited from the Administration's monetary policy, as enforced by the Federal Reserve System. And it charged that, "in the name of fighting inflation," Chairman Arthur Burns has made the Federal Reserve into "an engine of inflation."

The Executive Council called for a combination of lower interest rates with a selective allocation of credit that would be keyed to the nation's social and economic policies.

Thus, there would be money at reasonable interest rates for such high-priority objectives as housing, community facilities and needed expansion of utility plants.

But the easy credit flow would be turned off for such activities as gambling casinos and land speculation.

The Executive Council said the federal government should set up a direct lending program that would make home mortgages available at reasonable interest rates to middle-income families, as well as expanding housing subsidies for lower-income persons.

It reiterated labor's insistence on tax justice and the elimination of loopholes and special favoritism.

Instead of tax cuts for business, the council said, there should be an excess profits tax that could raise as much as $30 billion in additional revenue.

And in another anti-inflation move, Congress should impose controls on exports of farm products and other goods in short supply "until shortages are ended."

The AFL-CIO statement warned that the "success" of the Federal Reserve System's efforts to slow down the economy would be bad news for the nation.

It can achieve the slowdown goal only by putting the economy through a wringer, the council said. "The tightening squeeze can eventually reduce the rate of inflation only by putting the American people through the suffering of a depression or extended recession."

Public Employes Dept. Chartered by AFL-CIO

Chicago—AFL-CIO President George Meany announced the chartering of a Public Employes Dept. that will include unions with members employed by federal, state and local governments and by the U.S. Postal Service.

Unions with about 2 million public worker members have been involved in preliminary planning for the new department and will meet in mid-September to make firm plans for a constitutional convention in November.

The existing AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, whose affiliates represent federal and postal workers, is expected to be merged into the new department.

Unions representing members in the public sector that have been involved in the establishment of the department include the American Federation of Government Employes, American Postal Workers, Fire Fighters, State, County & Municipal Employes, Laborers, Service Employes and Teachers.

Members of transit unions and craft unions with significant groups of public sector members are also expected to take part in establishing the department.

Both in terms of overall employment and in trade union membership, the public sector has been a fast-growing field. Its unions have faced common problems of legislation, collective bargaining and organizing.

Economic Aid To Israel Held Critical Need

Chicago—Strong support for a free and independent Israel was reaffirmed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as it urged the U.S. government "to provide all necessary assistance to this valiant people whose survival in freedom is a cornerstone to peace in the world."

The council noted that Israel, with an inflation rate of 20 percent over the last six months, currently faces economic problems that are "possibly more threatening than the military attacks upon her neighbors."

The council heard a direct report from Yerucham Meshel, the new secretary-general of Israel's labor federation, Histadrut, who observed that "the sky is again clouded" over the Middle East as the Soviet Union continues to pour massive armaments into Syria.

The task of countering this threat through continued military preparedness, the council noted, requires enormous economic expenditures by Israel. It cited a balance of payments deficit of $3.3 billion and rising, with total production being taxed at a rate of 62 percent. The cost of immigration is more than 20 percent of Israel's national revenue and military expenses, amount to 40 percent, the council noted. It concluded:

"No nation . . . large or small can survive this economic hemorrhage indefinitely without the unstinting support of free nations everywhere. To do less is to encourage the military and economic aggression of Israel's tormenters, a motley though wealthy band of international brigands."



UNEASY CEASE-FIRE in the Middle East is threatened by continued Soviet arms shipments to Syria, Yerucham Meshel, new secretary-general of Israel's labor federation, Histadrut, reports in a visit to the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting.

House Urged to Adopt Hansen Reform Plan

Chicago—A substitute proposal for reform of the House of Representatives structure and procedures has won the endorsement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which urged all House members to support the plan when the issue reaches the House floor.

The proposal has been submitted to the House Democratic Caucus by its Committee on Organizations, Study & Review (the Hansen Committee) as an alternative to the plan set forth by the House-created Select Committee on Committees (the Bolling Committee).

The federation's Executive Council, at its meeting last February, criticized the Bolling Committee's preliminary report in several specific areas. And it said the committee's final report, while improved, did little to respond to these criticisms.

The council found the Hansen Committee report "a legitimate alternative" that embraces many of the Bolling Committee's recommendations and at the same time meets the AFL-CIO's objections in these ways:

- It does not require House members to transfer from committees where they have gained expertise, but leaves the question of exclusive committee membership to the party caucuses.
- It does not transfer jurisdiction of any railway labor legislation away from the Interstate Commerce Committee.
- It does not cripple or eliminate the Merchant Marine Committee.
- It does not split the Education & Labor Committee.
- It does not abolish the Post Office & Civil Service Committee.
- It does—by providing mandatory subcommittees—meet the log-jam problem caused by the massive jurisdiction held by the Ways & Means Committee.

The council noted that the Hansen Committee report includes a number of other needed reforms, including a mechanism for bypassing the Rules Committee when it acts as a roadblock to needed legislation, staff for chairmen and ranking minority members of subcommittees, updating and compiliation of House precedents, and the strengthening of other reforms proposed by the Bolling Committee.

"The AFL-CIO agrees with those who recognize the need for change in the structure and procedures of the House," the council statement said. "We are convinced that the recommendations of the Hansen Committee represent major improvements in the proposals of the Bolling Committee. We want reform in the House; we believe the Hansen Committee has produced the best, most effective method for achieving reform."

The council statement also took note of another major congressional reform recently enacted in the form of legislation giving Congress a voice in determining the nation's fiscal priorities and permitting it to use the federal budget as a tool for social and economic policy.

"We applaud this congressional determination to reassert its 'power of the pursestrings' free of domination by the Executive," the council said.

Council Sees Peril To Job Safety Law

Chicago—A searching investigation by Congress of Administration attempts to weaken the Occupational Safety & Health Act was urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its summer meeting here.

The council charged that OSHA "is in grave peril" as a result of attempts by the Nixon Administration to slash the job safety and health protections of 60 million workers "in order to reduce costs of compliance for business."

"This ranks as one of the Administration's most callous policies," the council declared.

It observed that Nixon signaled the attack in his speech on the economy last July 25. This was followed up when Assistant Labor Sec. John Stender, "bowing to the White House directive," testified at Senate hearings that no further safety and health standards would be issued without first providing an economic impact study.

This policy means that the Administration has put costs first and human safety last, the council said.

It called on the Labor Dept. to "resist this White House campaign and to abide by the law establishing the department for the sole purpose of promoting the welfare of workers." And it urged Labor Sec. Peter Brennan to "keep his promise to Congress" that he would not allow the Office of Management & Budget to interfere with the administration of OSHA.

The council saw a clear parallel between the "economic impact" policy and the 1972 program to subvert the administration of OSHA as a "sales point" to stimulate campaign contributions for President Nixon's re-election. That program was revealed recently by the Senate Watergate Committee when it published a memorandum from former Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther outlining the role OSHA might play in promoting Nixon's candidacy among business interests.

"Of course," the Executive Council observed, "when the President signed OSHA into law, he not only termed it as perhaps the most important legislation passsed by that or any other Congress, but solemnly pledged that his Administration would assign the highest priority to its implementation.

"But what followed was in direct contradiction to this promise—starvation budgets; unloading federal responsibility on the states whose inadequate plans are aborting the purposes and protections of the act; shameful neglect of agricultural workers; foot dragging on and weakening of safety and health standards; frustrating occupational health efforts of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, and filling important OSHA positions almost exclusively from business management."

The council called on Congress to boost appropriations for the administration of the act and urged the Senate to reject the House-approved ban on federal safety inspections of small workplaces—those with 25 or fewer employes.

AFL-CIO Statement Charges:

Housing Gap Shows Economic Blunders

Chicago—Housing that America needs isn't being built because of the Nixon Administration's bungling of the economy, the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged.

The council's statement on housing cited the inflated costs and high mortgage interest rates that have priced three-fourths of the nation's families out of the new housing market. It called on Congress to help fill the need for mortgages at moderate rates through special legislation.

The council also cited the trend toward conversion of rental units into high-cost condominiums, squeezing middle income families, and the Administration attempts to scuttle public housing programs.

Another byproduct of the widening gap between new housing and the needs for housing, the council noted, is an unemployment rate among construction workers that is double the national average.

The statement called on Congress and the White House to continue the basic public housing programs, including both home ownership assistance and rental housing assistance.

Even if the Administration proposal for a leasing-type program works out satisfactorily, it will be many months before it can make an impact, the council said.

The statement also urged Congress to pass legislation:

- To permit direct loans and housing assistance payments for older Americans with low and moderate incomes.
- To provide home mortgage financing for middle-income families at rates below current levels through mortgage purchases by the Government National Mortgage Association.
- To protect families from abrupt eviction from apartment houses being converted to condominiums, and to protect consumers who purchase condominiums against hidden, long-term charges.

The council analysis noted that home ownership costs have shot up 11 percent over the past 12 months.

During 1973, housing starts fell 13 percent below the 1972 level. And during the first half of this year, housing starts were 31 percent below the same period in 1973.

In the face of this downturn, the statement said, the Nixon Administration persisted "in relying upon the general tool of tight money to fight inflation, ignoring the consequences in terms of unemployment and reduced living standards."

New housing starts have barely kept up with the rise in the number of families in America, the council said.

That means the gap between supply and need continues to grow because the supply of new housing does not provide replacement for the loss of about 700,000 housing units annually to demolitions, fire, floods and other causes.

The council statement expressed concern at the plight of moderate and low-income families whose rented apartments are converted to condominiums. "While condominiums are advertised as the means by which home ownership dreams can be realized, they often end up being a nightmare."

Without consumer protection laws, the statement said, condominium ownership often brings escalating management and recreational fees. Monthly carrying charges commonly are substantially above previous rents, where apartments have been converted.

It is against this backdrop, the council said, that "the Administration's decision to impound housing assistance dollars that could be providing new housing opportunities constitutes the final insult."

Residential construction is the most glaring example of "the combination of inflation, recession and unemployment" that has been the result of the Nixon Administration economic policies, the council concluded.

Labor Asks Independent Social Security Agency

(Continued from Page 1)

opportunity "for clever bookkeeping to make any administration's budget look better."

While only a small portion of social security funds come from general revenues, including them in the overall budget makes the federal budget deficit look smaller, the council said.

"Even worse, needed improvements in social security benefits are opposed, not on their merits, but because they might reduce trust funds and, consequently, increase the overall budget deficit," the council pointed out.

The federation's proposals for revamping the structure of SSA wouldn't make any change in congressional control over the program, but would help assure the nonpolitical nature of social security, it was noted. This would correct the situation in which "Nixon has brazenly claimed credit for social security increases by including notices with the checks identifying himself with benefit increases he either opposed or tried to severely limit."

In addition to the "clever bookkeeping" and taking credit for increases, the council said the Nixon Administration had also blatantly played politics by refusing to accept one of the AFL-CIO's nominees for the social security advisory council, "solely because of his political activities."

Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith, who endorsed George McGovern in 1972, was refused the appointment by HEW Sec. Caspar Weinberger. Subsequently the federation's other two nominees, Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security and Velma Hill of the American Federation of Teachers, also refused to serve.

Describing the program as "one of the nation's most successful legislative achievements," the council said the social security program accounts for almost the total income of nearly one-third of the nation's elderly single people.

"The importance of this program to the nation makes it imperative that the financial integrity and nonpolitical administration of the system be assured," the council said.

Meany Offers Labor's Support to Ford

Urges Nation to Rally Behind New President

(Continued from Page 1)

As vice president, Ford expressed dutiful loyalty to Nixon but also made clear that he would have no part in attacks on those Republicans calling for Nixon's ouster.

Earlier this year, he lashed out at labor in a political speech to a farm convention. But his office quickly let the word get out that the speech in fact had been written in the White House.

Nixon's resignation averted certain impeachment by the House and equally certain conviction by the Senate.

Only the most hard-core Nixon partisans had seen more than a faint possibility for his political survival after the bipartisan 28-10 vote in the House Judiciary Committee recommending his removal.

The evidence "clearly supports" the charges against Nixon, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement that also pledged to refrain from lobbying on an impeachment vote that it said should reflect only personal conviction and conscience.

But before the issue reached the House floor, the tapes pried loose by a unanimous Supreme Court decision provided the "smoking pistol" evidence the President's defenders had demanded. Within 24 hours, every member of the Judiciary Committee who had voted against impeachment publicly switched, as did the House Republican leader. Senate Republicans told Nixon that a two-thirds vote for his conviction was certain.

The President's farewell speech to the American people expressed the hope that he would be remembered for his contribution to peace.

His own words—etched for posterity on tape—assured that he would also be remembered as a President who had sought to corrupt the nation's law enforcement to protect criminals, who had gravely abused power to seek to "screw" supposed political "enemies," and who had repeatedly lied to the American people, the courts and Congress.

What brought the downfall of a President so recently and so triumphantly re-elected?

- An alert watchman who spotted a small clue to a burglary in progress.
- A pair of energetic young reporters, their editors, and the newspaper publisher who backed them.
- An FBI that overcame political interference to follow the trail into the White House.
- A federal judge who demanded the full truth.
- A courtly senator from North Carolina who made the Constitution a best seller. With his colleagues and staff, he brought the arrogance of Nixon's White House to a nationwide television audience.
- Two special prosecutors whose integrity easily withstood the sniping of the President's men.
- An Attorney General and his deputy who quit because they could not follow the dictate of their "commander-in-chief."
- A unanimous Supreme Court.
- A House Judiciary Committee that so patiently and conscientiously explored every bit of evidence and convinced the American people that Nixon was unfit.
- A system of government that made it possible to replace a President who had abused his trust—and a Constitution that stood up to the test.



REGIONAL DIRECTORS of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services gather in Chicago for the Executive Council meeting. They were introduced to council members by the department's director, Alan Kistler. From left are Woodrow G. Pendergrass, Region II; James Sala, Region V; Franklin J. Murphy; Region VIII; William L. Gilbert, Region VI; Michael Mann, Region VII; Daniel J. Healy, Region I, and Walter Waddy, Region III.

Impeachment Statement

The following statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council was adopted on Aug. 5, 1974, before the resignation of President Nixon.

The House Judiciary Committee, after extensive investigation and thoughtful debate in the full gaze of the nation, has recommended to the House of Representatives three articles of impeachment of Richard Nixon.

We believe, as did the overwhelming majority of the Judiciary Committee, that the evidence clearly supports the charges.

We take no satisfaction in contemplating the removal from office of the nation's first Chief Executive to be ousted in the long history of the Republic. But we believe the nation cannot shirk from this distasteful task for nothing less than the moral fiber of the country is at stake.

We do take satisfaction, however, from the new evidence that our faith in the American system of self-government is warranted. That evidence was the courage, eloquence and patriotism demonstrated so repeatedly in the televised sessions of the Judiciary Committee. It proved beyond challenge that this is a government of law and that these public servants are men and women of integrity.

Now the full House of Representatives must weigh the charges and the evidence. Each member must carefully study the evidence, make an individual decision and vote from personal conviction. On this, the most crucial House vote of the century, there is no room for political or partisan pressure.

We intend to do nothing that could impede that individual, unfettered decision by each House member. Therefore, the AFL-CIO's legislative representatives will continue to refrain from lobbying members of the House on the issue of impeachment and will not participate in any vote-counting efforts.

Finally, we believe all the deliberations of the House must be carried on in the full public gaze. This is so overwhelmingly the public's business that nothing less than gavel-to-gavel coverage by live television and radio, without commentary or commercials, will suffice.

House Bill on Campaign Financing Called 'Strong Step' Toward Reform

A campaign reform bill sent to the House floor in the midst of the presidential impeachment crisis was endorsed by the AFL-CIO as the most effective legislation with a realistic chance of enactment this year.

It would set strict limits on the amount that any candidate for federal office can spend to get elected —either directly or through campaign committees.

It would impose equally stringent ceilings on the amount that an individual or committee could contribute to a candidate or spend on his behalf. And no contribution over $100 could be in cash—with up to one year in prison for violators.

The House bill would also firm up public financing of presidential campaigns through the checkoff of tax dollars, and it would provide limited matching grants for presidential primaries.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the House was still voting on a series of proposed amendments to the bill. Assuming House passage, the final version of a campaign reform law would then have to be shaped in a House-Senate conference committee. The Senate passed a campaign spending bill last year.

Although the bill does not provide for public financing of congressional campaigns, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said its enactment would be "a strong step" toward the goal of effective campaign reform, "although it does not meet it completely."

It expressed the "practical legislative assessment" that no more sweeping bill could be passed this year.

The statement adopted by the council at its summer meeting in Chicago cited the disclosures of "one political abuse after another in the years since Watergate." It noted that the Senate twice passed election reform legislation and added:

"If this badly needed reform is to become effective in time for the 1976 elections, the House must act now."

It said that after an early House-Senate conference, Congress should "send this long overdue legislation to the President without further delay as a major first step in campaign financing reform."

In other developments:

- House-Senate conferees reported agreement on a compromise housing bill that would make possible continuation of some of the low-income housing programs the Nixon Administration has sought to discontinue. It also would wrap many urban programs into a block grant system. The final version emerged closer to the House bill than to a Senate version that had been threatened with a veto.
- Members of another House-Senate conference committee and their staffs were working out final details of pension reform legislation that includes federal requirements for vesting and funding of private pension plans, along with a compulsory insurance plan to guarantee payment of earned benefits.

Action Pressed to End 'Raw Deal' for Veterans

Chicago—Vietnam war veterans are getting "a raw deal," the Executive Council declared as it urged Congress to make substantial improvements in GI Bill benefits, overhaul the Veterans Administration and upgrade its hospitals.

"Today's veterans are often our members as well as the sons and daughters of our members," the council noted. "Many were draftees who postponed their future plans because their country called, while thousands of their peers continued their educational pursuits."

Yet now that the Vietnam veterans have returned, the council statement observed, they are encountering rising educational costs and soaring inflation that far outstrip current GI Bill benefits, forcing many of them to abandon their hopes for a higher education and join the lines of the unemployed.

The council also deplored the overcrowding and understaffing of VA hospitals and charged that the VA itself is unresponsive to the needs of younger veterans because it became "a dumping ground for the hired hands of the Committee to Re-Elect the President."

"We are shocked and outraged by this sorry state of affairs," the council declared.

"We believe today's veterans deserve no less than the veterans of other wars. This nation owes Vietnam war veterans a debt that never will be repaid in full. This Congress can make a down payment on repaying that debt by modernizing the GI Bill."

Noting that House-Senate conferees are considering legislation to increase benefits and services to veterans, the council urged the conferees, at a minimum, to:

- Raise GI Bill benefits by 18 percent.
- Adopt a supplementary tuition allowance for veterans who live in states with high education costs.
- Establish a low-interest educational loan program to enable qualified veterans to attend higher-cost colleges.
- Retain the safeguards designed to curb abuses of so-called "approved-for-veterans" correspondence or vocational schools that purport to teach veterans a marketable skill. These VA-approved courses, the council said, should be required to have a job placement rate of at least 50 percent, and misleading and deceptive advertising, sales and enrollment practices should be banned.

Additionally, the council called for a broad program to modernize VA hospitals to restore them to their former standard of excellence. It urged Congress also to closely examine the operations of the VA in an effort to "improve its responsiveness to the needs of today's veterans" and to conduct thorough confirmation hearings in the Senate when the Administration finally nominates a new VA administrator.

Sabotage of Job Safety

THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION is trying to slash the protections of the Occupational Safety & Health Act for 60 million American workers in order to reduce costs of compliance for business. This ranks as one of the Administration's most callous policies.

The signal for this attack came in the President's speech of July 25, 1974. The parallel between this most recent effort to weaken the Occupational Safety & Health Act and one which was proposed in 1972 is clear. In that year, the White House "responsiveness program" to turn the Executive Branch into an instrument to attain a second term for the President elicited enthusiastic cooperation from the then Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety & Health.

On July 15, 1974, the Senate Watergate Committee published a memorandum dated June 14, 1972, from the former Assistant Secretary of Labor, George C. Guenther. This memorandum set forth the outlines of an action program to subvert the administration of OSHA as a "sales point" to stimulate more campaign contributions from business to the Nixon candidacy.

Of course, when the President signed OSHA into law, he not only termed it as perhaps the most important legislation passed by that or any other Congress, but solemnly pledged that his Administration would assign the highest priority to its implementation.

BUT WHAT FOLLOWED was in direct contradiction to this promise—starvation budgets, unloading federal responsibility on the states whose inadequate plans are aborting the purposes and protections of the act; shameful neglect of agricultural workers; foot dragging on and weakening of safety and health standards; frustrating occupational health efforts in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, and filling important OSHA positions almost exclusively from business management.

The first fruits of the President's most recent attempt to weaken OSHA came when the Assistant Secretary for OSHA, bowing to the White House directive, told the Senate Oversight Committee that henceforth no new safety and health standards will be promulgated without first providing an economic impact study.

This policy means that the Nixon Administration puts costs first and human safety last.

At this moment OSHA is in grave peril.

We urge the Dept. of Labor to resist this White House campaign and to abide by the law establishing the department for the sole purpose of promoting the welfare of workers. We urge the Secretary of Labor to keep his promise to the Congress that he would not allow the Office of Management & Budget to interfere with the faithful administration of OSHA.

We urge the Labor subcommittees of both Houses to preserve and strengthen the act by immediately undertaking a searching investigation of the Administration's attempts to weaken it.

We also urge the Congress to provide a significant increase in appropriations for the administration of this act by the Departments of Labor and HEW. We urge the Senate to repeal the numerical prohibitions on expenditures for inspections of small workplaces which were placed in the Labor-HEW bill by the House.

Organized labor fought long and hard to win OSHA. We do not intend to let anyone destroy it.

—Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Aug. 5, 1974.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall	I. W. Abel
Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg
John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan
C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco
Thomas W. Gleason	Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith
Louis Stulberg	Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery
Alexander J. Rohan	James T. Housewright	George Hardy
Al H. Chesser	Martin J. Ward	William Sidell
Murray H. Finley	Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker
Sol Stetin	C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry

Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

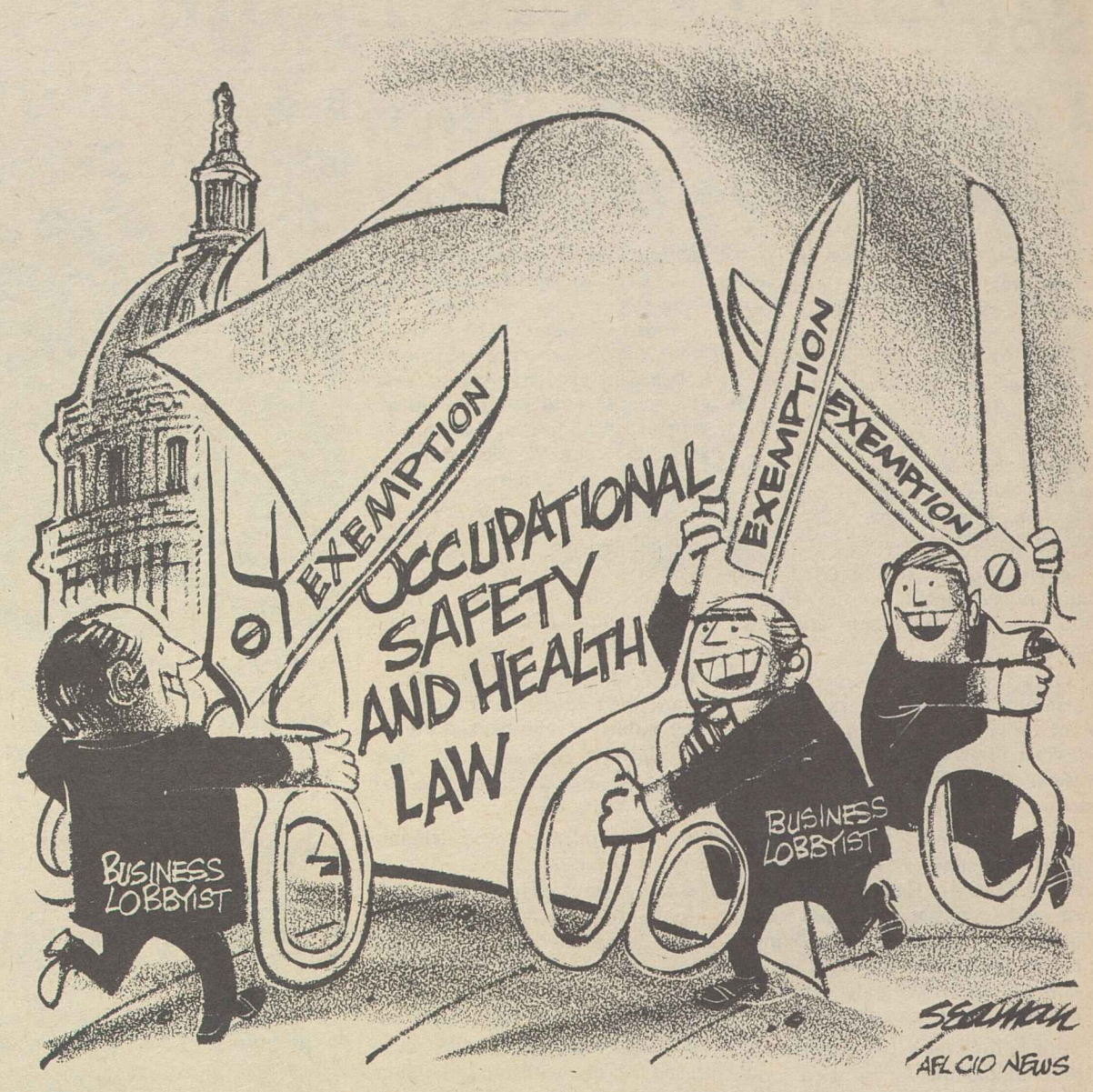
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, August 10, 1974 No. 32

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'Let's Cut This One Up!'



A Word Edgewise:

Other Nations Carefully Eye Political Changes in Portugal

By John P. Roche

NOTHING CAN COMPETE for headlines with the impeachment proceedings and the Cypriot crisis, but as foreign affairs go, it is very unwise to lose track of events in Portugal and their impact elsewhere while we are trying to respond to the effects of the Cyprus confrontation.

Officially, the United States was caught completely by surprise when the Greeks and Turks drew their daggers. In fact, however, the intelligence community both here and in Britain had been warning for months that Cyprus was likely to explode. The CIA was not startled, but Sec. Kissinger, who had not read the intelligence estimates and delegates no authority, remained in the dark until the whistle blew.

The situation in Greece in unstable, but no one in his right mind sees a left-wing government as a possible development. The new civilian regime has already made some anti-American noises, but that is background music for upping the American ante for allowing the 6th Fleet to "homeport" in Greece. Moreover, Athens is full of ex-cabinet members who have competence in administration —or, to put the proposition in its worst light, have had experience in either administration or maladministration. Greek democracy was not noted for efficiency.

When we turn to Portugal, we find a nation with no modern tradition of democratic government. President (formerly General) Antonio de Spinola hasn't the foggiest notion of how to organize a state, while the Communists and to a lesser degree the democratic socialists are busy trying to establish mass constituencies.

As usual, the Communists, with their energy and discipline, were first off the post. The nonpolitical Spinola has reacted in the worst way, wobbling first in one direction and then the other. There are some real military hard-liners in the wings, awaiting their opportunity to send Spinola back into retirement. And there is also a group of left-wing junior officers who might resist a right-wing military takeover. In short, Portugal is a shambles.

Yet, the most serious implications of Portuguese events may well be found elsewhere. For starters, there is Spain where the death of Gen. Franco, which is eternally imminent, will unquestionably launch a succession crisis. Since the end of the Spanish Civil War in 1939, the Iberian peninsula has been a model of dictatorial stability, but new events in Portugal must cast a shadow on Spain. Legalization of political parties (including the Communists) is a contagious disease. Spaniards looking over the border to Portugal could well catch it.

Perhaps even more serious is the impact of the Portuguese coup on white Africa. Spinola has already agreed in principle to independence for the African colonies—it was essential to his survival, as colonial wars have bled Portugal dry. Guinea-Bissau is no problem (though the Guinean liberation movement's demand for the Cape Verde Islands could be a stumbling block). It is Mozambique and Angola that could lead to some very nasty confrontations between the black liberation groups and the Rhodesian and South African governments. Already the railway from Rhodesia to Beira, one of Mozambique's two big ports, has been blown up by insurgents; if the Angolan blacks sabotage the railroad to Luanda, Rhodesia will be left with only an unfinished rail link with South Africa. And road traffic, with the energy crisis, has become increasingly expensive.

THE RHODESIANS are getting nervous — emigration statistics have begun to move up— but the Afrikaners who dominate the South African Republic are preparing to put their wagons in a circle ("laager up," as they would put it). Pretoria is not so much concerned about Angola —they have Southwest Africa as a buffer on the Atlantic side—but Mozambique is a different story. The South Africans have put a lot of money into Mozambique (funding, for example, a huge hydroelectric project), and the colony's capital, Lourenco Marques, is a major port for South African trade.

The South Africans play for keeps, and in the event that the Portuguese throw in the sponge, it is not unlikely that South Africa (perhaps in collusion with the white settlers of Mozambique) would seize roughly the southern half of the colony.

Finally there is the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda, across the Congo River from Angola. President Mobutu of Zaire (once Belgian Congo) has his eyes on this lucrative piece of real estate. All in all, life in southern Africa may get pretty lively.

Task Force Report:

Soviet Union Ignores 'Rules' For Achieving True Detente

The following is excerpted from a statement by the Task Force on Foreign Policy formed recently by the Coalition for a Democratic Majority under the chairmanship of Eugene Rostow of Yale University, Under Secretary of State during the Johnson Administration:

EVERY AMERICAN would prefer to believe President Nixon's claims about detente. Many have convinced themselves that the President's soothing rhetoric is justified. The power of wishful thinking is so great, indeed, that those who venture to ask how President Nixon's thesis can be reconciled with the Soviet military budget and Soviet behavior in the Middle East and elsewhere are denounced as "hawks," "cold warriors," and opponents of peace.

The goal of detente has not been achieved in any sense of the term Americans can accept. There is no evidence that Soviet objectives have changed. The pressure of Soviet policy, backed by growing and advanced air, naval and conventional army forces, as well as formidable nuclear arms, is strongly felt in many parts of the world. Both within and beyond its own borders, the Soviet Union continues to repress and undermine democratic movements and governments. And it continues as well to provide military support for terrorism, guerrilla warfare and wars of aggression in direct violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

President Nixon has spoken as though he had achieved an agreement of true detente in his ill-fated Declaration of Basic Principles of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, signed in Moscow on May 29, 1972.

There is no way in which the patterns of Soviet action that followed can be reconciled with these promises.

The official Nixon-Brezhnev proclamation of detente was disregarded by the Soviets in the two main theaters of world conflict—the Middle East and in Southeast Asia—from the moment it was signed. And they have not slowed down their headlong drive for first strike capability in both nuclear and conventional arms.

In the perspective of American interests and policy, it is an abuse of language to define detente as anything less than a clear agreement for peaceful co-existence, not in Lenin's terms, but in the true sense. The concept of genuinely peaceful co-existence necessarily includes at least these elements: ending the race for military supremacy and reaching agreements for arms limitation; more humane Soviet attitudes toward the movement of people and ideas; mutual and reciprocal respect for the rules of the Charter of the United Nations governing the international use of force.

True detente awaits the acceptance by the Soviet Union of these basic rules. It takes two to achieve detente.

A true detente can only rest on an equilibrium between the two superpowers, their allies and their friends. The equilibrium we must seek should apply not only to strategic arms but to conventional military strength as well. Nuclear stalemate should not simply legitimatize conventional wars of aggression. Until the Soviet Union comes to accept the rules of true detente, policy must maintain deterrence at the conventional as well as the nuclear level.

THE ECONOMIC DIMENSION of President Nixon's policy towards the Soviet Union has been spectacular. It has involved heavy costs for us: the subsidized sale of grains to the Soviet Union; a rise in food prices at home and abroad; and extensive credits for industrial goods at interest rates below those prevailing in the United States. For these substantial concessions, we have received no visible consideration, political or economic.

The Soviet acquisition of advanced western technology and large sums of capital may enable them to utilize their tightly controlled and economically exploited labor force to compete unfairly with American labor and business in ways that will adversely affect our entire economy. The billions of capital that we are in the process of advancing to the USSR also could well become a political hostage in the hands of the Soviet government before it is fully repaid—witness our painful experience with Lend-Lease.

The United States must persist in its long struggle for detente with the Soviet Union. That search should be conducted without illusions. And in explaining its policies, our government should respect the standard of ethical responsibility which ought to govern the discourse between the President and the American people.

President Nixon has abused that standard. He has claimed too much in explaining the state of Soviet-American relations. He has explained his policies to Congress and to the public in ways calculated to gain partisan advantage, which in the long run can only serve to weaken the responsible bipartisan consensus necessary to detente.

Loopholes Remain:

House 'Tax Reform' Measure Held New Burden for Workers

LOOPHOLE-RIDDLED "tax reform" being shaped in the House Ways & Means Committee would widen the special breaks for the wealthy, and add to the extra tax burden of wage and salary earners, AFL-CIO tax expert Arnold Cantor charged.

The Ways & Means package is a "facade of tax reform," Cantor declared, stressing that it would open the capital gains gimmick to an additional $1 billion tax escape, over and above the $12 billion that capital gains cuts out of federal tax revenues. He said there's no tax justice in letting wealthy people—whose income comes from buying selling stocks and other assets—pay tax on only half of those earnings, while every dollar that ordinary Americans earn in wages and salaries is taxed.

"There is still time in this session for Congress to do some substantive loophole-closing," he said. But, he added, "if the bill continues to go in the direction it is heading," it would be better to put off any tax law changes until a new Congress is seated next year. Cantor, who is assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

The labor economist said that tax reform should be "a program that will raise federal money through closing the loopholes that erode the tax structure and . . . provide enough revenue to ease the federal budgetary situation" and the tax burden on low- and moderate-income families. He said the special breaks and corner-cutting brought out in the energy crisis and the debate over President Nixon's tax returns are strong evidence of the need to give real justice to America's ordinary taxpayers, who "have been battered for years" by taxes, inflation and high unemployment.

Cantor said there is a crisis of confidence in the tax system, but "you don't boost people's confidence by giving them $5, $10 or $15 in tax relief, and let the major loopholes remain." He said that confidence is a major concern in the tax issue, and "if Congress doesn't come out with something that is truly tax reform, I think we are going to get serious problems."

Questioning Cantor on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Michael Posner of the Reuters news agency and Donald Phillips of United Press International. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.





By Press Associates, Inc.

MOST PEOPLE have long since forgotten that the President's Council of Economic Advisers was not established by Congress strictly for the President's benefit, but for the purpose of advising the President how maximum employment could be attained.

It was part of the Employment Act of 1946. Its three-man membership was reduced to one, but later was restored to three under Reorganization Plan No. 10 under President Eisenhower.

Its function, however, remained the same. The job of the council, under the original legislation was basically to assist the President through its reports to foster and promote free competitive enterprise and the general welfare, to promote conditions under which useful employment opportunities would be afforded, and "to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

How well has the current council fulfilled that function?

Certainly the maintenance of "maximum employment" has been snowed under by the current Nixon council which devotes most of its 1974 Report to the President to highly conservative ways to combat inflation, including continuance of the "tight money" policy, budgetary restraints and all the reactionary policies of the Eisenhower Administration which produced three recessions in eight years. It is a record that Nixon and his council has more than emulated.

What is particularly significant about the 1974 report is that it reflects Nixon's economic policies throughout and gives little emphasis to the primary purpose of the council to promote "maximum employment." It speaks almost complacently of a 5.2 percent unemployment rate (the predicted figure is now about 6 percent) and it accepts a restricted economic growth as a way to handling inflation, rather than a vigorously expanding economy.

On top of the current council's failure to do its real job, the White House is now seeking to replace departing chairman Herbert Stein with a new chairman, Alan Greenspan, who has a reputation for being a laissez-faire economist of the pre-McKinley school.

He is not yet chairman of the council, since he must be confirmed by the Senate. Nevertheless, there were obvious traces of his thinking in the monumentally "Hooverian" speech on the economy which Nixon delivered in California recently.

"Hooverian Nixonomics" is the way the New York Times described the speech, pointing out, as organized labor has done repeatedly, that while the economy is undoubtedly in a slump appeals to people to buy less only lead to a worse slump.

"Laissez-faire, with all its sweet 18th Century charm, is still the favorite doctrine of big business, except where bailouts are concerned," the Times continued taking a dig at the way in which the White House has rushed to the aid of giant corporations that have gotten themselves into economic difficulties.

ORGANIZED LABOR has repeatedly called loudly for economic policies that will restore the confidence of the American people in the country's leadership, close the lavish loopholes that corporations and the rich still enjoy, provide sufficient expansion of money and credit at lower interest rates to encourage the expansion of job opportunities, provide credit for needed housing and community facilities, increase the buying power of workers' wages and salaries, control the export of America's jobs and technology that have given unfair competitive advantages to foreign production.

There can be little hope that such policies will be recommended by the economic council under the chairmanship of Greenspan, should he be confirmed by the Senate.

It would be to the advantage of all that Greenspan's nomination hearings be the occasion for a wide national debate on economic policies which thus far have failed ingloriously.

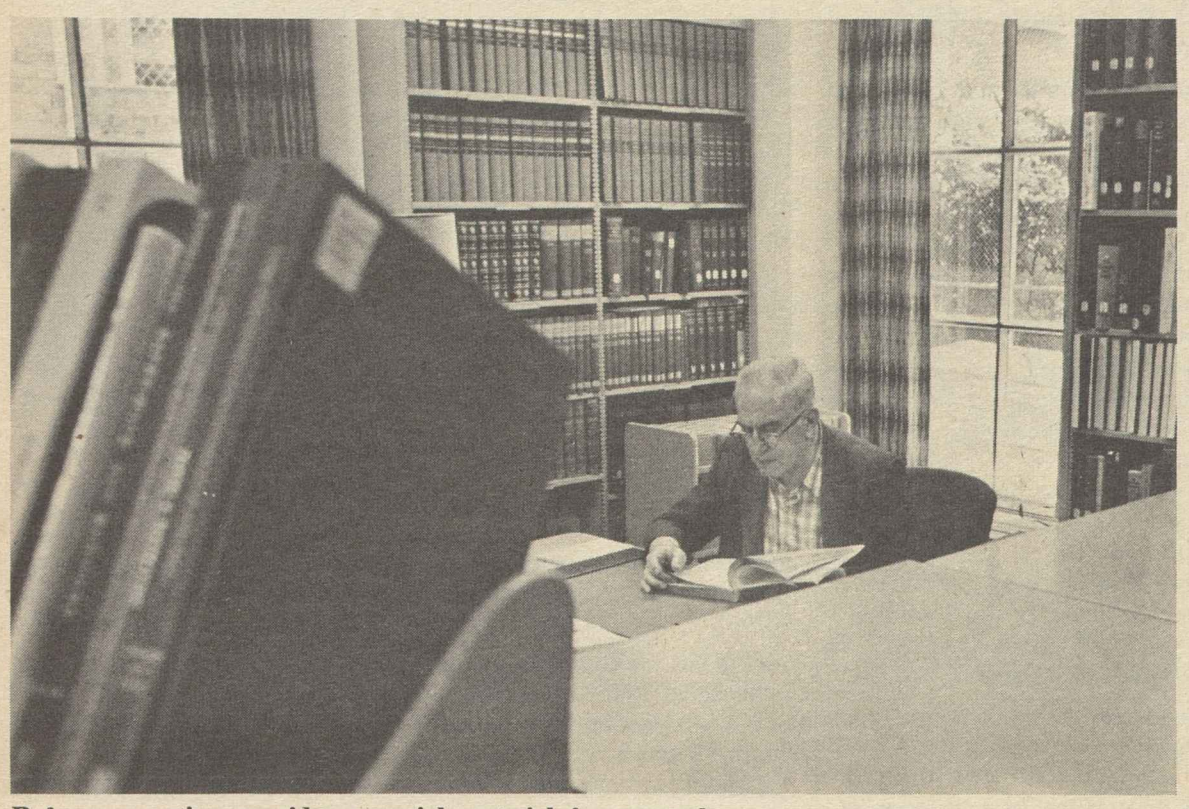
That debate, too, might well be extended to how well the council is fulfilling its legislated function "to maintain employment, production and purchasing power" all of which spell out the essentials of labor's own economic goals.



NEW TAX BREAKS for the wealthy are shaping up in the so-called tax reform bill nearing final form in the House Ways & Means Committee, AFL-CIO Assistant Research Director Arnold Cantor, center, warned on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Michael Posner, right, of the Reuters News Agency and Donald Phillips of United Press International. The weekly program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



Historic collections on file at the AFL-CIO library.



Reference section provides essential material for research.

AFL-CIO Library Collections Grow

ON THE SHELVES of the AFL-CIO library are more than 27,000 volumes that explore in detail the workings of the labor movement, labor history and numerous labor-intense topics, ranging from arbitration to workweek standards.

Many of the books and articles on file were developed with source material drawn from the library's rare collections and out-of-print editions.

The library was established in 1916 under the guidance of AFL President Samuel Gompers as an archive for labor publications and a repository for memorabilia of the American labor movement.

The library continues to grow, adding approximately 500 new volumes every year and thousands of articles and news items. To accommodate this growth, the library is expanding its existing space by one-third this year.

Much of the materials stored in the library can be found nowhere else. For researchers, historians and scholars of the labor movement, the library has become a plentiful well of information.

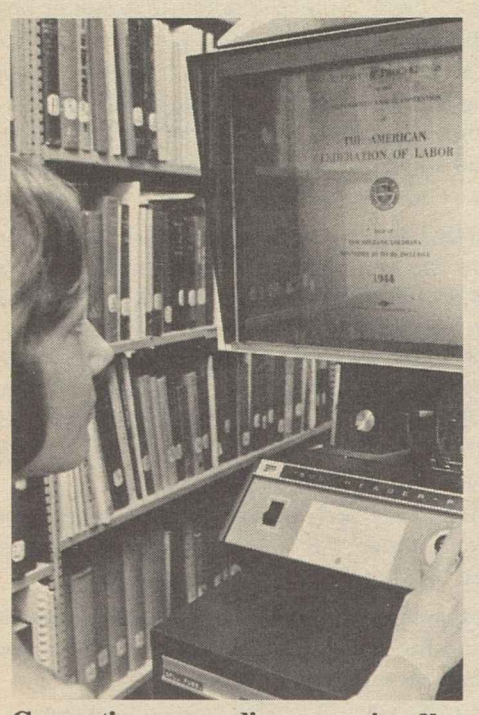
It subscribes to 319 periodicals. They include AFL-CIO publications, trade union journals, general interest magazines and newspapers, and special publications on labor, economic and governmental affairs.

The vertical file consists of federation pamphlets, press releases, special reports, bibliographies, newspaper clippings and magazine articles—all logged in a separate card index system.

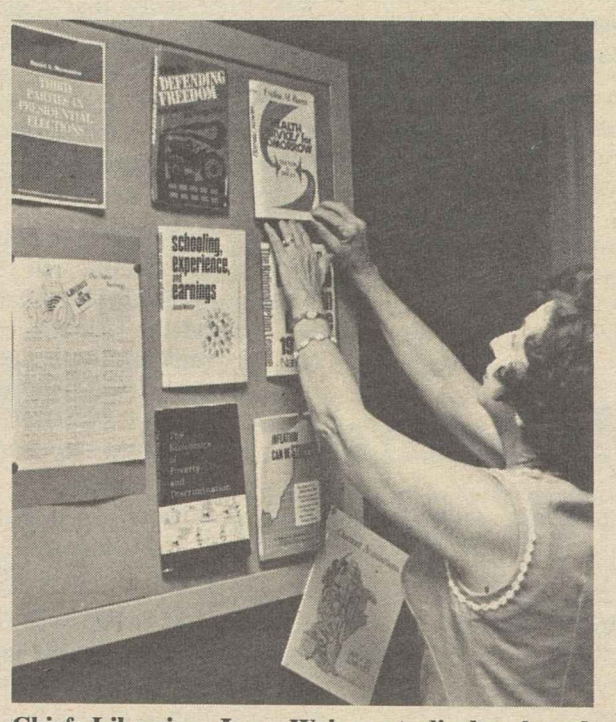
Last year, the library began to develop its microfilm system with the reproduction of early AFL publications, convention proceedings and other materials. Current AFL-CIO publications also are being preserved on microfilm.

Special collections include biographies on past and present labor officials and histories of trade unions of the United States. One section contains the personal book collection of Gompers, in addition to busts, statues and an extensive information file.

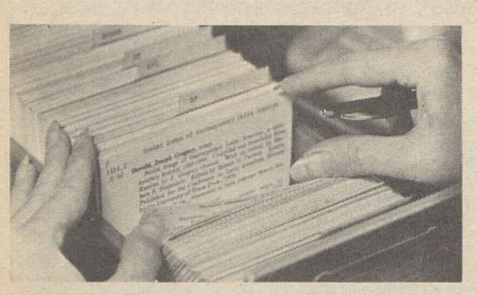
Borrowing privileges are reserved to staff members of the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions, scholars and writers. Additional services are maintained to provide for borrowing of books and materials from area libraries, the Library of Congress and other governmental sources.



Convention proceedings on microfilm.

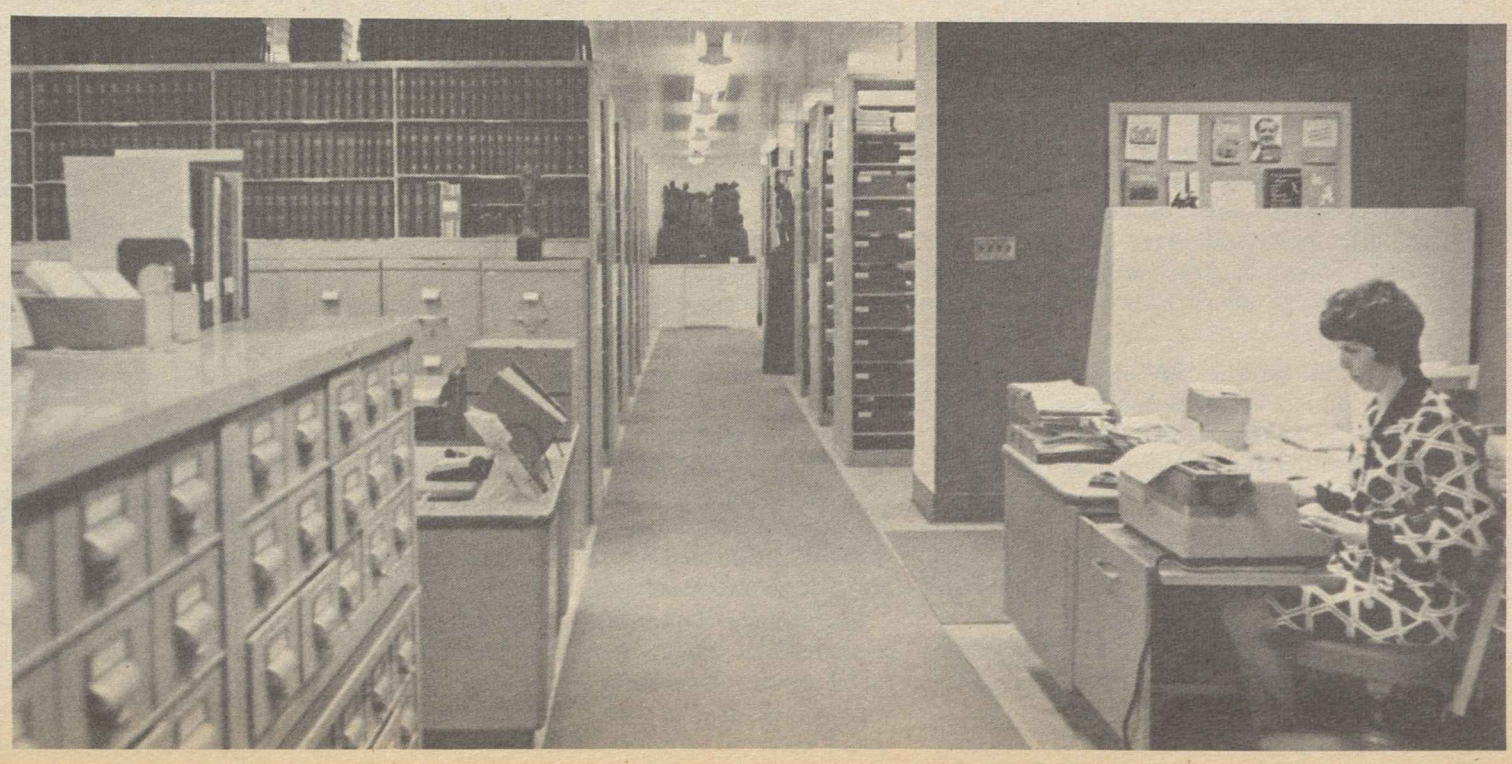


Chief Librarian Jean Weber at display board.





More than 27,000 volumes make the library a key resource for labor scholars.



Western Electric Struck:

Union Accord Averts Bell System Strike

The Communications Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers reached tentative agreement with the giant American Telephone & Telegraph Co. on new three-year contracts providing substantial wage increases, an agency shop, and other important gains for more than 650,000 members in the Bell Telephone System.

The accords, still subject to membership ratification, averted a nationwide strike against the Bell System set for Aug. 5.

But about 56,000 IBEW members struck 10 Western Electric plants across the country after rejecting a company offer. Western Electric, an AT&T subsidiary, manufactures a variety of telephone and communications equipment.

Pat Gino, president of the IBEW council for manufacturing, told a press conference four days after the strike started that a nationwide effort would be launched to convince members of the IBEW Telephone Council and other unions to reject the offer. Gino said that, for 80 percent of the IBEW members involved, the proposed wage increase would not match the 41 cents an hour the Western Electric members had coming under the cost-of-living clause in the old contract.

He said contacts were being continued through the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, but no direct negotiations had taken place since two days after the strike started.

CWA President Glenn E. Watts estimated the value of the union's settlement at $3.11 billion, and said its terms would provide a 35.82 percent improvement over the life of the contract in wage and fringe benefits.

Watts described the agreement as "one of truly historic proportions, surpassing even our outstanding 1971 Bell System settlement." He recommended its acceptance "with enthusiasm."

The agreement calls for immediate wage increases averaging 10 percent, with productivity increases of at least 3 percent in the second and third years. In addition, members will receive cost-of-living raises in the second and third years based on a no-ceiling formula keyed to the national consumer price index.

Local-level issues remain to be resolved in some Bell locations. The union set a deadline of midnight, Aug. 11. for settling local disputes after which a mail ballot on both the national and local agreements will go to every CWA member. Ballots will be counted on Sept. 1, the union said.

The unaffiliated Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions, representing about 100,000 workers, also agreed to terms similar to the CWA pact.

Watts cited several breakthrough improvements in the Bell System contract. Of special significance, he noted, was achievement of a full agency shop for the first time. This will require all Bell System employes represented by CWA either to join the union or pay equivalent dues, except in states with open-shop laws, for services provided by the union.

"This issue was very much in contention," Watts said. "We strongly believe that every employe who benefits from the union contract should help support the organization which made it all possible."

Another major achievement in the settlement is the establishment of a company-paid dental-care program for all employes and their dependents. The plan, to go into effect on Jan 1, 1976, fully or partially covers fees in six areas of dental care.

The negotiations themselves represented a breakthrough. The talks marked the first time the unions had been able to bargain with Bell on a truly national basis, rather than engage in "pattern" bargaining with individual Bell companies.

The cost-of-living provision in the new contract calls for pay adjustments on the first and second anniversaries of the agreement. The amounts would be based on the increase in the consumer price index from May to May each year. For each full percentage point rise in the CPI, wages would be increased 50 cents, plus six-tenths of 1 percent of the scheduled weekly rate. A change of less than a full percent would be applied proportionately.

Other highlights:

- Significant improvements in basic medical-care benefits. Altogether, 12 separate items in the medical-care plan were leveled up. with none leveled down. In addition, the company will pay 90 percent of the "usual, customary and reasonable" fee for benefits covered by the plan. The improvements become effective on July 1, 1975.
- A reduction in the tour of duty for traffic employes from 8 to 7.5 hours on a nationwide basis effective Jan. 5, 1975.
- An improved pension program, which gives employes a choice of the higher of two methods of computing pension payments, one of which is integrated with social security payments.

Over the life of the agreement, the pension package will increase benefits by 33 percent, Watts estimated. Another advance in the pension area was a significant reduction in the penalty provision for early retirement.

- Liberalization of the vacation schedule, effective Jan. 1, 1976, and a 10th paid holiday starting in 1975.

All CWA contracts with Bell will terminate on a common date. Aug. 6, 1977, Watts noted.

National negotiations with the company were launched on May 15 in an effort to reach early agreement. The majority of contracts with Bell expired on July 17. When the talks failed to produce a satisfactory agreement by that date, the unions took strike authorization votes.

Shoe Workers Get Trade Act Benefits

The Labor Dept. has certified 250 members of the United Shoe Workers who lost their jobs because of increased imports of women's shoes as eligible for trade adjustment assistance.

The workers were laid off by the Westland Shoe Corp. of Biddeford, Me., last year after import competition caused production cutbacks.

The workers, who were certified following a petition by their union, will be able to obtain cash readjustment allowances, testing, counseling, training, job placement and relocation if desired.





COMMUNITY CARNIVAL parade in Ponce, P.R., features a mermaid and young sailors from the Seafarers Child Development Center, which has been in operation for several months as a pilot project. The principal funding of the center comes from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and several other contributors, including the SIU Welfare Fund. With an enrollment reaching 140 youngsters, the center provides three free meals a day. In addition to day care operations, open from 5 a.m. to 5 p.m., the center is made available for community activities in the evenings.

SIU Sponsors Day Care Unit In Puerto Rico

Ponce, P.R.—An ambitious day care project sponsored by the Seafarers is providing a wide range of community services to union members and their children.

The SIU Child Development Center in Ponce has established an enrichment program to promote the deeper involvement of children in community living and the arts.

The SIU, which has the largest union membership in Puerto Rico, is responsible for the overall operation of the center, now reaching an enrollment of 140 youngsters. The staff of 28 includes a director with a background in sociology, a head teacher with a degree in elementary education, three social workers and a full-time nurse.

With the daily operation running from 5 a.m. to 5 p.m., youngsters receive three free meals each day. In the evenings, the center is available for meetings with parents and is also used for community activities.

Initiated as a pilot project with the assistance of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, the center is expected to serve as a model for other day care operations.

About 80 percent of the center's funding comes from a $200,000 grant from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. Other contributors include the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the city of Ponce, Sealand Services, the Puerto Rico Chamber of Commerce, Building Contractors Employers Association and the SIU Welfare Fund.

In further expanding the center's services the SIU is developing a full medical and dental program, a library with theatrical and musical accessories and creative arts projects. A mini-farm and a newspaper produced by the children is also being explored.



American Samoa Held Covered by Labor Law

The National Labor Relations Board, reversing an earlier stand, has decided to assert jurisdiction over American Samoa.

In a case involving the Van Camp Sea Food Co. and the Cannery & Industrial Workers, an affiliate of the Seafarers, the NLRB overturned a ruling of its regional director who had previously dismissed the union's petition for an election at the firm's Pago Pago plant.

The regional director had cited an earlier case involving Star-Kist Samoa, Inc., in which the NLRB had held that American Samoa, an unincorporated, unorganized territory, was not within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Act.

The SIU affiliate in its appeal argued that the Supreme Court's 1972 decision in U.S. vs. Standard Oil of California, wherein American Samoa was found to be a covered territory within the meaning of the Sherman Act, compelled a reversal of Star-Kist.

The NLRB majority — John H. Fanning, Howard Jenkins, Jr., and John A. Penello — agreed, saying it was convinced the Supreme Court ruling was equally applicable to the word "territory" as used in Section 2(6) of the NLRA Act.

"It is clear that in regulating labor relations under the act," the majority ruled, "the Congress intended to exercise fully the same plenary and comprehensive commerce power which it had exercised in regulating commerce under the Sherman Act."

Chairman Edward B. Miller, in a separate concurring opinion, said he saw "no more legal basis for declining jurisdiction over a substantial tuna canning factory operated by a manufacturer which happens to be located in American Samoa than would exist if it were located in Hawaii."

Member Ralph E. Kennedy, the lone dissenter, noted that a bill introduced last January in the House to provide coverage of American Samoa under the federal labor law has not been adopted by Congress.

Kennedy said the failure of Congress to pass that legislation justifies the conclusion that a majority of Congress does not favor the NLRB's assertion of jurisdiction in American Samoa.

State Prison Officers Pick Service Employes

Saranac, Mich.—The 750-member Michigan Corrections Organization voted by a 7 to 1 ratio to affiliate with the Service Employes. The new SEIU unit represents corrections officers, maintenance workers and support personnel at the state's four prisons and 15 prison camps.

Union Urges Revisions on Meat Grading

Consumers prefer leaner meats and government meat grading standards should be revised to bring about reduced fat content, a union witness urged.

Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters, said grading standards have been based on an assumption that consumers wanted heavy layers of fat on meat to ensure tenderness.

He told a House Agriculture subcommittee that cattle today are slaughtered at a younger age, when their meat is more tender, and that excess fat is considered a health hazard rather than an asset.

Further, he stressed, the shortage of grain makes it both wasteful and costly to feed cattle to add fat before slaughter.

The decisions on grading standards should be made in consultation with consumers, Mayer urged. He proposed that the Dept. of Agriculture set up an advisory committee with heavy consumer representation to consider changes in meat grading standards.



WOMEN TRADE UNIONISTS are equally committed to the goals of labor in achieving progress for all people, Mariana E. Guambo of Ecuador tells the 54th graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development in Washington. At right is Dr. Ruth Bacon, director of the U.S. Center for International Women's Year 1975, who delivered the major address.

New Options Stressed For Community Action

Community action programs set up under the Office of Economic Opportunity have been in the front line of the fight against poverty and should be continued, the AFL-CIO testified at Senate hearings

A subcommittee headed by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) has before it a House-passed bill that would continue the community action programs but shift their administration to the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, with strong safeguards to their integrity. An alternative bill would establish an independent agency.

Kenneth Young, AFL-CIO assistant legislative director, said labor had supported the House-passed bill as the only practical alternative to the Nixon Administration's attempt both to eliminate OEO and abolish most of its federally funded programs.

Now, he suggested, the possibility of a change in Administration brought about by "the dramatic events of this week" opens up new options for Congress.

Young, who was accompanied by Legislative Rep. Robert McGlotten, said a new President might take a different view of the organization of anti-poverty programs.

Let OEO continue, Young proposed, with the community action programs still under its jurisdiction.

He suggested that the legislation give the President specific authority to use the Reorganization Act procedures either to end OEO and shift community action intact into HEW, as the House bill would provide, or to establish an independent community action agency. Under the Reorganization Act, a change proposed by a President goes into effect automatically unless either the House or Senate passes a resolution of disapproval.

Young said the AFL-CIO's preference has been for continuation of OEO as the key anti poverty agency. He expressed the hope that a new Administration "would carefully examine its position on OEO" rather than merely carry on the hostile policy of the Nixon Administration.

L.A. Bus Signs Alert Public to UFW Boycott

Los Angeles—Support for the Farm Workers' consumer boycott of non-UFW head lettuce and table grapes is gaining wider public recognition in southern California through the efforts of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO and other coordinated labor activities.

One effective facet of the county labor federation's drive is the use of UFW boycott signs on the backs of area Rapid Transit buses.

About 80 percent of the persons surveyed by the UFW staff said they were aware of the signs.

"This response is excellent and very surprising," said UFW Los Angeles boycott director Jim Drake, "in view of the fact that only 15 percent of all buses carry the signs and they had only been up for one month at the time of the survey."

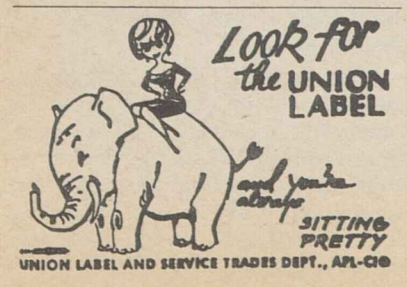
Drake said the bus signs have given the UFW boycott campaign sorely needed public exposure in expressing the unity between the Farm Workers and other union members in Los Angeles.

Buses are not the only places where messages of support are expressed. Additional signs are posted throughout the city in store windows, union halls and churches.

The effect has been that two independent grocery chains no longer carry non-UFW table grapes and lettuce. And a number of other stores have greatly reduced their displays of lettuce and grapes.

One key effort of the Farm Workers' campaign growing in popularity is a series of house meetings for small groups of persons at which strike issues are discussed and additional supporters are recruited.

The result of the meetings is that the UFW had more than 500 persons actively working in the boycott campaign in July, with the number expected to increase this month to 1,000. The UFW boycott staff in Los Angeles has also been joined by two Catholic priests and six nuns, who are daily putting in long hours in the campaign.



Unions Cited As Vehicle for Latin Women

Advancing the status of women in Latin America can be achieved through continuing trade union activities, graduates of the American Institute for Free Labor Development training program were told.

Dr. Ruth Bacon, former State Dept. official who is director of the U.S. Center for International Women's Year 1975, also noted that AIFLD's Front Royal courses for women trade unionists are setting a good example for other parts of the world.

Forty women unionists from 17 Central and South American countries completed separate courses in trade union leadership and in communications and public relations.

In her address, Dr. Bacon noted that the United Nations was prompted to declare 1975 as International Women's Year in response to the feeling that women throughout the world are in a disadvantaged position with their male colleagues.

Labor unions, she stressed were given prominent consideration in the planning of next year's observance because they are one of the non-governmental organizations that can be most helpful in reaching women.

She called on the graduates to help promote programs to improve the position of women within their own countries by working with commissions or bureaus on women's affairs, and to help initiate programs in countries where none currently exist.

"But most of all," Dr. Bacon stressed, "you can do what you have been doing, and that is to work in whatever ways you find most possible to advance the status of women within your own immediate communities."

Speaking for the 54th Front Royal graduating class, Mariana E. Guambo of Ecuador said women trade unionists are equally committed to the struggle of achieving the goals of labor in the Americas.

"The fraternity we have experienced in the heart of this sister nation is another demonstration that the desire to achieve progress for all our peoples is something which unites us over and above any differences which might divide us," she declared.

Sec. Gen. Julio Etcheverry of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) pledged the organization's support for the rights of women to achieve equality with male workers in wages and opportunities for advancement.

Etcheverry presented the diplomas to the AIFLD graduates.

Despite Obstacles:

Women Widen Role In U.S. Workforce

Women are making up a bigger part of the nation's workforce every year despite the numerous obstacles they face in discrimination, income inequities and other problems, Carolyn J. Jacobson writes in the Federationist, the AFL-CIO monthly magazine.

"They work for the same reasons men do—because they have to," and not just to pick up additional "pin money," she points out, stressing that their jobs are vital for the support of themselves and their families.

Of the 53.3 million families in the United States in 1972, 22 percent were headed by women. In households headed by women, more than half of them work and are the only source of family income.

Miss Jacobson notes that the income of these female-headed families is low. Their median income in 1972 was $5,380, compared to $12,070 for husband-wife families and $10,350 for families headed by men who were separated, widowed or divorced.

According to 1970 census figures, the article reports, there were 33.3 million women workers in the labor force, ranging in age from 16 to 70. With 43 percent of the total female population working, two of every five workers are women.

In describing the increasingly wider role they play in the job market, Miss Jacobson notes that women filled 60 percent of the 13 million new job openings available during the 1960s.

"Rapidly rising inflation, an increasingly service-oriented economy, decreasing family size and legislation outlawing discrimination are factors that have prompted women to pursue careers outside the home," she observes.

Miss Jacobson, who is on the staff of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, says the emergence of the women's movement has further accented the trend because of a higher awareness of their career potentials.

Yet even with their numbers increasing in the workforce, women still suffer inequities, she notes.

"Their earnings continue to fall behind men's, averaging only 57.9 percent of male income. They are still in a relatively small number of occupations, most in traditionally 'women's occupations,' and those who make it into other occupations find themselves in low-level jobs with limited futures."

Miss Jacobson notes that although union members earn an average of $1,500 a year more than unorganized workers, only 4.2 million of the 33.3 million female workers in 1972 were unionized.

But the proportion of women union members is growing, she observes. From 1958 to 1970, the number of women union members rose by 1 million, a gain of about 30 percent.

Of the 13.5 million union members affiliated with AFL-CIO, 25 percent are women, the article estimates, adding:

"In recent years, women have made significant gains, largely through organization and federal legislation passed with AFL-CIO support. The two legislative 1963 and the Civil Rights Act of 194. More progress will be attained with the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment."

The minimum wage law and its amendments through the years have helped women as well as men, Miss Jacobson points out. For example, changes in the law that went into effect last May extended coverage to household domestics, an occupation largely composed of women.

The legislation also prohibits age discrimination in hiring, a provision especially important to women who re-enter the labor force after raising families.

Earlier this year, more than 3,000 trade union women met to form the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW) to work within unions to improve the position of women workers.

"These women came together in Chicago because the time was right—women trade unionists were ready to respond in their own terms to the women's liberation movement—and wanted to play a more meaningful role within the trade union movement," Miss Jacobson declares.

The CLUW's main goals, she notes, is to develop programs to bring more women into unions, strengthen their position in the workplace, encourage women to run for political office and to improve their own participation in their unions.



SECOND ANNUAL Lyndon Baines Johnson Award of the National Urban Coalition is presented to Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute. Rustin is congratulated by M. Carl Holman, right, president of the coalition, at a luncheon in Washington. The first recipient of the LBJ award was Father Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University.

At Carpenters' Convention:

Meany Blames Income Cut On Trickle-Down Policies

Chicago—The economic policies of the Nixon Administration have seriously undermined the living standards of most Americans, particularly those in the low- and middle-income brackets who have children, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared at the 32nd quadrennial convention of the Carpenters here.

Meany told the 2,500 delegates that "spectacular after-tax profits increases" of corporations have resulted in excess taxes and poverty to those at the bottom rung of the economic ladder.

"There's been a great conservative theory in this nation for many years . . . that the way to prosperity is to keep the corporations fat and keep them happy, and enough will trickle down so that the ordinary Joe in the street will get a share," Meany observed.

"But the trickle-down theory doesn't work. It never did work. . . ."

Meany reminded delegates that corporations showed after-tax profit increases of 17 percent in 1971, 25 percent in 1972. and 26 percent in 1973.

"If your membership had gotten wage hikes of 17 percent, 25 percent and 26 percent, you wouldn't be worried a great deal about the cost of living now," he commented.

Deploring the Administration's "Alice in Wonderland" economic policies for creating the fast-rising prices of the marketplace, Meany warned that "as bad as the price picture looks now, the outlook is far worse."

He gave strong support to a proposal by Carpenters President William Sidell that the federal government provide direct loans for housing. He said that Congress should promptly pass laws allowing direct federal mortgage loans for middle-income families, with interest rates lower than those on private mortgage loans. He charged that the Nixon Administration deliberately phased out most federally assisted housing programs, and he urged organized labor to press Congress to expand them.

Meany described home construction as being in "a long and deep slump," and he assured his listeners that "labor costs" are not responsible.

"We'll hear a lot of propaganda about the high cost of building trades wages," he said, but the real culprits are land costs and interest charges.

On-site labor costs accounted for 33 percent of a home's cost in 1940, and this has dwindled to 17 percent today, he pointed out.

Attributing his statistics to the National Association of Home Builders, Meany noted that the cost of an average home in 1949 was $9,780, but in 1974 the average has risen to $35,800.

Meany described the current situation as "the worst economic mess since the Civil War."

The Carpenters, holding one of its largest international conventions and the first international union convention in Chicago's new and vast McCormick Place, also heard from President Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Taking note of the Carpenters' stepped-up organizing activity, Hall said, "I do not think that in recent years the trade union movement has done too good a job in organizing. A glance at the figures of the organized workers relative to the total labor force today gives you some indication of this."

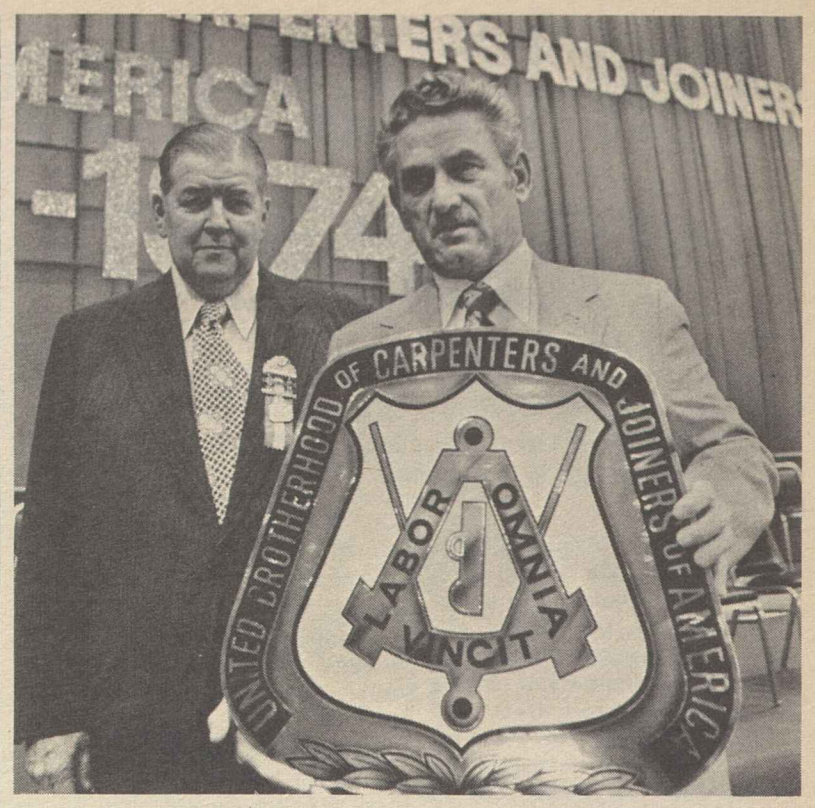
He predicted that the newly-restructured AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services will give impetus to labor's organizing efforts. He described several avenues for reaching the unorganized which will be explored by the department.

Joe Morris, new president of the Canadian Labor Congress, another convention speaker, predicted renewed organizing efforts in Canada as well.

The Carpenters strengthened its overall program by voting per capita dues increases. From a $3 base, the union added an additional 60 cents this year and 20 cents more each year until the next convention to permit the union to adjust to increasing operating costs.

The delegates gave strong support through convention resolutions and constitutional changes to the union's expanded organizing effort among industrial workers within its jurisdiction.

The entire slate of incumbent officers and board members was re-elected without opposition. Delegates approved the establishment of a 70-year age limit for all officers of the brotherhood, local and international.



NEW UNION SEAL of the Carpenters is displayed by President William Sidell and Sec. R. E. Livingston, left, at the union's 32nd quadrennial convention in Chicago.

Upholsterers Approve 2-Step Per Capita Hike

Montreal—Delegates to the Upholsterers convention here gave unanimous approval to a two-step increase in the union's per capita tax after hearing a report that the added income was needed to avoid a cutback in services and provide for continued growth.

The current $2 a month, of which 25 cents is a continuing organizing assessment, will rise to $2.50 on Jan. 1, 1975, and to $3 on Jan. 1, 1977. The minimum dues structure for local unions will be similarly increased.

The UIU's quadrennial convention re-elected President Sal B. Hoffman, who has led the 65,000-member union since 1937. That is believed to be the longest tenure of any current international union president. Hoffman was unopposed for a new four-year term.

Convention delegates unanimously approved a series of constitutional changes to give greater autonomy to the union's Canadian membership.

Full authority over policies and programs affecting Canada and the membership there was granted to the UIU's Canadian district executive board and to the Canadian vice president, who will serve as its chairman.

Only Canadian delegates will take part in the nomination and election of the Canadian vice president and virtually all of the funds received from Canadian members will be spent in Canada.

Hoffman told the delegates in his keynote speech that he still hoped for a merger between the UIU and the Furniture Workers, even though a series of negotiations between the two unions failed to bring an agreement.

President Carl Scarbrough of the Furniture Workers later addressed the convention and urged that the two unions continue to cooperate in organizing endeavors.

Delegates to the UIU convention were given a comprehensive report on trade union, national and international issues covering the four years between conventions.

The union will continue its Public Appeal Board, to provide an impartial body to assure the rights of members, even though no appeal has been taken to the board during the past four years.

Canadian delegates re-elected Donat Theriault as the vice president for Canada.

Martin L. Garber was re-elected first vice president and Al Gord was re-elected vice president from the Pacific Coast.

Leon Forman declined to run again for treasurer and Paul W. Heaton was elected to replace him. In other executive board posts, Harold Franklin and Virgil Huelskamp were elected vice presidents for the first time. Re-elected were Robert Beck, John Serembus, Wardell Lamberson and Jess Gonzales.

Iron Ore Mines Struck By 10,000 Steelworkers

Duluth, Minn.—Inadequate offers by a group of iron ore companies operating in Michigan, Minnesota and Missouri led some 10,000 members of the Steelworkers to walk off their jobs on Aug. 1 following expiration of their old agreements.

USWA District 33 Director Peter Benzoni, in charge of the union's negotiations here, said the issues involve pensions, wages, job evaluation, sickness and health benefits, attendance bonuses and hours of work. There are no talks scheduled, he said.

The companies operate taconite and natural ore mines in the Mesabi range in Minnesota and the Marquette and Menominee ranges in Michigan with smaller activities in Missouri. The firms are Pickands Mather & Co. Reserve Mining Co., Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., and Eveleth Taconite Co.

Benzoni said pickets were up at most installations, and that the walkout was solid.

Meanwhile, in Tucson, Ariz., the 25-union National Nonferrous Industry Conference, led by the Steelworkers, continued its talks with the Magma Copper Co., a subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corp. Negotiations with five other copper companies were at a standstill.

The six firms represent a total of 22,600 union workers who have been on strike for over a month. The latest walkout occurred on Aug. 3 at the White Pine Copper Co., in White Pine, Mich., and involves 2,600 Steelworkers.

Struck earlier were Phelps-Dodge, American Smelting & Refining, Inspiration Consolidated Copper and Miami Copper.

The unions have reached new agreements with three other copper firms, Anaconda, Kennecott and the Amax Corp., and have begun negotiations with the Pima Copper Co. and the Duval Copper Co., whose contracts are due to expire on Aug. 31.

While wages constitute a major stumbling block in the bargaining, they are not the only issue involved in the disputes. The unions are also seeking to improve insurance programs, which they regard as substandard compared to other industries, and they hope to achieve a common wage scale.

Prices Take Sharp Surge Led by Food

(Continued from Page 1)

erally are passed on to the consumer in a short few weeks, depending on the commodity. Living costs now are running more than 11 percent higher than a year ago.

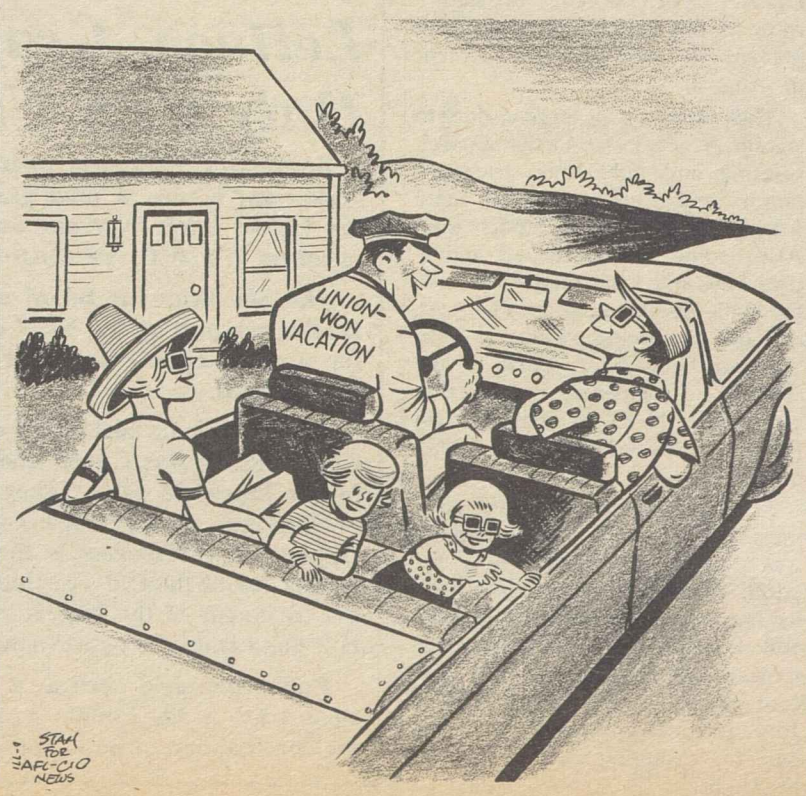
Last month's overall rise of 3.7 percent in the wholesale price index compares with a slight increase of five-tenths of 1 percent in June and an average 1.4 percent increase over the first six months of the year.

Of the 15 major commodity groups measured by the wholesale price index, only one—lumber and wood products—showed a decrease in July. Most of the decline was due to lower prices for softwood lumber.

The farm products index moved up 7.2 percent over the month, chiefly as a result of higher prices for livestock and grains. Livestock prices skyrocketed 26 percent, grains went up 10.2 percent, and hay, hayseeds and oilseeds rose 13 percent.

Almost all major categories of processed foods and feeds were higher in price, resulting in an average increase of 6.5 percent.

'Where To, Sir?'



4 Longshoremen Named To Federal Study Panel

Four union members have been named by the Dept. of Labor to a 15-member Standards Advisory Committee on Marine Terminal Facilities.

They are John S. Brzek, secretary-treasurer of the Longshoremen's Local 1014, Green Bay, Wis.; Joseph F. Leonard, ILA safety director; Willie C. Wells, ILA Local 1237, Houston, Tex.; and William T. Ward of the Longshoremen & Warehousemen, San Francisco.

The committee will develop and recommend to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration standards applicable to longshoring at marine terminal facilities.

Blacks, Teenagers Hit:

Jobless Rate Drifts Upward to 5.3%

By James M. Shevis

The nation's unemployment rate drifted upward in July, hitting 5.3 percent after hovering between 5 and 5.2 percent since the beginning of the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The number of jobless last month was 4,855,000 after adjustment for a normal increase in the summer months, a rise of 101,000 over the June level.

While most of the various categories of the labor force showed little change, the unemployment rate for blacks rose from 8.8 percent in June to 9.4 percent. The jobless rate among black teenagers rose from 30.3 to 35.3 percent. The rate for black and white teenagers together shot up from 15.6 to 16.2 percent over the month.

BLS also reported the unemployment rate for full-time workers crept up one-tenth of 1 percent to 4.8 percent while the rate for adult women went up by a similar fraction to 5.2 percent.

The rate for adult men held at 3.5 percent while that of married men remained at 2.6 percent. The rate for workers covered by state unemployment insurance programs stayed at 3.4 percent, a level that has held with little deviation since February.

Economists, including those within the Nixon Administration, have predicted the unemployment rate will climb to 6 percent or more by the end of this year. Many view the July rise as possibly the start of a steady climb.

The Nixon Administration indicated it was willing to permit joblessness to increase as it continued its restrictive monetary and fiscal policies.

"We must be prepared to pay whatever price is necessary to overcome inflation," Kenneth Rush, counsellor to the President, said in a nationwide television interview. "I feel if we have to pay that price (of higher unemployment), we should pay."

Total employment in July was 86,312,000, an increase of 147,000 over the previous month, BLS reported. The total labor force was estimated at 91,167,000, compared to 90,919,000 the month before.

BLS attributed recent increases in the civilian labor force to the entry of more women into the job market. Since the beginning of the year, the bureau said, the number of employed adult women has grown by 1.2 million, while the number of employed adult men has dropped by 230,000, and the number of teenagers with jobs has declined by 460,000.

As measured by the monthly survey of business establishments, the number of nonfarm payroll jobs in July decreased by 122,000 over the previous month, and stood at 76,951,000. Since May, total payroll jobs have decreased by 185,000.

The decline was concentrated largely in contract construction, with smaller reductions taking place in manufacturing, transportation, federal government, finance, insurance and real estate, BLS noted.

The average workweek increased by 12 minutes in July, rising to 36.9 hours, seasonally adjusted. However, BLS pointed out, "on balance there has been little movement in weekly hours since the beginning of the year."

Average hourly earnings on an adjusted basis rose 2 cents to $4.20, BLS noted.



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL deliberates key AFL-CIO policy statements dealing with the sagging economy, impeachment, and other vital national issues during the summer meeting in Chicago.

6 Percent Jobless Rate Afflicts 47 Major Areas

New York, the largest city in the country, was added to the list of major job centers with "substantial unemployment" in July, the Labor Dept. reported. Also added was northeastern Pennsylvania.

Substantial unemployment means the area has a jobless rate of 6 percent or more, discounting seasonal factors, with the rate expected to continue for at least two or more months.

Forty-seven of the 150 major labor areas are now classified as having substantial unemployment, the highest number since November 1972.

The jobless rate in New York—based on statistics for May, the latest month for which data are fully available—was 6.6 percent. The labor force in the New York City area in May totaled 3,757,200, with unemployment estimated at 248,000.

The jobless rate is expected to continue above 6 percent for another three months at least, the Labor Dept. noted, projecting rates of 6.4 percent for June, 6.9 percent in July and 6.6 percent in August.

The situation is largely due to significant job losses in the apparel, printing and publishing, transportation and public utilities and trade industries, the report said. Also, some energy-related industries have not fully recovered from the fuels shortage earlier this year, and the continuing exodus of local business from New York to the suburbs is expected to further aggravate joblessness in the metropolitan area, the Labor Dept. noted.

In northeastern Pennsylvania, most of the rise in unemployment was due to job losses in the apparel, textiles, printing and publishing, transportation equipment and construction industries. The jobless rate in May was 5.3 percent and in June, 6.7 percent. The July rate was projected at 7.7 percent, dropping to 6.6 percent in August.

8-10-74

Third House Incumbent Falls in Idaho Primary

Republican Rep. Orville Hansen of Idaho has become the third congressman to fail to win his party's renomination in 1974 primaries.

Hansen was beaten by George V. Hansen, no relation, who ran a conservative campaign attacking the incumbent's moderate voting record. Rep. Hansen joins Pennsylvania's Lawrence Williams and Kentucky's Frank Stubblefield as the only losers with 19 primaries remaining this year.

Primaries in Missouri and Kansas as well as Idaho saw incumbent senators win easily, with Thomas F. Eagleton, Bob Dole and Frank Church gaining renomination. Only two incumbent senators—Democrats J. William Fulbright and Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio—have lost thus far.

Eagleton will be opposed in the fall by Republican Thomas B. Curtis, the same candidate he defeated in 1968. In Kansas, Democratic Rep. Bill Roy won 84 percent of the vote with strong labor backing to gain the right to oppose Dole. Former congressional aide Bob Smith will oppose Church in Idaho.

Michigan had no Senate race, with Sander Levin winning the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, setting up a rematch with Republican incumbent William Milliken. Levin defeated former Detroit Mayor Jerry Cavanagh by a 2-1 margin. Both had labor support, although the Michigan AFL-CIO made no endorsement.

COPE did support seven candidates in Michigan congressional races, among them John Reuther, 30, the nephew of former Auto Workers' President Walter Reuther, who apparently won the Democratic nomination in the second district by a slim margin.

In Missouri, three-term congressman William Clay beat back the challenge of fellow Negro Clifton Gates to win the Democratic nomination. The other eight Missouri incumbents who sought re-election were also renominated.

In earlier primaries, Tennessee Democrats nominated Rep. Ray Blanton out of a field of 11 in the governor's race. He will be opposed in the fall by Lamar Alexander, a former White House aide. The Tennessee primary ended the hope of a Memphis resident to become the first nun to serve in the House.

In South Carolina, COPE-endorsed candidates completed their sweep of Democratic congressional nominations.

Kenneth Holland, a labor-supported Democratic congressional candidate in South Carolina, won 55 percent of the vote in the runoff primary. The other three COPE-endorsed congressional candidates all won in the first primary.

Charles (Pug) Ravenel, a newcomer to South Carolina politics, beat 13-term congressman William Jennings Bryan Dorn in a runoff for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination and will meet conservative Republican James Edwards in November.

In Connecticut, Republicans chose Rep. Robert H. Steele on the first convention ballot as their gubernatorial nominee against Democratic Rep. Ella T. Grasso.

Lettuce, Grapes 'Kosher' Only with UFW Label

Boston—A rabbinical board here has classified as non-kosher any lettuce or table grapes not picked by members of the United Farm Workers, forbidding their consumption by members of 120 Jewish congregations in the state.

The Massachusetts Board of Rabbis took the action after hearing a report on the UFW boycott and the union's struggle for survival against Teamster raids in California grape and lettuce fields.

"The men came back firmly convinced that (UFW President) Cesar Chavez was correct and deserved our support," Rabbi Meyer Strassfeld said. "They found that the health of the workers was endangered, because they were not treated well. Oppression of laborers is forbidden by Torah (the ancient Jewish law of the Old Testament). The ethics and morality of the treatment of the laborer is a basic principle of Judaism. If it flows from the oppression, it is not kosher."

Rabbi Strassfeld cited as a precedent a rabbinical sanction against fish in the Middle Ages. Jewish dietary law prohibits the consumption of pork, shellfish and certain other foods.

Aid Pledged In Hospital Union Drives

Chicago — The AFL-CIO Executive Council hailed enactment of the new hospital collective bargaining law for finally giving first-class citizenship to employes of private, non-profit hospitals and nursing homes.

In a statement, the council directed the Dept. of Organization & Field Services "to provide assistance, consistent with long-established policy, to the AFL-CIO unions in the health services field."

"Workers in non-profit hospitals need the benefits and security of union contracts, and we fully intend to help them attain these goals," the council said.

It noted that the 1.7 million workers at non-profit health institutions, while they were excluded from the benefits and protections of the National Labor Relations Act, had fallen far behind other workers in terms of wages, hours and working conditions.

"Now they have an opportunity to catch up, to achieve social and economic justice through collective bargaining," the council observed.

Unions Urged To Broaden Boycott Effort

Chicago—The United Farm Workers' consumer product boycott of non-UFW table grapes and lettuce "is beginning to have its effect on the growers," the AFL-CIO Executive Council observed.

The council said it was "pleased and heartened by the response of trade unionists and many other citizens" to the boycott campaign, but while the boycott and its related activities are progressing well in many parts of the country, "much more still must be done" in other areas.

The problem of obtaining volunteers for the boycott effort during the summer vacation season was acknowledged, "but the summer is also harvest time and the time a boycott can best help the Farm Workers," the council said.

It urged organizations whose programs are still in the planning stage to implement their campaigns immediately, and it called for redoubled efforts on the part of state and city central labor bodies and the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Similarly, the council said, "we urge the labor press, which has provided good coverage to date, to increase the campaign to inform readers and encourage their continued support of the boycott."

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX | Saturday, August 17, 1974 | 7 | No. 33

Labor Calls for Fairness, Equity in 'Monitor' Plan

Ford Maps 'Summit' on Economy

By Rex Hardesty

President Ford devoted his first major address to the nation to identifying inflation as "Domestic Enemy No. 1" and calling for an economic "summit conference" to fight the nation's raging increases in the cost of living.

In a nationally televised address to a joint session of Congress on his fourth day in office, Ford said the conference would include wide representation and he would preside over it himself.

The speech was marked by few specifics of what Ford would propose, but was greeted with an outpouring of good will from his congressional audience.

The next day, Ford met for 45 minutes at the White House with AFL-CIO President George Meany. The meeting was described as amiable and constructive, with Meany stressing the plight of the nation's construction industry and homebuilding in particular.

It was the first time Meany had been to the White House since June 1973, four months before the AFL-CIO convention called for the resignation or impeachment of President Nixon in the wake of the firing of special prosecutor Archibald Cox.

The warm response to Ford's congressional address was a measure of the national relief over the resolution through Nixon's resignation of the Watergate tragedy that had hung over the nation.

Beyond his call for an economic summit meeting, the new President spoke largely in general terms of plans to deal with the nation's economic problems.

He did propose a reduction of federal spending, thus placing the burden of the blame for double-digit inflation just where Nixon and his conservative economists had put it.

But Ford broke ranks with Nixon in declining to blame U.S. consumer demand and worldwide inflationary pressures for the nation's plight.

In contrast, Ford said, "It is little comfort that our inflation is only part of a worldwide problem, or that American families need less of their paychecks for groceries than most of our foreign friends."

In facing the economic peril posed by the combination of two quarters of declining output—the usual definition of recession—and

(Continued on Page 7)



ECONOMIC PROBLEMS affecting workers are discussed by President Ford and AFL-CIO President George Meany during a meeting in the Oval Office. The White House termed the 45-minute discussion "very friendly and very constructive."

Nation in Economic Trouble:

Abel Asks Policies To Avoid 'Chaos'

By James M. Shevis

The grave economic problems besetting the nation—raging inflation, high interest rates and growing unemployment—have by no means gone away with the resignation of Richard Nixon and the succession of Gerald Ford to the presidency, the AFL-CIO warned.

AFL-CIO Vice President I. W. Abel, testifying as chairman of the federation's Economic Policy Committee, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress:

"American workers and the American people are in deep economic trouble, and they are looking to this Congress and President Ford for relief.

"That relief must come soon, if we are to escape economic chaos," Abel declared. The congressional panel is conducting its annual mid-year review of the economy.

Abel noted the present state of the economy is worse than at any time since the end of World War II nearly 30 years ago. The situation has only worsened with the application of "misguided policies" during the Nixon Administration, he charged.

The inflationary recession the economy has been in since the end of 1973, and which the AFL-CIO warned about at the time, is continuing and appears to be deepening, Abel stressed.

"A long drawn-out recession, combined with continuing inflation, stares America in the face," he declared. "For five years, the economy has been given heavy doses of the wrong medicine.

"The resulting imbalances and inequities cannot be allowed to continue very much longer. We in organized labor have great faith in the strength and resiliency of this nation and its institutions, including its economy," he said.

"But the time has come to return to a sane, humane system of

(Continued on Page 7)

Warns C-O-L Unit No Cure for Inflation

The AFL-CIO told Congress it is willing to go along with an equitable wage and price monitoring system, even though it doesn't see the need for it, but warned that the nation should not look to the plan as a solution to its pressing economic problems.

The last time such a structure existed, labor got "zapped," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told the Senate Banking Committee, which was conducting hurry-up hearings on legislation to set up the Cost of Living Task Force sought by President Ford.

Ford's request made clear he was asking for a task force that would monitor only, not impose mandatory controls.

"We say go ahead with this Cost of Living Task Force, but establish it with fairness and equity," Biemiller told the committee. "But in the name of honesty and fair dealing with the American public, don't pretend this task force is an answer to the economic shortcomings of America."

Biemiller stressed that other factors involved in the nation's runaway, two-digit inflation spiral should be considered in addition to just wages "or the price tag on a product as it leaves the manufacturer."

"Write into the statute a requirement that it include in its monitoring operations the cost of interest, the profits of the corporations and banks and supermarkets and food processors and the oil companies," Biemiller urged the senators.

Spelling out in detail American workers' experience under Nixon's wage and price control program, Biemiller emphasized that the AFL-CIO would cooperate only because there is a new President.

"Like the members of this committee, we have confidence in the integrity of this President. We had

(Continued on Page 8)

Housing Bill Approved In Congress

Congress overwhelmingly approved an $11.3 billion omnibus housing and community development bill providing for continuation of some of the low-income housing programs opposed by the Nixon Administration.

The measure cleared the Senate by an 84-0 vote. The House then passed it 377-21 and sent it on to the White House.

"We believe the bill will be signed" by President Ford, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry B. Schechter said. The federation's housing expert said he hoped President Ford would also use the funds for the older housing programs phased out by former President Nixon.

The new measure authorizes $8.6 billion over the next three years in block grants to replace existing categorical programs such as urban renewal, Model Cities, sewer and water, open space and urban beautification, neighborhood facilities, and others.

Since the grants would require no local matching funds, com-

(Continued on Page 3)

Campaign Reform Bill Gets House Approval

A comprehensive campaign-reform bill designed to minimize the impact of big money in federal elections cleared the House easily by a 355-48 vote.

Endorsed by the AFL-CIO, the legislation sets strict limits on campaign contributions and expenditures, simplifies campaign reporting procedures, and provides for public financing of future presidential elections.

The legislation is a direct response to the campaign spending abuses revealed in the Watergate investigations. A similar measure cleared the Senate earlier this year. Differences between the two bills now must be worked out by a House-Senate conference committee.

Before final passage, supporters of the measure beat back a move to kill it through recommittal, 243-164.

Although the House bill does not provide for public financing of congressional campaigns, the AFL-CIO Executive Council noted in a statement at its recent meeting that the long-overdue legislation was nonetheless "a major first step in campaign-financing reform." The Senate version provides for some matching public financing for House and Senate campaigns.

The House turned back an attempt to add a matching-system plan for financing elections at the

(Continued on Page 8)

Wage Chiseling Tops $96 Million over Year

Employers illegally underpaid some 357,000 workers by $96.6 million in back wages and overtime during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, the Labor Dept. reported.

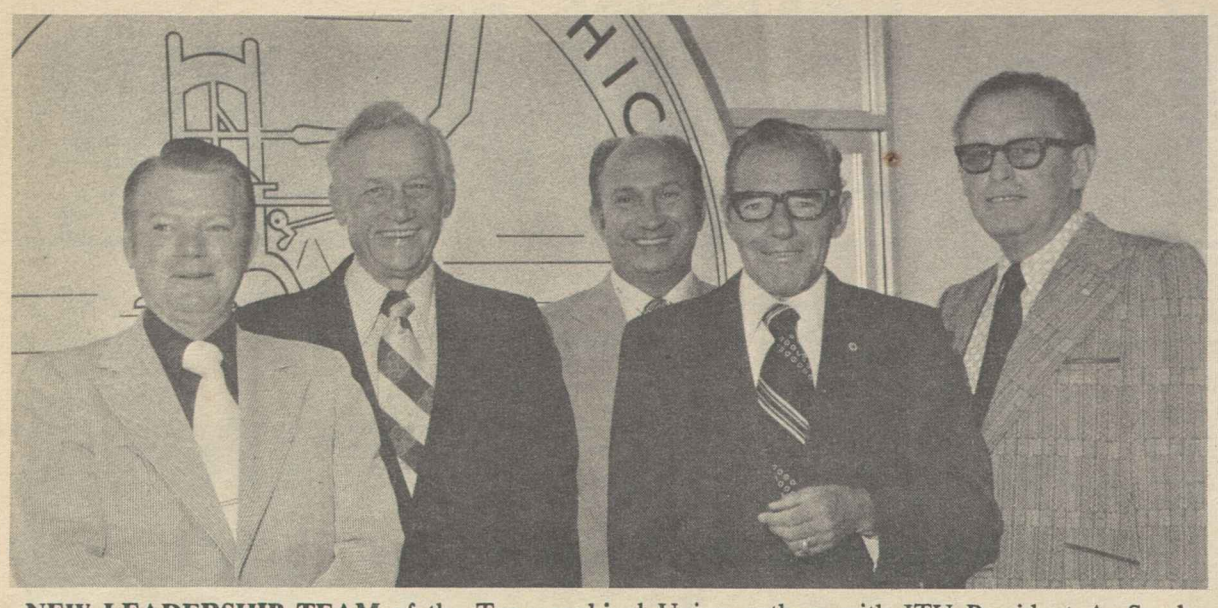
The total underpayment was about $12 million higher than the figure for the 1973 fiscal year, although the number of underpaid workers was slightly smaller. In 1973, some 365,000 workers were underpaid by $84.6 million.

The pay chiseling was disclosed by the Wage & Hour Division of the Labor Dept.'s Employment Standards Administration, whose compliance officers check employers for their adherence to a number of federal statutes governing wages.

Of the $96.6 million held back from the defrauded workers, only $49,926,000 was reimbursed to about two-thirds of them. Last year, $40,125,000 was restored to two of every three workers found to be underpaid.

"The major reason for the difference between the total money found due to employes and the amount actually paid is employers' refusals to pay back wages in cases unsuitable for litigation by the Labor Dept.," the Wage & Hour

(Continued on Page 8)



NEW LEADERSHIP TEAM of the Typographical Union gathers with ITU President A. Sandy Bevis, second from right. Other members of the union's executive council, from left, are Second Vice President Robert S. McMichen, First Vice President Joe Bingle, Sec.-Treas. James S. Schell and Third Vice President Robert F. Ameln. The council was installed July 15.

Yardmasters' Delegates Approve Contract Goals

San Francisco—The Railroad Yardmasters joined other rail unions in calling for wage increases of 35 percent over a two-year period starting Jan. 1.

The new wage proposal was part of a set of bargaining goals approved by delegates to the union's quadrennial convention here. Other proposals call for a cost-of-living escalator clause, company-paid sick-leave, work rules to protect craft lines, and improvements in health and welfare programs.

Delegates voted a per-capita dues increase from $8 to $14 a month to meet inflationary cost rises and to help finance the union's movements for higher wages and benefit improvements. The increase would take effect when the union secures its next wage boost from the carriers.

Yardmasters President A. T. Otto, Jr., in a report to the delegates, pledged a vigorous drive to "obtain proper compensation for our services" from the railroads.

Otto noted that wage increases and other gains won since the union's 1970 convention were substantial, but that "due to spiraling inflation they were needed and justified." He made it clear that higher pay is needed over the next two years to keep up with soaring living costs.

One of the speakers, President C. J. Chamberlain of the Signalmen, voiced optimism over the outcome of the current movements by the rail unions. He said he thought settlement could be reached by the end of this year, adding: "We in rail labor must work together to achieve this result."

Another speaker, President R. G. Flannery of the Western Pacific, noted that labor-management relations in the industry "have shown constant improvement in the last several years, and this has resulted in many significant gains for both interests."

Otto, Sec.-Treas. R. J. Culver and 16 vice presidents were re-elected to new four-year terms. Two new vice presidents were elected, N. P. Jones, general chairman on the Burlington Northern, and M. L. Burkhardt, general chairman on the Louisville & Nashville.

Utah Labor Presses Repeal of R-T-W Law

Salt Lake City—The 165 delegates to the Utah AFL-CIO convention called for the repeal of the state's 19-year-old "right-to-work" law for its restrictions in denying workers the protection of union contracts.

The legislative campaign to wipe the law off the books will be stepped up with the opening of the next legislature in January. Should the repeal effort fail, the convention urged that the legislature amend the law to extend its restrictions—which currently apply only to trade unions—to all other professional and business organizations that require the payment of dues by members.

Delegates also voted to censure the state Democratic Party convention for its failure to take an affirmative stand for the repeal of the R-T-W law.

Frank C. Lay, state federation president-secretary-treasurer, noted that although organized labor lost its appeal for support of its position at the party convention, the union movement emerged with a greater sense of unity.

Lay also reported that an increase in affiliations with the state body during the past year boosted membership by 5,000 to 44,000 members.

The convention re-elected Vice Pres. E. W. Inskeep to his second one-year term and eight of the 12 executive board members. Four new board members were also elected. They are Doris Bradford of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Bert Alder of the Government Employes and Richard Coon and Dave Stringer, both of the Steelworkers. Lay, who is serving a two-year term, was not up for re-election.

Among the 35 resolutions adopted at the three-day convention, delegates urged:

- Amendments to the state workmen's compensation law to improve benefits and standards to comply with federal guidelines.
- State ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.
- Relocation of the state AFL-CIO headquarters in a proposed labor center to be built in Salt Lake City.
- Support of the Farm Workers' boycott of non-UFW table grapes and lettuce, the Rubber Workers' boycott of R & G Sloane products and the Upholsterers' boycott of Rowe Furniture Co.

Council Acts On Referred Resolutions

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Executive Council acted on the three remaining resolutions referred to it by the federation's 1973 convention.

It concurred in part with a resolution on the plight of Soviet dissidents, noting that the AFL-CIO and its officers are continuing to speak out on behalf of dissidents in the Soviet Union and vigorously criticizing U.S. government policies that are not consistent with the tradition of American democracy. But it found that action would be inappropriate at this time on another part of the resolution calling on the federation to consider sponsoring a world conference on intellectual freedom.

The council found that no action is necessary on a resolution urging that hearings be held to determine the applicability of Article XX, the Internal Disputes Plan, to departmental realignments resulting from technological changes in the printing industry. The council said it would have the opportunity to examine the facts and the practical issues involved in jurisdictional disputes in the printing trades when specific cases come before it. The council also called attention to Section 19 of Article XX, which makes it possible for unions to work out voluntary agreements for the handling of jurisdictional disputes.

The council voted nonconcurrence with a resolution proposing the establishment of a special fund for local central body programs. Instead, it called for a review by the council's Subcommittee on State & Local Central Bodies of the needs, services and effectiveness of central bodies, with an examination of structure and finances as well as areas of jurisdiction. The subcommittee is to draw on the resources and staff of the Dept. of Organization & Field Services in carrying out the study, with recommendations to be presented to the full council.

Guernsey Retires From Staff Post

George T. Guernsey, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education since 1955, retired July 31. Guernsey, 65, has been ill since he suffered a stroke in November.

Guernsey worked with affiliates and state and local central bodies in the development of educational programs and was in charge of preparing educational materials for the federation. He also helped develop the AFL-CIO film library.

For 10 years before merger of the AFL and the CIO, he was associate director of the CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

October Referendum:

Printers Slate Vote On Pension Funds

St. Louis—Alternative propositions to finance the Typographical Union's fraternal pension system will go before the membership in a referendum next Oct. 16.

About 450 delegates to the ITU's 116th annual convention here voted to submit two proposals that would amend the revenue and funds article of the union's constitution.

Members will vote in October on (a) increasing for most active members the dues that help support the old age pension and mortuary funds to 3 percent from the present 2.5 percent or (b) to reduce the dues that go to support the funds from 2.5 percent to 2 percent.

Action on the union pension fund was the most pressing issue facing the delegates, who represented about 112,000 members in 655 locals in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico.

ITU President A. Sandy Bevis explained that members will vote on either one of the proposals. The proposal receiving the most votes will be resubmitted at a referendum for acceptance or rejection, Bevis said.

Earlier, in his keynote speech, Bevis urged delegates not to approach the pension question on the basis of selfish self-interests. "It is not a problem of age versus youth, nor of the interest of pensioners or nearly qualified-pensioners versus the interests of the working members paying full dues," he observed.

He cited an actuarial study that was distributed to the delegates estimating that under present conditions the fraternal pensions fund will be exhausted before the ITU's 1976 convention unless "corrective action" is taken.

A change in the bylaws that will affect the amount of pensions retired printers will receive was approved by the delegates. It would allow the union's secretary-treasurer to reduce the amount of retired members pensions below the present $100 a month when the pension fund falls below $2.5 million.

Part of the ITU pension fund's financial troubles stems from a decline in the number of full time members paying into the fund. The committee on organization reported the loss of more than 3,000 members in the last year.

However, the committee report said, "with the adoption of the associate membership provision, the ITU has been able to turn the declining membership trend around partially in the last six months." It was pointed out, however, that associate members do not pay into or receive benefits from the pension fund.

Another financial problem facing delegates was the cost of operating the Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs. A committee on the home rejected a proposal that it be closed.

Delegates approved a resolution calling for consideration of a merger with the Printing & Graphic Communications Union, the Newspaper Guild or other unions in the printing or communications fields.

In a related resolution, the convention called on local unions to launch all-out efforts toward organizing unorganized workers in the field of computer operations.

The committee on automation and technical training warned on the loss of jurisdiction with the introduction of electronic equipment. It observed that while the ITU does not resist progress, "we must endeavor to exhaust all means of collective bargaining procedures in our attempts to reach agreements with employers to maintain our jurisdiction."

The delegates voted support of the Farm Workers' boycott of non-UFW table grapes and lettuce and paid tribute to the late Wayne L. Morse, former Democratic senator from Oregon, as a tireless supporter of the labor movement.

The convention also heard addresses by both of Missouri's U.S. senators.

Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton called for a return to the candidness of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S Truman in dealing with today's economic problems.

Sen. Stuart Symington praised union members for their cooperation in efforts to check inflation.

"Some have tried, and do try, to convince the people that organized labor is to blame for the woes of the economy," Symington observed. "But it is a fact that no group in this country has been more responsible or more responsive during this difficult inflationary period, and that is true despite most union members being forced to tighten their belts and cut the family budget."

CWA Wraps Up Talks On Local Bell Accords

The Communications Workers reported that local bargaining talks with 32 affiliates of the Bell Telephone System have been completed, and that the only remaining step in wrapping up new three-year agreements with the company is membership ratification.

CWA, along with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the unaffiliated Alliance of Independent Telephone Workers, reached an accord with Bell only hours before a nationwide strike against the company was scheduled on Aug. 5.

IBEW's Telephone Council is still in the process of resolving local issues, but expects this will be finished in time for its members to complete their mail ballots on the national agreement by Aug. 30. That's when the ballots of both IBEW and CWA members will be counted.

However, IBEW's Electrical Manufacturing Council continued its walkout against Western Electric, the manufacturing arm of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., with no new talks scheduled. The nationwide strike at 16 plant locations involves 56,000 workers who rejected the company's proposed wage increase as inadequate.

CWA's local talks concentrated on city and town job upgradings, elimination of job inequities, working conditions and other matters. Agreement at the national level set aside $100 million in "local money" —over and above the $3 billion national wage and fringe-benefit package—to pay for local improvements.

Per Capita Rise Voted:

Organizing, Wage Priorities Shaped by Bakery Workers

Denver—The Bakery & Confectionery Workers put organizing high on their list of priorities for the next four years along with a determined effort to overcome the erosion in wages and other benefits which have fallen victim to galloping inflation in the United States and Canada.

B&C President Daniel E. Conway told the 530 delegates to the union's 29th quadrennial convention, "We cannot rest content . . . until we reach our target of 80 percent organization of all workers."

The delegates voted overwhelmingly to pledge their support to maximum coordination and cooperation between the international and its locals for organizing and adopted a specific program to meet this goal.

The officers' report to the convention noted that more than 370 bakery and confectionery plants had closed between January 1970 and May 1974, with 20,000 jobs lost due to these closings and to automation and production cutbacks resulting from the Russian wheat deal.

Conway, in his keynote address, reflected on the gains made by the international since the reunification of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers on Dec. 4, 1969—"the day when 12 years of division in our ranks was brought to an end." Conway enumerated the gains made in contract settlements over the five years since merger as an example of strength gained "as a result of our new found unity."

Other goals Conway outlined were increased legislative and political activities and programs "to maintain our incomes and purchasing power . . . to improve our working conditions . . . better health and safety protection and better welfare and pension benefits."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland in an address to the delegates commented on the prospects for the new Administration of President Ford:

"If he genuinely wants the cooperation and support of the trade union movement in grappling with the truly critical economic condition of this country, he can have it for the asking. If he does not, then I would suppose that we can live with that, too, for our own strength and vigor does not flow from that quarter but from working people as long as we serve them well.

"His success and the duration of his popularity," Kirkland continued, ". . . will depend upon his ability and his readiness to turn away from the bankrupt policies of the Nixon Administration; away from its big-business and banker-oriented economic doctrine and to tilt for a change toward humanity, with practical programs directed toward the urgent needs of plain people and the aspirations of the common man."

Kirkland assured the convention that "the AFL-CIO does not propose to swallow a do-nothing program. We do not intend to sit by in a condition of gentlemanly restraint while the rich get richer by hiring out their money at usury, inflating their profits and exploiting scarcity without shame while our members are bid out of the marketplace and squeezed out of their jobs."

"In collective bargaining," Kirkland stressed, "we must and we shall do our level best to at least keep up with inflation and to serve the best interest of our members first and foremost."

Conway, Sec.-Treas. Gregory Oskoian and Executive Vice Presidents John DeConcini, Joseph G. Kane and Graydon E. Tetrick were re-elected by acclamation to serve new four-year terms. Also elected were 10 international vice presidents and 16 members of the general executive board.

The convention approved a monthly per capita dues increase of $1 in two steps: 50 cents effective Jan. 1, 1975, and an additional 50 cents Jan. 1, 1977.

Locals have been paying $1.75 per member a month since Mar. 1, 1970.

The convention also approved an increase in local union dues of $1 above existing dues in each of the next three years starting Jan. 1, 1975.

Salaries, which had been set for top officers in 1969, were increased and will remain in effect until the next convention in 1978. Conway will receive $55,000 annually. Oskoian's annual salary was set at $47,000. Executive vice presidents' salaries were increased to $36,000 and international vice presidents will receive $26,000 annually.

Delegates also approved an increase in daily strike benefits from $3 to $4.

Among the major resolutions adopted during the seven-day convention, delegates called for:

- Promotion of federal legislation to fix the standard workweek at 30 hours.
- Negotiation of cost of living clauses in their contracts.
- Training programs for women and men on all levels of the union.
- Support for the new Coalition of Labor Union Women.
- Support of the Farm Workers' grape and lettuce boycott.
- Commitment by the international union that union trustees on the welfare and pension funds will continue to build on the successes already achieved in enlarging welfare coverage and sharply increasing pension benefit payment levels.



VETERAN SCOUT LEADER Edmund C. Lund of Rhinelander, Wis., receives the George Meany Award in recognition of his 25 years of service to the Boy Scouts of America from President Walter Oestreich of the Oneida County AFL-CIO. Lund, who is a member of Paperworkers Local 330, is joined by Wilbert Groth, right, recording secretary of the labor council.

Per Capita Boost Voted By Technical Engineers

Chicago—The Professional & Technical Engineers adopted a number of constitutional changes, including an amendment increasing per capita payments, at the union's 41st convention here.

Delegates to the five-day meeting also recessed at one point to join a picket line in support of a strike the union was conducting in a Milwaukee suburb.

The per capita increase, which must be approved in a referendum ballot to be taken by the union's locals, would raise monthly payments from $1.85 to $2.45, and would probably become effective about the first of the new year. The increase was urged by the union's officers as necessary to cover higher operating costs.

Among other constitutional amendments adopted was one reducing the number of votes needed to approve a referendum issue from two-thirds to a simple majority. Another approved a new emblem to go with the change in the union's name adopted at the organization's convention two years ago.

Delegates also voted to increase per diem pay for the union's vice presidents from $35 to $50, and to increase the automobile mileage allowance from 13 to 18 cents.

The union's two top officers, President Rodney A. Bower and Sec.-Treas. John H. Dunne, were re-elected without opposition.

Four incumbent vice presidents also were re-elected, and replacements were chosen to succeed two vice presidents who have retired. James McMullin of Philadelphia replaces Albert Resolute of Portsmouth, Va., and Vincent J. Cacchiotti of Lynn, Mass., succeeds Joseph F. Swain, also of Lynn.

Delegates approved a resolution supporting the Corman-Griffiths national health insurance bill now before Congress. They also adopted a resolution calling for the imprint of the union label on all government technical drawings. Another measure urged repeal of the Hatch Act, the law limiting political activity by federal employes.

Other resolutions called for full collective bargaining rights in the federal sector, expansion of the workload of American shipyards rather than letting the work go overseas, and continuation of a task force to study technological changes threatening the jobs of members.

Near the end of the convention, some 150 delegates and their wives arose at 5 a.m. and boarded buses for the 90-mile trip to Cudahy, Wis., to picket the Ladish Co., a large manufacturer of drop-forge tools. About 500 members of the union had struck the firm six weeks earlier in a wage dispute.

Ladish settled with the union on Aug. 7 and the members involved ratified a new contract a few days later.

Speakers at the biennial convention included Daniel J. Healy, director of AFL-CIO Region I, and Stanley L. Johnson, president of the Illinois State AFL-CIO.

Omnibus Housing Bill Approved by Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

munities would have greater flexibility in using the money. The funds would be distributed on the basis of population, housing overcrowding and poverty, with poverty given double weight in the formula.

One of the more significant provisions of the bill is renewal of the Section 202 housing program for the elderly and handicapped. Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J..), who authored the plan to revive Section 202, noted it will permit sponsors of housing for the elderly —churches, labor unions or public agencies—to borrow money from the U.S. Treasury to finance construction.

The sponsors will be charged the same interest rate that the Housing & Urban Development Dept. pays to borrow money, a considerably lower rate than they would normally have to pay. The bill authorizes HUD to borrow up to $900 million, enough to finance an estimated 45,000 units.

The housing measure also would make low-income, elderly residents of Section 202 projects eligible to receive assistance in paying their rents. A new $1.25 billion rent subsidy program would pay the difference between local fair-market rents and 15 to 25 percent of the gross income of eligible lower-income families.

The legislation contains these other provisions:

- The maximum mortgage the government will insure under the Federal Housing Administration is raised from $33,000 to $45,000.
- Savings institutions would be able to make maximum mortgage loans of $55,000 instead of $45,000.
- About $250 million would be made available over the next two years for each of two low-cost subsidy housing programs. One provides subsidies for homeownership by low-income families, the other for low-rent apartments.
- Federal assistance to state-operated housing development agencies is authorized.
- New money for rural housing would be provided.

The measure does not require the Administration to spend the money. But, under anti-impoundment provisions of the budget law recently signed by former President Nixon, the Administration would be mandated to use the funds if Congress appropriates them.

Painters Slate Pilot Study of Job Hazards

A one-year pilot program to study job hazards faced by Painters will be inaugurated at the union's convention in September.

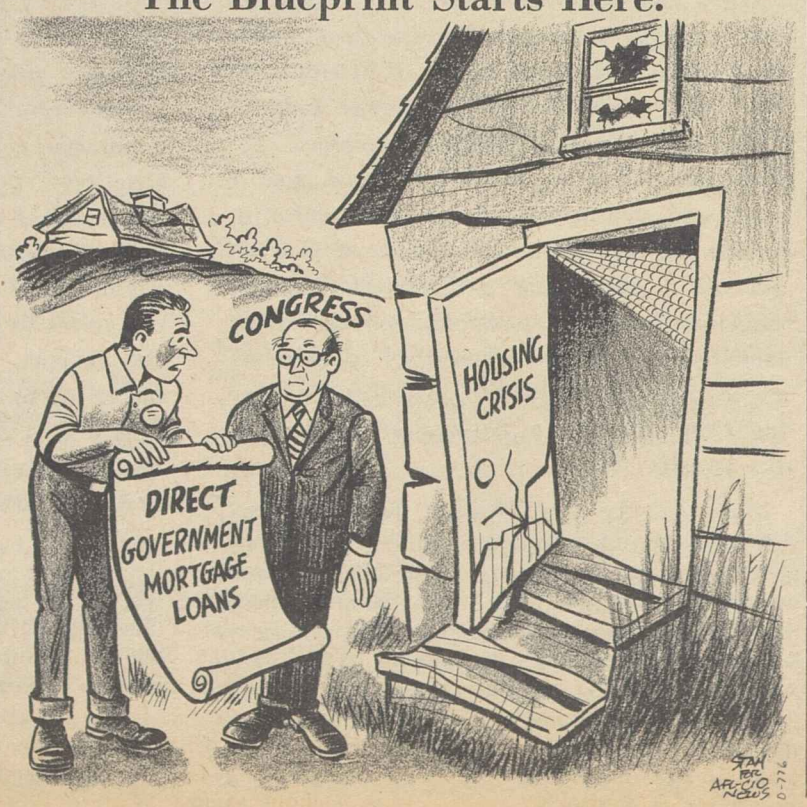
Painters' President S. Frank Raftery announced that the study will be conducted by the school of environmental medicine at Mt. Sinai School of Medicine under a $98,000 research contract from the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health.

Raftery said a specially equipped mobile van will make some 15 to 20 stops across the country following the testing at the union's Sept. 9 convention. About 800 case histories will be compiled, from approximately 300 painters, 200 tapers, 100 floor sanders, 100 sandblasters, 50 steel painters and 50 wood finishers.

Clinical testing, including x-ray, blood, kidney and liver tests, will be the first stage of the program. The second stage will be a mortality study, for which data will be accumulated on all who were members of the union on Jan. 1, 1967. The final stage is the development of an industrial hygiene program.

Raftery said that the tests will seek to determine possible damage from exposure to lead, quartz, asbestos, wood dust, titanium and vinyl chloride. The director of the Mt. Sinai school, Dr. Irving S. Selikoff, has worked with several other unions in occupation health studies.

'The Blueprint Starts Here!'



Time for a Change

THE INAUGURATION of President Ford on Aug. 9 has given the American people and the national economy a psychological lift. The importance of such a boost to the spirit of the American people cannot be over-estimated.

However, this psychological boost must be supplemented, quite rapidly, by an economic program designed to solve—not perpetuate—the economic problems that face the American people.

At its meeting in Chicago, Aug. 5 and 6, the AFL-CIO Executive Council devoted considerable attention to the sorry state of the national economy. Not since the end of World War II have the American people been faced by an economic situation as serious, as complex or as dangerous. The problem was compounded by misguided policies of the last Administration, by neglect and by widespread public distrust of the government's ability to deal with economic difficulties.

These problems have by no means gone away with Mr. Nixon's resignation. It is our hope that both the Congress and the new Ford Administration, now that the national nightmare is over, will turn their full attention to setting these matters straight.

THE LAST ADMINISTRATION'S response to these developing troubles—which it set off and, in large part, encouraged—was to adopt restrictive monetary and fiscal policies in early 1973. By the late winter and early spring of 1974, the government's economic program boiled down to very tight money, sharply rising interest rates and a hold-down on expenditures for essential programs, such as low- and moderate-income housing.

These policies could not possibly curb this rising tide of inflation. But they hit home-building first and hardest; residential construction, which declined in 1973, is now in a depression.

Moreover, these policies, and the money crunch they created, now present the threat of a deepening recession, business failures and high unemployment, while inflation persists.

A decisive change is needed to begin to lift the economy out of its present mess and onto the road to balance and health.

A decisive change in economic policies is also essential to maintain the psychological lift of the past few days and restore public confidence in the government's ability to manage economic problems with fairness, equity and justice.

FOR FIVE YEARS, the economy has been given heavy doses of the wrong medicine. The resulting imbalances and inequities cannot be allowed to continue very much longer.

We in organized labor have great faith in the strength and resiliency of this nation and its institutions, including its economy. But the time has come to return to a sane, humane system of national priorities and to make the policy changes that are necessary to restore the national economy to health.

American workers and the American people are in deep economic trouble, and they are looking to this Congress and President Ford for relief. That relief must come soon, if we are to escape economic chaos.

—Excerpted from a statement by AFL-CIO Vice President I. W. Abel to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, Aug. 14, 1974.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall	I. W. Abel
Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg
John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan
C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco
Thomas W. Gleason	Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith
Louis Stulberg	Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery
Alexander J. Rohan	James T. Housewright	George Hardy
Al H. Chesser	Martin J. Ward	William Sidell
Murray H. Finley	Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker
Sol Stetin	C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry

Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

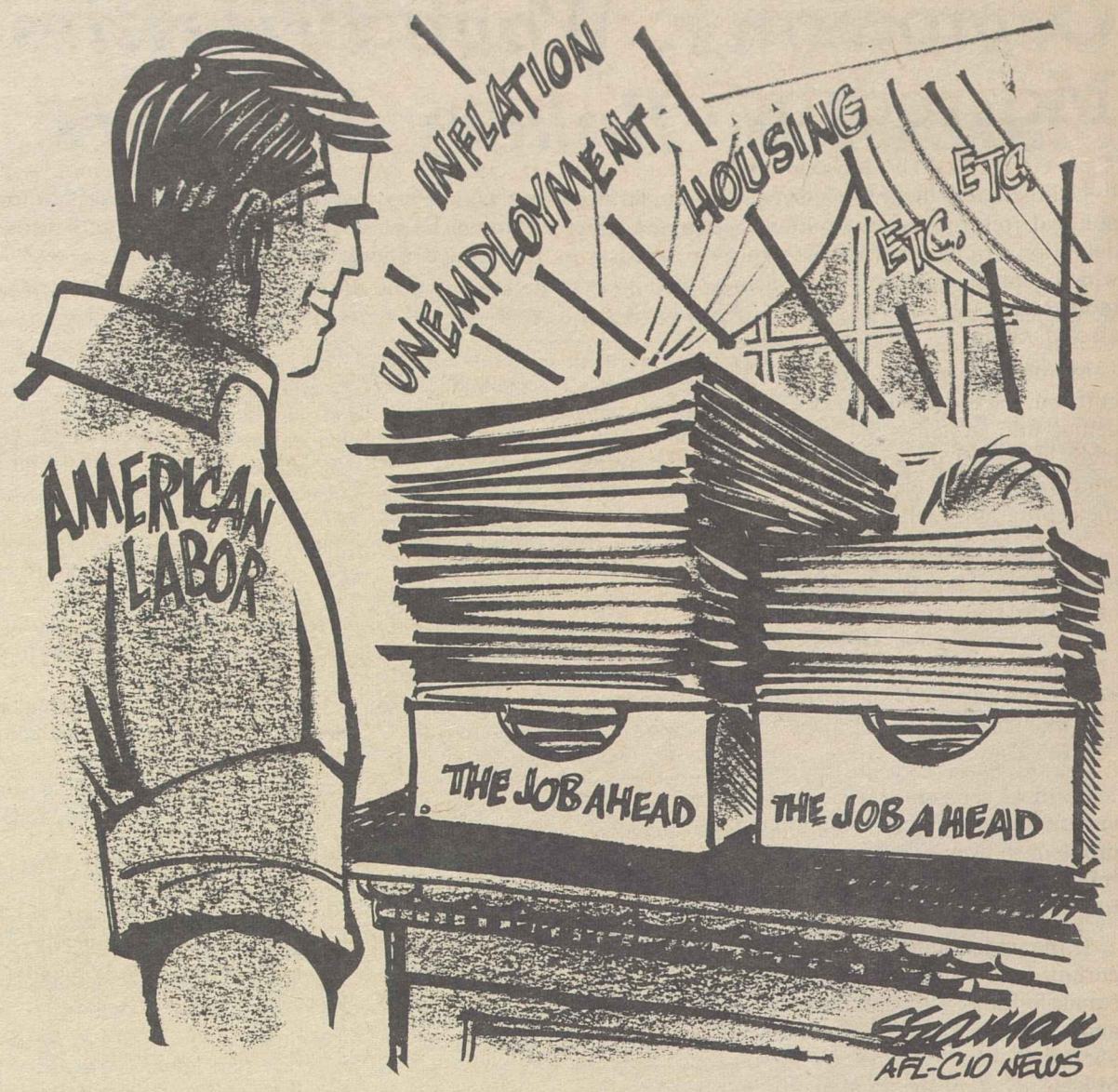
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, August 17, 1974 No. 33

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO/CLC ASSOCIATION

'Good Luck, Mr. President!'



A Word Edgewise:

Soviet Moves in Middle East Rock Proponents of Detente

By John P. Roche

THE "STOP SCOOP JACKSON" movement is one of the strangest alliances we have seen in the United States since the preachers and bootleggers banded together to block repeal of Prohibition. You see, Jackson has committed the unforgivable offense: He has been consistently right about the Soviet Union interpretation of detente.

For several years he was a prophet preaching in the desert. After all, conformist liberal opinion proclaimed the United States to be the great enemy of world peace, a nation arrogant with power trying to impose Pax Americana on peace-loving Communists in Hanoi, and at the strategic level provoking the Soviet Union by developing MIRVs, Tridents, and other superfluous items in the nuclear armory.

Jackson became the incarnation of this "military-industrial complex." Suddenly it became fashionable to refer to a man with one of the most consistent liberal records in Congress as a "conservative."

Then came the Yom Kippur War in October 1973, and the world turned upside down. President Nixon's cherished policy of detente with the USSR turned out to be a Soviet ambush. The despised "military-industrial complex" became essential to the survival of Israel. And, I might add, that because of our allies' refusal to irritate the Arabs, the U.S. Dept. of Defense put on a spectacular performance virtually single-handed. For example, moving flying tankers into positions where they could refuel Phantoms in mid-flight and providing the other logistical support so desperately needed by the Israelis.

Moreover, the Yom Kippur War completely shattered the American peace movement. Father Daniel Berrigan turned up suggesting that Israel was the Middle-East successor of Nazi Germany. Prof. Hans J. Morganthau, who had considered Vietnam wholly outside the sphere of legitimate American national interest, looked carefully at his map and declared war on the Soviet Union and the whole Nixon concept of detente. Liberal cold-warriors like myself, who had been cast out of civilized circles as ideological dinosaurs—if not warmongers—were suddenly invited to cocktail parties and asked to sign public statements denouncing the perfidy of the Soviet Union. (Since I had been saying this all along, I was pleased to join these new converts.)

Sen. Jackson, the leaders of the American labor movement, and academicians like myself admittedly get little joy out of our vindication: The Yom Kippur War casualties were a fearful price to charge for an education. But at least events in the Middle East, and the Soviet performance on emigration, brought substantial elements of the liberal community back from the trip to Disneyland that began about 1966. True, President Nixon and Secretary Kissinger continued their rainmaking, pretending at the recent summit that the Yom Kippur War had never occurred, but basically the American people grasped the point that detente was simply a Communist weapons-system.

THIS CHANGE in atmosphere has been a bit hard on a number of American businessmen who were looking forward to profiting from the Soviet Union's desperate need for modern technology and other related money-making endeavors.

It also brought out a strange clutch of intellectuals who launched (at least on paper) an "American Committee on United States-Soviet Relations." It was an interesting group with a contingent of pre-World War II America Firsters such as Robert M. Hutchins and his palace guard, some remnants of the anti-Vietnam movement such as Eugene McCarthy and Harold Willens, John Kenneth Galbraith (who specializes in deriding the conventional wisdom even if it is wise), a lonesome rabbi (who has since quit), and a group of businessmen close to President Nixon.

The gist of their position is that detente must work. I spent a day in Washington trying to locate their headquarters with no luck. I was trying to be helpful, having formulated their perfect public relations one-liner. Whether it involves a businessman out to make a buck or an isolationist out to escape the cruel world, the slogan is: "Stop Jackson! Take a KGB agent to lunch."

Bayard Rustin Says:

Campaign for Political Reform Marred by Attacks on Unions

BLACK PEOPLE have a vital stake in the direction which the current movement for political reform takes. Political reform is, by definition, a civil rights issue, since any measure which extends and strengthens democracy enables more blacks to vote and helps more blacks win elected office.

More broadly, campaign spending reform will curb one of the most outrageous inequities of the democratic system—the widespread and seemingly ingrained power of the dollar to determine who will be our political representatives and what their programs will be.

During the last presidential campaign, President Nixon practically mortgaged the government to the wealthiest and most powerful of the corporate elite. He was not the first politician to benefit from corporate largesse; but no other president ever tied the nation's future to its monied interests as openly, arrogantly, and to the degree that Nixon did.

Political reform, then, is in the interest of the vast majority of decent-thinking Americans. The problem, however, is not every proposal billed as reform can legitimately be labeled as a true agent for democratization.

If the undue influence of wealth and privilege is curtailed; if working people can seek office on an equal footing with the affluent; if cumbersome and discriminatory registration procedures are abolished—then the reform impulse can be said to have accomplished a remarkable transformation of the political process at a time when many Americans are questioning the basic traditions of democracy.

But if legislation for political change enhances the power of those social forces who, by dint of wealth and education, have already achieved strong representation—corporations, the rich, the activist middle class—the reform drive will not merely have failed; it will have aggravated the worst features of the political process.

Thus it is with an air of disbelief that one reads of proposals, advanced in the name of reform, that seek to limit the political role of the labor movement. The argument that the blame for political corruption rests equally with business and labor may sound eminently reasonable on the surface. But one need ponder but briefly to recognize the absurdity of this proposition.

Labor unions did not pour millions upon millions of dollars into the presidential campaign in 1972; nor were their financial contributions excessive in previous years. Unions did not seek special concessions from the President in return for financial support. Those who were guilty of the most flagrant violations were the largest corporations, a fact borne out by innumerable investigations.

There is another, broader reason to oppose the campaign against the unions. Labor is not, as many contend, just another "vested interest." Trade unions are the organizational vehicle of millions of working people; they represent people, not profits. And by imbuing the worker with a sense of dignity, and giving workers the strength that comes from organization, unions have encouraged many of their members to seek elected office. Many of the best-known black officials, for example, received their initial political inspiration by participating in the life of their union.

THE MOST VOCAL PROPONENTS of anti-union political reform are, not surprisingly, those who have always opposed the aspirations of working people and were most intransigently hostile to civil rights legislation.

To their ranks, unfortunately, have been added the voices of a few liberals—individuals who can usually be counted on to support the cause of social progress. They view themselves, not merely as reformers, but as the only people with sufficient vision and detachment to represent the interests of ordinary people. Thus Common Cause, the best-known reform organization, has pressed many state legislatures to adopt curbs on union political, legislative, and education programs.

If faith in the political process is to be renewed, two fundamental changes are necessary. The first, and most obvious, is that the influence of money must be curbed. There is only one way to accomplish this, and that is for the federal government to finance the costs of political campaigns.

Second, and equally as important, is to change the political structure so as to enable more working people to win office. Removing the influence of private political investment through federal assumption of campaign costs will help achieve this goal; this is not, however, sufficient in itself. Working people need something around which to organize; a proving ground where they can acquire the skills and encouragement necessary for political participation. At one time the political machines provided this. With their demise, the only force capable of filling this role is the labor movement. This is an important lesson for those who profess a commitment to reforming the political system.

Program Renewal Urged:

Federal Participation Needed To Bolster Home Construction

RE-ACTIVATION of housing programs phased out by the Nixon Administration and legislation to put mortgage rates within reach of moderate-income Americans are sorely needed to bolster the hard-hit housing industry, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter said.

Funds are available to renew sections of the federal housing assistance programs now on the books, and should be used now to boost housing construction, which has dropped below national needs, Schechter stressed. He said the 1974 shortfall means that one-third of the housing units needed this year won't be built.

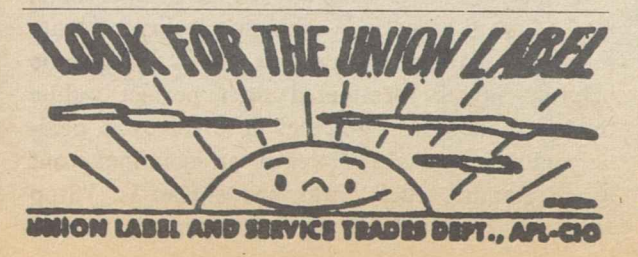
The severe housing sag has created a 10.6 percent unemployment rate in construction and a shortage that breeds inflation in both homeownership and rents, Schechter declared on the AFL-CIO produced network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Schechter said that the Federal Reserve Board should use the authority it has under the Credit Control Act of 1969 to allocate a greater portion of total credit to housing and other high social priority needs, and less to lower-priority areas. That kind of credit allocation during tight money periods such as we are now in would be an effective inflation-fighting weapon, he asserted. He cited second homes as one lower-priority area which, although there is no critical need, absorbs about 100,000 housing units a year.

Schechter rejected the contention that massive direct loans outside the federal budget would have severe impact on the total economy. "Whatever the source of funds, if we are to build a certain number of housing units to meet the requirements of the American people, the impact will be the same," he asserted.

He agreed that "as much financing as possible" should come through private sources. But he stressed, "to the extent that the private sources are not geared to provide enough, we should utilize federal financing to a greater extent."

Reporters questioning Schechter were Ash Gerecht of the Housing Affairs Letter and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesday on Mutual radio.



Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON took office in 1969 and forthwith began his campaign to "cool off" the economy—as President Eisenhower had done before him from 1953 to 1961—he promised in writing that he would not permit jobs to become a trade-off between a slower economy and the unemployment rate.

No more than a great number of other promises that the former President made, has that come about. Jobs have clearly become a trade-off as is attested by the growth of the jobless rate of 3.5 percent that he inherited from the Johnson Administration and today's 5.3 percent rate, with higher rates in between.

The 5.3 percent rate by no means tells the full story. The rate for teenagers between 16 and 19 years old is 16.2 percent. For white teenagers it is 13.9 percent. For black teenagers it is a monstrous 35.3 percent. For blacks in general it is 9.4 percent. For non-farm laborers, it is 10.7 percent and in the vital construction industry it is 10.6 percent.

Another startling statistic that doesn't get the display and analysis that it should, are the unemployment rates affecting major job areas in the United States. There are 150 of these and 47 of them—almost one out of three—is suffering from a substantial unemployment rate of 6 or more than 6 percent.

To make the point even more sharply, the New York City metropolitan area has just been added to these major employment centers with six or more percent unemployment and the New York rate—6.9 percent projected for July and 6.6 percent projected for August—means that there are at least a quarter of a million persons without jobs in the metropolitan area.

There are other major job centers that go well above the overall 5.3 percent unemployment rate reported for July. Among them are San Diego, Detroit, San Francsico-Oakland, Los Angeles-Long Beach and Boston where joblessness has been running from 7 to more than 9 percent in recent months.

PRESIDENT FORD has said that he will continue in office, at least for the present, most members of the defunct Nixon Administration. This means that the men who have made Nixon economic policy and are now carrying it out will continue to make policy even in the face of their numerous failures.

Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon recently made it clear that he will persist in the policy of budgetary and fiscal restraint "even if unemployment went above 6 percent."

Kenneth Rush, Nixon's economic policy adviser, together with Simon have rejected the idea that the jobless rate will go above 6 percent but also have made it clear that they believe in the policy of cooling off the economy.

Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who has presided over a banking system that has brought interest rates to record-breaking, intolerable highs, gives no signs that he intends any relaxation of the tight money policy. Burns has taken the position that it will take two years to get inflation under control. He wants the budget to be cut $10 billion. The only concession to increased unemployment that he would make would be to ask for a $4 billion appropriation for 800,000 public service jobs.

On top of all this, Nixon signaled more than ever his determination to continue on a conservative if not reactionary course, by naming a "laissez-faire" economist, Alan Greenspan, as his candidate for chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

While men like Simon, Burns and Rush continue to put their faith in economic restraints—and accompanying unemployment—as the answer to inflation, the facts are that for the past six years the United States, under this philosophy, has managed the extraordinary feat of producing recession and inflation at the same time.

Surely in the face of the economic disaster of the past six years, the new President must re-assess the failures of the past and develop a policy of his own that will redress the balance between jobs and inflation. The old trade-off and its disastrous consequences must be rejected.



REVIVAL OF HOUSING programs dropped by the Nixon Administration and legislation to put mortgage rates within reach of average Americans are needed now to boost the sagging industry, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Duane Emme, left, of Press Associates, Inc. and Ash Gerecht of the Housing Affairs Letter.

House Vote on Campaign Reform Bill

On Aug. 8, the House passed legislation for campaign financing reform in federal elections that the AFL-CIO Executive Council endorsed as the most effective bill with a realistic chance for enactment this year.

The key vote occurred on a motion to recommit the measure and thus kill it. This motion was defeated 243-164. On labor's scorecard, right votes (R) against recommittal were cast by 215 Democrats and 28 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 10 Democrats and 154 Republicans. Numerals show districts. Other symbols: AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) R
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Jones (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) R

ALASKA
AL Young (R) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W
4. Conlan (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton, Phillip (D) R
6. Burton, John (D) R
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Stark (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Ryan (D) R
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Lagomarsino (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
17. McCloskey (R) R
18. Mathias (R) W
19. Holifield (D) A
20. Moorhead (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) W
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Anderson (D) R
36. Ketchum (R) W
37. Burke (D) R
38. Brown (D) R
39. Hinshaw (R) W
40. Wilson, Bob (R) W
41. Van Deerlin (D) R
42. Burgener (R) W
43. Veysey (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Gunter (D) R
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Haley (D) R
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) A
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) PW
7. Davis (D) A
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) PW
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) A

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Hanrahan (R) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collier (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Young (R) W
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Arends (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Gray (D) A

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Hudnut (R) W

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Scherle (R) W
6. Mayne (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) R
5. Passman (D) PW
6. Rarick (D) PW
7. Breaux (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Cohen (R) R

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Sarbanes (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Hogan (R) R
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) A
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Donohue (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Cronin (R) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) PR
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. VanderVeen (D) R
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (D) R
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) PR
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R
18. Huber (R) W
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) A

MISSISSIPPI
1, Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) R
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) R
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Towell (R) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Maraziti (R) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Roncallo (R) R
4. Lent (R) R
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Brasco (D) A
12. Chisholm (D) PR
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) A
15. Carey (D) PR
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) PR
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) R
24. Reid (D) R
25. Fish (R) W
26. Gilman (R) R
27. Robison (R) W
28. Stratton (D) R
29. King (R) W
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) R
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) R
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) W
36. Smith (R) W
37. Dulski (D) R
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Hastings (R) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Andrews (D) R
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Luken (D) R
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) R
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Powell (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) R
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. McSpadden (D) A
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Ware (R) W
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) A
8. Biester (R) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) A
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Mann (D) R
5. Gettys (D) R
6. Young (R) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) R
8. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Steelman (R) W
6. Teague (D) R
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Price (R) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) A

UTAH
1. McKay (D) A
2. Owens (D) R

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) R
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Parris (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) A
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) A
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Froehlich (R) W
9. Davis (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Nation in Economic Trouble:

Abel Asks Policies To Avoid 'Chaos'

(Continued from Page 1)

national priorities, and to make the policy changes that are necessary to restore the national economy to health."

Abel called for an "immediate and thorough" change in the tight-money, high-interest policies pursued by the Federal Reserve Board under its chairman, Arthur Burns, and encouraged by the Nixon Administration.

Elsewhere on Capitol Hill, the mayors of two large American cities gave startling testimony on the devastating effect soaring interest rates have had on municipal financing.

Mayor Abraham D. Beame of New York and Mayor Joseph L. Alioto of San Francisco told a Senate Finance subcommittee that spiraling interest costs of borrowing are causing hardships for both large metropolitan areas and small towns alike. The subcommittee is holding hearings on the current crisis in the nation's capital markets.

Alioto, who also serves as president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, pointed out that in March the average interest rate on municipal bonds was 5.32 percent. On July 11, the rate had climbed to 6.95 percent, just under the record rates of the 1969-70 crisis and an incredible 30-percent increase in four months.

In July, Alioto noted, the volume of long-term, tax-exempt municipal bond financing dropped off 30.6 percent from the June level. Municipalities, unable to pay the high costs of borrowing, are postponing vitally needed public projects and reducing day-to-day operations and services, he said.

In New York, the nation's largest city, the agonies of the money market are at their worst. Mayor Beame told the Senate unit that New York sold three long-term, tax-exempt offerings this year at average interest rates of 5.17, 6.18 and 7.69 percent. Over the same period, the city sold 11 short-term notes at rates ranging from 4.48 to a staggering 8.59 percent.

As a result, New York City taxpayers will be paying a total of nearly $600 million in interest over the lifetime of the long-term borrowings, plus an additional $170 million in interest costs within the next year on short-term borrowings.

The short-term debt of $170 million compares to $55 million over the same seven-month period last year, Beame said. This represents an increase of 210 percent.

AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, testifying before the same subcommittee, noted that record interest rates have permeated the entire economy.

He cited Commerce Dept. figures showing that the total amount of money paid on interest charges by business, governments and consumers rose from $148.7 billion in 1971 to $165.1 billion in 1972.

"In 1973, it was probably over $180 billion, and may be in the neighborhood of $200 billion or more this year," Goldfinger said.

The tight-money squeeze is affecting public utilities as well, forcing many of them to postpone the construction of new and improved gas- and electricity-producing plants which the country needs to meet the energy shortage, Goldfinger pointed out.

"The spread of such postponements means increased unemployment among construction workers, cuts in production among supply-industries and curtailed job-growth for utility workers," he noted.

"Aside from the menacing crunch in the money markets, these developments point to the possibility of a further and widespread decline in economic activity, generally, in the next few months."

In his testimony before the Joint Economic Committee, Abel observed that it should come as no surprise that workers are reaching for higher wage settlements at the bargaining table.

"The stepped-up inflation of the past two years leaves them no choice but to try to stem their losses through negotiations with their employers," he said. He added that the spectacular rise of interest rates is bringing upward pressure to bear on prices, thereby fueling the fires of inflation.

Abel stressed these recommendations of the AFL-CIO to correct the current economic imbalance:

- Congress should take immediate action to direct the Federal Reserve System to allocate bank credit, at reasonable interest rates, for such priority purposes as housing, community facilities and expansion of public utility plants.
- The Fed should also be directed to provide sufficient money and credit, at lower interest rates, to encourage economic expansion and more job opportunities.
- A direct-lending program should be established by the federal government to provide mortgages at reasonable interest rates for middle-income housing.
- Congress should enact legislation to control exports of agricultural and other products in short domestic supply until the shortages are ended and inflationary pressures on the prices of such products subside.
- To help assure a fair and equitable means of raising the necessary revenue to meet the government's obligations, tax loopholes should be eliminated and an excess profits tax adopted.

Steelworkers Win 4 Pacts In Ore Strike

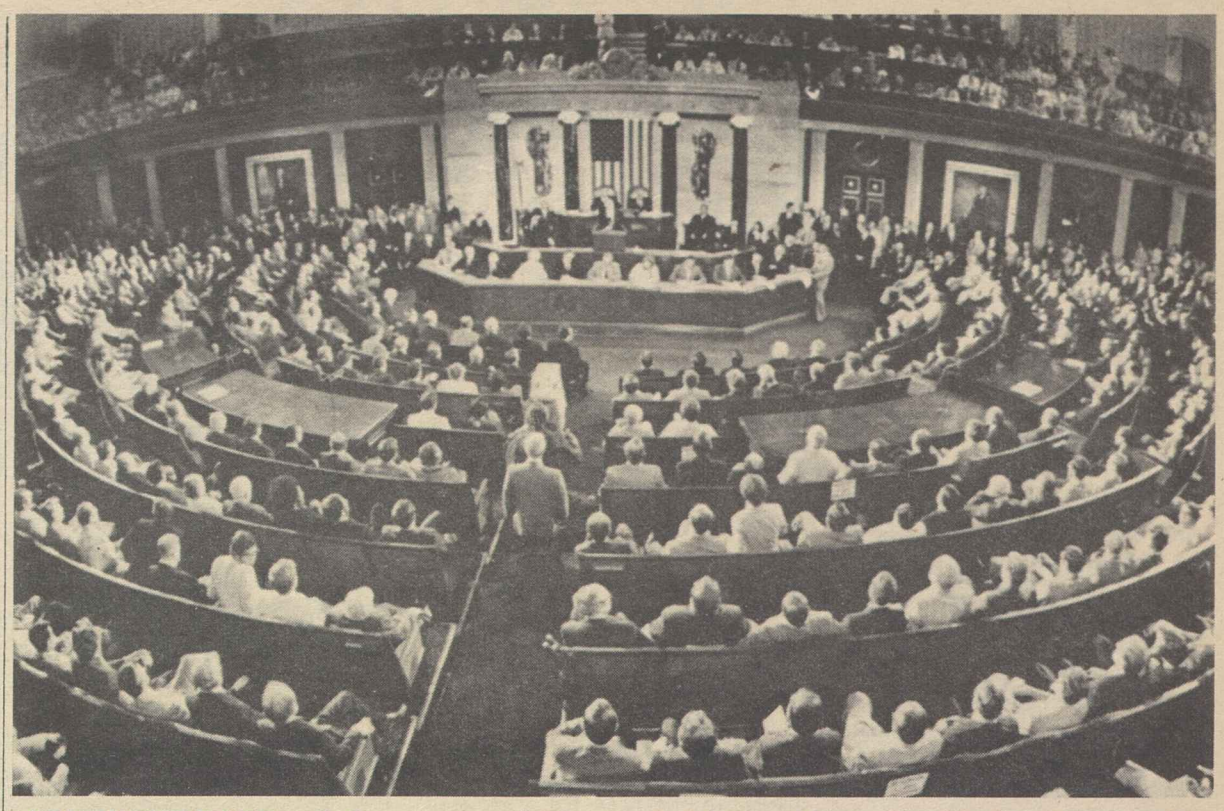
Duluth, Minn.—Steelworkers' locals have negotiated three-year contracts to end strikes at four iron ore mining and processing companies operating in Minnesota and Michigan—Hanna Mining, Pickands Mather, Oglebay Norton and Reserve Mining.

However, the union announced that a walkout at a fifth company — Cleveland-Cliffs — is continuing with the two sides there still far apart on wages and benefits.

The strikes, involving some 10,000 workers in all, started Aug. 1 following a deadlock in negotiations and expiration of previous contracts.

A USWA representative, describing the four settlements as "a major breakthrough in the history of iron ore negotiations," said the new pacts are almost identical to accords reached with major steel firms this past spring.

He said the iron ore settlements also call for improvements in job evaluation, upgraded jobs with retroactive pay hikes, a paid lunch-break and increases in retirement benefits.



PRESIDENT FORD calls for an economic "summit conference" in the nation's fight against inflation, which he termed the top domestic enemy, during his first address to a joint session of Congress.

Ford Calls for 'Summit' Parley On Critical Economic Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

an inflation rate that has now reached an 11.1 percent annual rate, Ford also broke ranks with Nixon in a frank admission:

"My instinctive judgment is that the state of the union is excellent, but the state of our economy is not so good."

In apparent recognition of the role that runaway world fuel prices have played in the inflation rate, Ford said he would back the drive for U.S. independence in energy sources.

He exempted defense spending from federal budget cutbacks, said he would sign the Elementary & Secondary Education Act left for him by Nixon, despite "reservations I might have," and called for a balanced federal budget for fiscal 1976.

But he said nothing of the likely cost to workers in higher unemployment and took no notice of the Federal Researve Board's current tight-money policies which the AFL-CIO Executive Council has said are driving the nation to the brink of deep depression.

Ford said that the proposed economic conference should be held in full view of the American people and would include "members of Congress, the President's economic consultants and some of the best economic brains from labor, industry and agriculture."

He called on Congress for legislation to restore the Cost of Living Council but only as a device for "monitoring" wages and prices. On the afternoon before his address, Ford had sharp criticism of General Motors' planned 9.5 percent increase in 1975 model cars. Spokesmen for the giant auto manufacturer said, however, that the President's remarks would not affect their decision.

After a tumultuous greeting by members of Congress and guests, Ford engaged in a bit of light by-play in his remarks on federal spending, turning to Speaker Carl Albert to make the "confession" that during his own 25 years in the House, "I have sometimes voted to spend more taxpayers' money for worthy federal projects in Grand Rapids, (Mich.) while vigorously opposing wasteful federal boondoggles in Oklahoma."

He chided his own well-known conservative image by repeating his statement "I am a Ford not a Lincoln," and adding "but I am not a Model-T." He told Congress he wasn't asking for a "honeymoon with you. I want a good marriage."

Like any marriage, disputes over how the money is spent may be ahead. Ford's emphasis on federal spending to the exclusion of other inflationary pressures drew a cooler reception from the Democrats than his other proposals.

But, overall, the congressional reception after the speech was as conciliatory as the President's pledge that his motto toward Congress would be "communication, conciliation, compromise and cooperation." And he picked two specific ways to show how his Administration would differ from its predecessor, vowing there would be no illegal wiretappings or other invasions of privacy and that he would always respect the rights of a free press.

Ford mentioned former President Nixon by name only once, in praising his foreign policy. He said he would continue that policy, summing it up as: "Just as America's will for peace is second to none, so will America's strength be second to none."

On other matters, Ford said:

- National health legislation should be possible this year. He said he "saw a coming together" of the various health plans in Congress, and urged Congress to "sit down and sweat out" a compromise. But he mentioned only the Nixon Administration's program, which the AFL-CIO has said is inferior to the Mills-Kennedy bill, much less the labor-endorsed National Health Security measure.
- He applauded Congress's initiative in reforming its methods of handling the federal budget, but said the Joint Economic Committee's proposed study of inflation should take six weeks, not six months.
- He has already instructed every Cabinet officer—all Nixon holdovers he asked to stay—to "make fiscal restraint" their first order of business."

Earlier in the day, the White House had announced it was accepting the resignation of Frederick V. Malek, former White House "talent scout," as deputy director of the Office of Management & Budget.

Malek, 37, was the author of the 1972 "responsiveness" memo unearthed in the Watergate investigation in which the White House directed federal agencies to outline what they could do to aid in Nixon's re-election effort.

Labor's Scorecard On Ford Corrected

A typographical error has resulted in President Gerald R. Ford being credited with 10 fewer "right" votes on labor's scorecard than he actually had during his tenure as a congressman.

The error occurred in the AFL-CIO's tabulation of the cumulative voting records of House members and senators, which appeared in the Jan. 19 issue of the AFL-CIO News.

The correct voting record for Ford, by the Federation's standards, should be 19 "right" votes to 109 "wrong" votes.

Study Slated On Deaths of Fire Fighters

The Fire Fighters are undertaking a year-long study to determine the causes of death of fire fighters in the line of duty, IAFF President W. Howard McClennan announced.

The study, which begins this month, is being conducted in cooperation with the National Bureau of Standards and the International Association of Fire Chiefs.

Averaging more than 100 deaths a year since 1970, the fire service is one of the most hazardous occupations in the United States, the IAFF noted.

McClennan said, "It is imperative that every effort be made, as speedily as possible, to reduce the tragic number of on-the-job deaths of fire fighters. Hopefully, the results of this study will stimulate in-depth research that will be used to develop effective safety and health standards for fire fighters."

The study, funded by the National Bureau of Standards, will include a comprehensive case-by-case analysis of the direct causes of death of fire fighters. The IAFF research department will be the primary investigator and will serve as the clearing house for collecting, collating and correlating information.

Labor Asks Equity:

C-O-L Unit Termed No Cure for Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

none on Aug. 15, 1971," Biemiller said in reference to the starting date of President Nixon's program, which expired May 1974. Biemiller's testimony was presented three years to the day since Nixon imposed his wage-price freeze.

He used the quote from Arnold Weber, executive director of the Cost of Living Council under Nixon, that "the idea of the freeze and Phase 2 was to zap labor, and we did," as a description of the inequity of the previous controls program.

"For 30 months this nation had an economic stabilization program, so-called, which operated to rigidly control wages and not one other single thing," Biemiller said. Meanwhile, profits, interest rates and medical, food and fuel costs soared.

"The one downward line was the purchasing power of the workers' paychecks," which is now 4.5 percent below a year ago, he noted.

Because of that experience, Biemiller said, "we don't have any high hopes for this kind of public relations gimmick, designed to convince the American people that something is going on. The Cost of Living Council is more pretense than substance and we suggest to you that something substantive be done to meet the problem head-on."

The basic fallacy in the cosmetic monitoring, Biemiller observed, is that it treats the wages of American workers solely as a cost. "Emphasis on the cost-side of this issue, to the exclusion of the income-side, disregards the need for a growing, mass consumption base for the national economy."

Quoting a statement by AFL-CIO President George Meany in February 1967, when the federation first said it would go along with any stabilization plan that was equitably handled, Biemiller noted that workers' pay is only one part of the cost to business.

"There are many other costs—such as salaries, bonuses, expense accounts, and stock options of executives; the costs of raw materials, interest payments on loans, and many other costs as well as taxes," he said.

Like a business, the federal budget is also affected by the high interest rates of the present tight-money crunch, Biemiller noted, with "the taxpayers' burden for interest payments on the national debt increasing by $5.3 billion in just one fiscal year."

So fighting inflation solely by cutting the federal budget is not a solid concept, Biemiller said. And the quest for a balanced federal budget should also look to increasing federal revenue by closing tax loopholes, he noted.

In structuring the Cost of Living Task Force, Biemiller urged that it be tripartite, with the representatives of business and labor as well as government.

Meanwhile, as Biemiller was testifying before the Senate panel, the House Banking Committee gave quick approval to Ford's request for the Cost of Living Task Force without any change.

Workers Lose $96 Million to Pay Chiseling

(Continued from Page 1)

Division noted in a release accompanying the figures.

Another reason for the difference is the statute of limitations which generally limits recovery of back wages to a two-year period prior to the Labor Dept.'s filing a complaint against an employer.

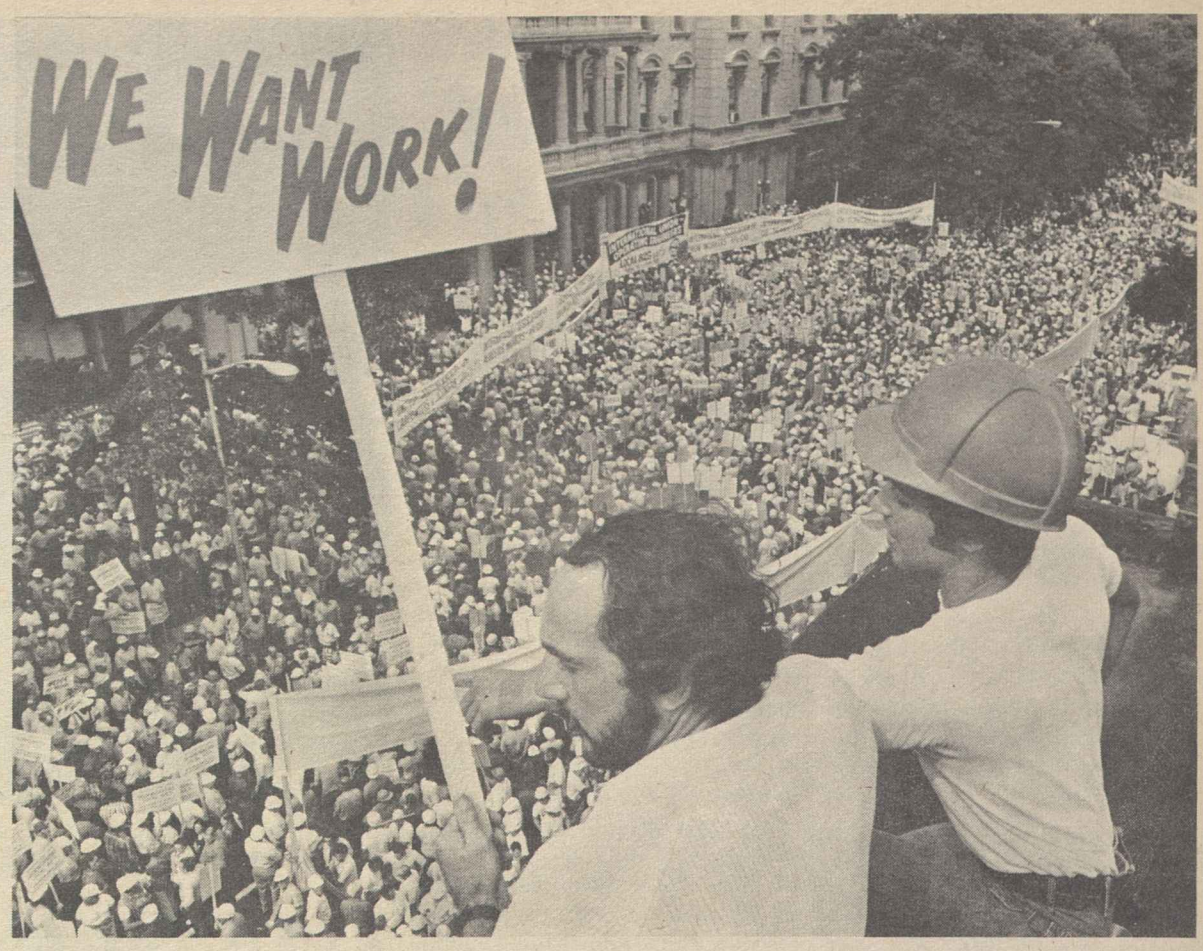
Wage and hour compliance is enforced under the following laws: the Fair Labor Standards Act, which sets minimum wage and overtime and child-labor standards; the Equal Pay Act, which provides for equal pay among men and women doing substantially the same work; the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, which protects workers between 40 and 65 from job discrimination because of their age; the federal wage garnishment law, which limits the amount which can be garnisheed from an employe's paycheck to 25 percent of his earnings after social security and income-tax deductions, the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act and a number of acts protecting employes who work on federally funded contracts.

Underpayments for overtime worked made up nearly half of the wages withheld in fiscal year 1974. Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, $46,304,358 in overtime pay was held back from 207,000 workers.

Violations of the Equal Pay Act accounted for $20.6 million in underpayments to 32,000 workers.

Violations of the minimum-wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act accounted for $18,251,000, and involved 119,000 workers.

8-17-74



"WE WANT JOBS" demonstration draws more than 30,000 workers—many of them jobless and under-employed—to the state house in Trenton, N.J. The demonstration was coordinated by the New Jersey AFL-CIO and the state Building & Construction Trades Council to protest the state's jobless rate of 8 percent overall and 30 percent in the building trades. With more than 260,000 unemployed in New Jersey, the state federation traced the job shortage to factory closings forced by the flood of foreign imports and lagging construction work caused by high interest rates and the impounding of funds for federal projects by the Nixon Administration.

House Adopts Campaign Reform, Limits Spending, Contributions

(Continued from Page 1)

congressional level by a vote of 228 to 187.

The House bill, however, does set spending limits for House and Senate campaigns, as well as for presidential primary and general election campaigns.

Individual contributions to candidates for federal office would be limited to $1,000 each in both the primary and general elections. Political committees, such the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education or business political groups, could give candidates up to $5,000 in both the primary and general election.

The Democratic and Republican congressional committees would be allowed to give up to $10,000 to candidates in a general election. Candidates themselves could contribute no more than $25,000 of their own money to their campaign.

Public financing of the presidential campaign would be carried out by means of the campaign check-off that taxpayers currently may make on their federal income-tax returns. The Internal Revenue Service estimates that the presidential campaign fund has accumulated approximately $29 million in the two years the check-off has been on federal tax forms.

According to the IRS, the check-off rate rose from 7 percent in 1972 to 15 percent in 1973. The most conservative projections estimate there will be between $64 million and $70 million in the fund by 1976, at no increase in the current check-off rate of $1 per individual and $2 per couple.

Under the House-passed bill, presidential candidates could not spend more than $20 million in the general election or $10 million in primaries. Senatorial candidates would be limited to the greater of either $75,000 or 5 cents times the state's population in both primaries and general elections. House candidates would be limited to $60,000.

Major party presidential candidates would be entitled to receive $20 million in federal funds, an amount equal to the spending limit set by the bill. Public funds for primaries would be granted only on a matching basis, with every $250 or less of private donations matched by federal funds.

The bill also would provide up to $2 million in federal funds for major parties to finance their nominating conventions. Another provision limits cash contributions to $100.

The measure establishes a new, independent, bipartisan elections commission, with tough authority to enforce the spending and contribution limits. The commission would have the power of subpoena to investigate alleged violations.

In other congressional developments:

- Senate - House negotiators agreed on a 23 percent boost in monthly educational benefits for Vietnam veterans—the largest increase since World War II. The compromise legislation also would authorize loans to veterans to help meet tuition costs. And it extends eligibility from 36 to 45 months—five school years. The agreement now goes back to the House and Senate for final action.
- As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the House debated landmark legislation to create new mass-transportation facilities throughout the nation to meet the needs of urban, suburban and rural residents. The bill, strongly backed by the AFL-CIO, authorizes some $20 billion over six years for construction and operating subsidies.
- The House narrowly defeated by a 202-199 vote an amendment to preserve the Housing & Urban Development Dept.'s power to limit the closing costs charged in certain home purchases.

Labor Presses Congress for Relief From Soaring Home Mortgage Rates

The AFL-CIO urged enactment of a Senate bill to provide mortgage-credit relief for middle-income families who find themselves priced out of the new home market because of the Nixon Administration's restrictive housing and credit policies.

Henry B. Schechter, director of the federation's Dept. of Urban Affairs, told a Senate Housing subcommittee chaired by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) that the measure "can prove to be of great value to the American people who need housing, to those engaged in the production of housing, and to all who have a stake in a high-level economy."

The bill, introduced by Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), would make funds available for the purchase of home-mortgage loans bearing an interest rate not in excess of 7 percent.

Schechter noted that, given the current inflated cost of housing, 7 percent mortgage financing could save a homeowner a considerable amount. A new boost in interest rates for federally guaranteed home mortgages—those backed by the Veterans Administration and the Federal Housing Administration—raised the ceiling to 9.5 percent on Aug. 13. Conventional loans arranged through private financing carry even higher rates.

Because the Cranston bill would lower the income requirement for purchasing a home, between 4 and 5 million additional middle-income families would qualify for home-ownership, Schechter noted.

Authorized mortgage commitments and purchases would be made by the Government National Mortgage Association at the direction of the Secretary of the Housing & Urban Development Dept. when he had determined that a substantial number of middle-income families were unable to obtain mortgage credit at reasonable rates.

The financing would be used for modest home purchases to meet primary housing needs. To be eligible for a GNMA purchase, the 7-percent mortgage loan would have to finance a home that would be used as the principal residence of the owner and have a principal amount not in excess of $30,000.

The continued depressed level of housing starts this year has demonstrated the inadequacy of the Nixon Administration's housing credit policies, Schechter noted.

Since January 1973, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of housing starts has declined from 2.5 million to a current level of 1.6 million. The latter figure was also the average rate of starts for the first half of 1974, a drop of 31 percent from the first half of 1973.

Over the same period, effective mortgage-interest rates have risen from about 7.5 percent to a current range of 9.5 to 10 percent.

Living Costs Soar 12% over Year Ago

Wage Lag Widens to 5.3 Percent

The continuing sharp rise in consumer prices pushed the cost of living in July to a level nearly 12 percent above that of a year earlier, while the year-to-year decline in workers' real spendable earnings widened to 5.3 percent.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the consumer price index rose eight-tenths of 1 percent in July, reaching 148.3 percent of its 1967 base—an increase of 11.8 percent over the last 12 months. This meant that a typical market basket of goods and services costing $10 seven years ago cost $14.83 last month.

Real spendable weekly earnings for a worker with three dependents —take-home pay expressed in 1967 dollars—actually rose two-tenths of 1 percent from June to July to an average of $91.04, seasonally adjusted.

But this was 5.3 percent, or $5.15, below average real earnings in July 1973, against a lag of 4.6 percent in the previous month.

While less than the 1 percent rise in the preceding month, the July CPI increase was still high by historical standards, and offered consumers no relief from the rampant inflation of the past two years.

Except for an unexpected drop in some grocery prices—mainly fresh fruits and vegetables, beef and dairy products—the CPI would have gone higher last month. The food component of the index declined four-tenths of 1 percent.

Most other supermarket prices rose during July. Poultry and pork prices advanced. Prices for cereal and bakery products, sugars and sweets, non-alcoholic beverages and partially prepared foods continued to increase.

The overall price advance was led by mortgage interest costs, restaurant meals, automobiles, medical care and a wide range of other commodities and services.

Commodities other than food rose 1.3 percent, continuing the rapid pace of the first six months of this year. Prices for services increased 1.1 percent, compared with 1 percent in both May and June and an average of seven-tenths of 1 percent in the first four months of the year.

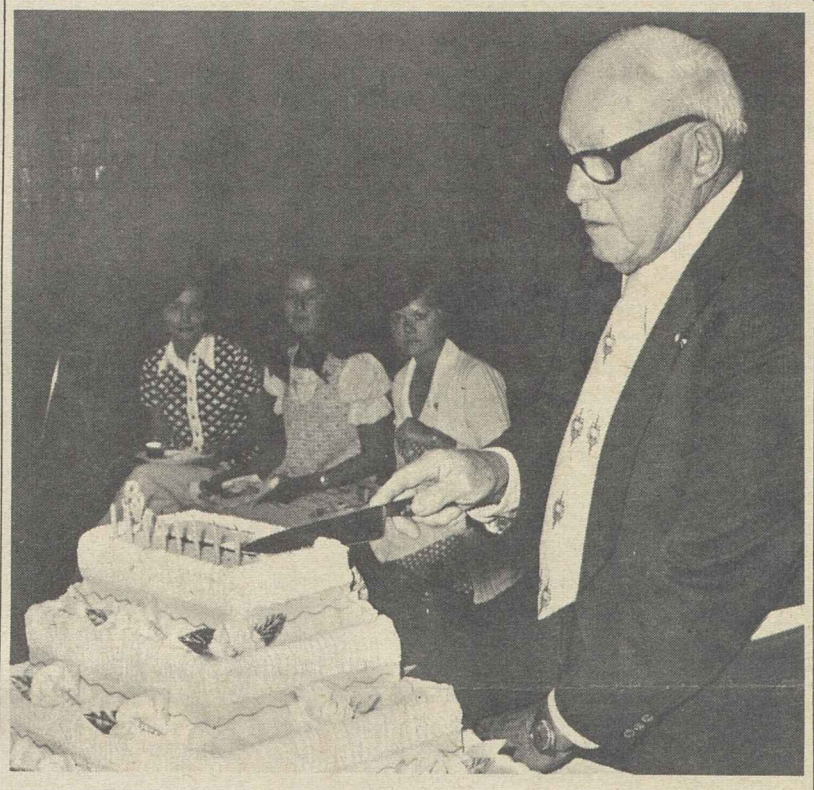
The nonfood commodities index,

(Continued on Page 7)

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, August 24, 1974 | 7 | No. 34

Major Pension Reforms Cleared to White House



IN OBSERVANCE of his 80th birthday, AFL-CIO President George Meany cuts into a cake that was consumed by staff members and guests on hand for a reception at AFL-CIO headquarters.

30 Million Workers Affected by Measure

By Rex Hardesty

A landmark pension reform bill that carried strong labor support and was several years in the making has been passed by Congress and sent to the White House.

The conference report on the bill was passed by the House 407-2, followed by Senate action two days later. The Senate vote was 85 to 0.

The bill is designed to assure some 30 million U.S. workers that they will get the pension benefits they have coming, with new requirements for vesting and funding, a system of federal insurance against bankruptcy of private pension plans and tighter reporting and disclosure laws for pension fund administrators.

The bill draws distinctions between single-employer and multi-employer pension plans, providing later effective dates for the multi-employer plans in various sections of the law.

In a letter urging adoption of the plan when the House first passed it, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller lauded the provision "making the proper distinction between single employer and multi-employer plans in the area of vesting, funding and termination insurance.

"The AFL-CIO strongly supports this title of the bill as essential to the purposes of the reform legislation," Biemiller wrote. Total labor support for the pension reform bill came

(Continued on Page 8)

5.5% Plan On Federal Pay Scored

Federal workers are being "singled out . . . for unjust and discriminatory treatment" by a recommendation for a 5.5 percent pay increase, the Federal Employes Pay Council declared.

Commenting on a proposed 5.5 percent comparability adjustment for federal white collar workers effective Oct. 1, 1974, the five-man council said it "cannot concur" with a recommendation that "would require over 1.3 million federal employes to labor under severe and repressive wage restrictions" in a period of soaring living costs.

The pay increase should be a minimum of 7.3 percent, the council said, a figure justified by Bureau of Labor Statistics findings and "absolutely necessary if the principle of comparability is to have the meaning intended by Congress."

The five-man pay council includes Clyde Webber, president of the American Federation of Government Employes; Dennis Garrison, executive vice president of the union; Richard Galleher, AFL-CIO economist; Vincent Connery, National Treasury Employes Union, and Nathan Wolkomir, National Federation of Federal Employes.

The 5.5 percent recommendation came from Roy Ash, director of the Office of Management & Budget, and Robert Hampton, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, acting as the President's agent under the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970. The act provides for annual adjustments of federal workers' pay in terms of comparable adjustments in the private sector.

Under the 1970 legislation the recommendation will become law Oct. 1, 1974, unless changed by the President, in which case Congress will have the opportunity to vote on the President's changes.

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Cites Experience:

Rockefeller Called 'Splendid Choice'

In nominating former New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to be his Vice President, President Ford has made what the AFL-CIO termed "a splendid choice."

"Nelson Rockefeller has had long experience in government at the national as well as the state level and he will make a solid contribution to meeting the problems the nation faces," AFL-CIO President George Meany said of the nomination of Rockefeller, which came 11 days after Ford was sworn in as President.

In a 15-year tenure as governor of New York, after he upset Averell Harriman in 1958, Rockefeller earned increasing labor support through the years, with the state AFL-CIO endorsing him when he was re-elected in 1970.

Rockefeller's nomination adds a more liberal element to the new Ford Administration, continuing the President's pledge of conciliation and cooperation and complementing Ford's own background as a solidly conservative midwesterner.

The only objections to the nomination of Rockefeller came from within his own party, although there appeared to be little opposition to confirming his nomination.

Approval by both the House and Senate is required under the new 25th Amendment, under which Ford was the first vice president selected. Confirmation of Rockefeller would give the nation both a President and Vice President who

(Continued on Page 8)

Ford Gets New Unit To Monitor Inflation

Congress acted quickly to give President Ford the wage-price monitoring agency he had sought as a first step in his program to combat inflation, even though organized labor argued the legislation was unnecessary.

And Ford won another concession as the House nearly cut in half a $20 billion bill for construction and operating subsidies for mass transit facilities, slashing the authorization to $11 billion over six years. Ford had threatened to veto the original bill as inflationary.

Yet the first major legislation to be signed by the new President was the $25-billion measure extending federal aid to elementary and secondary schools for four more years. And this was quickly followed by the signing of the $11.3-billion omnibus housing and community development bill.

Final action on the cost-of-living monitoring plan came only eight days after the President had requested it in his address to Congress. The House accepted the Senate version of the legislation intact, 369 to 27. The Senate had approved establishment of the agency, called the Council on Wage & Price Stability, by a vote of 83 to 3.

In earlier debate on the measure, the Senate defeated, 50-35,

(Continued on Page 7)

Network Schedules Set for Labor Day

AFL-CIO officials will appear on one television and three radio broadcasts over the Labor Day weekend.

President Meany will appear on ABC television's "Issues and Answers" at 1:30 p.m. (EDT) on Sunday, Sept. 1.

Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vice President I. W. Abel will make nationwide radio addresses on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 2. The networks and times set for the broadcasts are:

Kirkland, Mutual, 11:15 a.m. (EDT).

Meany, CBS, 7:35 p.m. (EDT).

Abel, NBC, 9:45 p.m. (EDT).

Local stations may air these broadcasts at different hours and should be checked for exact broadcast times.



LEADING THE PARADE of the Maryland-District of Columbia delegation at the Postal Workers convention in Miami Beach is APWU President Francis S. Filbey and Mrs. Filbey. The "Parade of States" is a traditional highlight of the convention.

Budget, Services Expanded:

Per Capita Boosted By Postal Workers

Miami Beach, Fla.—A record turn-out of 2,325 convention delegates from all 50 states increased the biennial budget of the Postal Workers by nearly 20 percent and then swiftly boosted their monthly per capita payments to finance it.

The second biennial convention of the APWU, created three years ago by the merger of five postal unions, raised the per capita tax 80 cents per month to a level of $2.50 to provide funds for expanded services in the fields of human relations legislation, education and industrial relations.

The delegates specifically earmarked 15 cents of the increase for a "contingency" fund after also serving notice that henceforward the APWU's official position will be "no contract, no work."

The convention adopted the "no work" resolution, sponsored by the New York Metro Local, without debate and with only a few scattered nays.

Asked from the floor at what point the policy might be in conflict with the law, APWU President Francis S. Filbey said, "We'll cross that bridge when we get to it."

Metro President Moe Biller called the decision a warning to Congress that it has only a year left to enact pending right-to-strike legislation for postal workers. The current contract with the U.S. Postal Service expires on July 20, 1975.

Later, the convention unanimously reiterated that the right-to-strike again will be the union's "paramount" legislative goal during the next two years.

In his keynote address, Filbey urged greater participation by postal workers in the activities of both major political parties "to help restore the nation's political health."

"Our new President, who seems to be completely honest, will have the cooperation of the APWU during the balance of his term," Filbey added. But he stressed that good liberal candidates in both parties are needed to help insure the election of a "veto-proof Congress" this year.

Rep. Charles H. Wilson (D-Calif.), sponsor of right-to-strike legislation in the House Post Office Committee, cautioned the delegates, however, not to get "caught up" in euphoria over the new Administration in Washington.

Ford is a good man," he said, "but the jury is still out on what he is going to do about labor."

At the urging of the delegates, Filbey sent a telegram in the convention's name to President Ford pledging "our full cooperation." Another wire congratulating President George Meany of the AFL-CIO on his 80th birthday also went out in the convention's name by vote of the delegates.

The convention completed action on virtually all the hundreds of resolutions before it. One day alone it passed nearly 500 resolutions just from its Labor-Management Committee. These constituted a wide-ranging blueprint for contract negotiators next year.

They dealt exclusively with matters relating to job rights, seniority, working conditions, training, mechanization and technological change. They called also for double-time on holidays, a 30-hour week, paid health insurance and retention of the no layoff clause in the current contract. Filbey said later there would be no contract without retention of this provision.

The delegates rejected a rank-and-file committee's pre-convention recommendations for extensive constitutional changes as well as nearly every effort by the constitution committee itself to consider piecemeal revisions. Finally, the convention empowered Filbey to set up a new Select Restructuring Committee which will submit its recommendations to a constitutional convention early in 1975.

One major constitutional change that was adopted, however, increases the APWU Auxiliary's share of the national per capita tax from a half-cent per member per month to half-cent from each dollar of the per capita payments to help promote legislative goals in Congress.

The delegates again endorsed the concept of one big postal union as they invited the National Association of Letter Carriers to resume merger talks and ordered suspension of merger discussions with non-postal unions until all postal unions are one.

The convention also made certain that the craft divisions of the APWU would be maintained along with the craft "mini-conventions" proceeding the general convention.

Once again the convention held ceremonial activities and speeches by visiting dignitaries to the barest minimum. The only other guest speaker was Rep. Thaddeus J. Dulski (D-N.Y.), retiring chairman of the House Post Office Committee, who attacked "the public-be-damned attitude of the USPS" while declaring that none of the current postal ills "can be laid at the feet of the employes."

Filbey, in complimenting the delegates at the close of the five and one-half day meeting, observed that "this is the first APWU convention, and probably the first for our previous affiliates, that has actually fiinished its business for all practical purposes."

Labor, Rights Alliance Spurred on Jobs Goal

San Francisco—Economic equality for workers of minority groups remains an unmet goal of the nation's trade union and civil rights movements, AFL-CIO Vice President I. W. Abel told delegates to the National Urban League conference here.

The Steelworkers' president said that objectives of the organizations are compatible and pointed out that past cooperation has brought good results. But he stressed that the working alliance should be strengthened to complete the unfinished task of achieving common goals.

Citing the conference's theme of "Full Employment as a National Goal," Abel said that organized labor has been working for this since passage of the Full Employment Act of 1946.

He noted that the Apprenticeship Outreach programs of the AFL-CIO and other job placement efforts are working well.

Through the Outreach program, 29,000 minority youngsters are enrolled in apprenticeships today, an increase of 7,000 over the past year, Abel reported.

Additional opportunities are being created through the recently formed Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, he added.

While such programs are helping, Abel said, unemployment statistics continue to show that joblessness hits hardest at the minority worker and his family.

"The goal of equal employment opportunity remains unfulfilled. This is embarrassing to admit in a nation where the cry of equality has echoed down through the years since 1776.

"We are less than two years short of our nation's 200th birthday and yet . . . we still are forced to admit that the color of a person's skin denies him that promised equality."

He warned that efforts must not be relaxed nor hopes abandoned in the continuing fight for fair employment practices.

"We must not let up until every man and woman willing and able to work has a job with decent wages and working conditions," he said. "We must press for economic and social justice until all our citizens fully enjoy decent housing and adequate medical care."

Labor and civil rights groups also must continue to push for greater educational opportunities so that the full potential of the nation's human resources can be realized, Abel added.

To chieve these goals, Abel said the labor-civil rights coalition must help elect responsive national leaders this November and in 1976.

Jobless Claims On Maternity Leave Upheld

Detroit—Women employes who are forced out of work due to mandatory maternity leave policies of their employers are eligible for unemployment compensation, the U.S. District Court for Eastern Michigan ruled.

The court found that the practice of denying such payments under the Michigan Employment Security Act violates federal law, but it did not specifically rule on the validity of the act itself.

The decision, handed down by Judge Charles W. Joiner, resulted from a class action suit filed by the Auto Workers in behalf of all affected employes who were denied payments since July 1, 1965. The court ordered the Michigan Employment Security Commission to reopen the cases of all such employes who were denied benefits since Apr. 5, 1972, due solely to mandatory maternity leave contract language or employer-imposed policies.

Such claims may be reopened, the court ruled, because the issue of the lawfulness of such practices was not previously "disputed" under the state employment security act.

The court said the case does not prejudice the rights of claimants who were denied benefits between June 30, 1965 and Apr. 5, 1972.

Rollcall Vote Based On Anti-COPE Move

The House rollcall vote on the federal election campaign reform bill, which appeared in the Aug. 17 issue of the AFL-CIO News, was on a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to add a provision that would have severely crippled labor's COPE activities.

The motion by Rep. William Dickinson (R-Ala.), if approved, would have required each union's voluntary campaign fund to include the name of every contributor as well as individually specified candidates to whom the contribution would be given. In a key vote, the House rejected the motion, 213-164.

AFGE Raps Ford Veto on Marshal Pay

The American Federation of Government Employes, which represents U.S. deputy marshals nationwide, has expressed shock and dismay that the first veto of the new Administration struck down a U.S. Deputy Marshals Reclassification Bill.

AFGE President Clyde M. Webber, observed that "the President, confronted with a time deadline, apparently did not have time for a personal review of the measure and relied upon holdover federal management advice which has twice been rejected by the Congress."

Webber emphasized that Congress, for the second time in three years, rejected Civil Service reclassification recommendations and wrote into the bill steps that would have corrected long standing inequities in deputy marshal pay.

"We believe the President should have been more persuaded by the congressional action than by advice from the same sources that have brought so much disunity and discredit to federal management over the past few years," Webber said.

ILG Wins Key Ruling On Picketing Jobbers

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers won a significant victory in its efforts to preserve the right of apparel unions to picket a firm for a standard jobbers' agreement.

In a case involving ILGWU and Hazantown, Inc., a Manhattan coat and suit jobber, the National Labor Relations Board overturned a ruling of one of its administrative law judges who had found the union guilty of illegally picketing the non-union firm.

ILGWU General Counsel Max Zimny, describing the Hazantown case as "a landmark in the developing labor law of the garment industry," said the decision was vindication of the national labor policy which, under the Taft-Hartley amendments of 1947 and the Landrum-Griffin amendments to the National Labor Relations Act in 1959, has accorded special treatment to the clothing industry.

In reversing the administrative law judge's decision, a three-member NLRB panel, headed by NLRB Chairman Edward B. Miller, cited the clear intention of Congress to exempt apparel unions from certain prohibitions of the labor laws because of the unique nature of the jobber-contractor relationship in the garment industry.

The unanimous decision noted that Congress not only exempted apparel unions from specific sections of the NLRA but also included a special apparel-industry provision as part of the Landrum-Griffin amendments. Besides Miller, the NLRB panel consisted of Board Members Howard Jenkins and John H. Fanning.

E. Howard Molisani, ILGWU's first vice president and general manager of the New York Joint Board of Coat, Suit & Allied Garment Workers, hailed the Hazantown decision as an important preservation of the union's right to organize jobbers who essentially have no work force of their own, yet control the whole production process.

The accelerating trend of New York firms to operate strictly as jobbers with no inside shop "makes this victory all the more significant in our constant efforts to protect the rights of our members," Molisani said.

Shanker Elected President:

Teachers Give Top Priority To Organizing Campaigns

By James M. Shevis

Toronto—The American Federation of Teachers voted significant changes in the union's internal structure and set priority goals for the coming year at its 58th annual convention here.

One of those goals is to aggressively organize teachers all over the United States, AFT's new president, Albert Shanker, declared. Shanker easily defeated David Selden, president of the union since 1968, for a two-year term of office.

Shanker, who had been AFT's first vice president, said merger with the National Education Association—a move which he favors—is probably some time off. Meanwhile, he said, the union should press its campaign to organize teachers through basic organizing and collective bargaining.

"AFT organizing prospects are good," Shanker said. "The South is ripe for organization as is higher education. These and other areas deserve intensive efforts."

Organizing for "massive teacher power at the national level" will be the union's primary concern, he said. But another priority will be to strengthen the state teacher federations.

Shanker, 45, said he would continue as president of the United Federation of Teachers, AFT Local 2, in New York City, and executive vice president of the New York State United Teachers. He is an AFL-CIO vice president and member of the Executive Council.

Unofficial returns gave Shanker 258,911 votes to Selden's 38,987. A third candidate, David Rosoff of Local 2, received 1,067. Delegates voted the number of paid-up members they represented. Shanker garnered 86.3 percent of the total number of votes cast.

The post of secretary-treasurer, currently held by Robert G. Porter, is an appointive position subject to the AFT executive council.

The 2,415 delegates to the convention—the largest in the union's history—represented 575 locals, 21 state federations and four area councils. The meeting was held here at the invitation of the New York State United Teachers, which acted as the convention host.

At the opening session in spacious O'Keefe Center, delegates passed a number of constitutional amendments, including one to expand the union's executive council from 20 to 30 vice presidents to give greater representation to 150,000 new members added to the rolls in the past 18 months.

Other amendments eliminated the three-year membership requirement for holding national office and increased the national per-capita tax 35 cents to $2.10 a month.

Convention delegates acted on more than 120 policy resolutions on subjects ranging from inflation to teacher "accountability." They participated in workshops, and listened to a number of speakers on the state, local and national levels.

Sen. Joseph R. Biden (D-Del.) said the Watergate scandals indicate "there is a great need for instituting in our schools an enlarged and improved program of education in the basic fundamentals of our Constitution, the law of our society, and in the responsibilities of leadership.

"I don't believe we can really call ourselves educators unless we somehow impart to our students a feel of what the Constitution is all about," the 31-year-old former teacher said. "That's the sole fabric that has held this nation together."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), who followed Biden to the lectern, told the delegates that public-employe bargaining in the United States often has been conducted in such a way as to lead millions of workers to feel they had no recourse but to strike.

"I think the government has to be realistic about this matter," Javits said, "and I recognize that the Taylor Law (in New York) and similar laws in other states based on a 'penalty' approach to public work stoppages have not worked, and are not likely to work."

Javits said the Senate Committee on Labor & Public Welfare, on which he sits as ranking minority member, would hold hearings on proposed federal legislation dealing with public-employe bargaining in the near future.

The convention adopted a constitutional amendment setting forth as a major AFT objective the achievement of collective-bargaining rights for teachers and other workers in the field of education, "with the right to strike unless the public health or safety is threatened." Other priority goals include passage of the Griffiths-Corman National Health Security bill and legislation to provide teachers unemployment-compensation coverage.

The delegates also made it clear that the union intends to play a major political role in the fall congressional elections in support of pro-education and pro-labor candidates.

The biggest problem facing teachers and students alike, the union noted, is that plaguing every American today—inflation. Outgoing President Selden, in his "State of the Union" message, noted that "schools and teachers are special victims of the disaster of inflation."

As school districts try to hold the line on soaring costs, they increasingly are trimming their budgets. This often means job cuts and smaller salary increases for teachers.

"We cannot improve the quality of education and lay off teachers," Selden declared. He urged the AFT to conduct a nationwide campaign to negotiate cost-of-living escalator clauses in all teacher contracts in the coming year.

Engineering Course Draws 50 Unionists

Madison, Wis.—The 17th annual AFL-CIO Union Industrial Engineering Institutes provided courses in two specialized areas of study at the University of Wisconsin for 50 full-time union representatives and staff members.

The two weeks of classes focused on studies and practices in Establishing Workers Standards and in Job Evaluation & Related Problems.

The institutes are jointly sponsored by the federation's Dept. of Research and the university's School for Workers. The courses are designed to help union personnel better represent their members through a more thorough understanding of time study, synthetic work management, wage incentives, job evaluation and other industrial engineering practices.

Thirty-five participants were enrolled in the institute on Establishing Work Standards and 15 representatives took part in the studies on Job Evaluation & Related Problems.

The students came from the staffs of 15 international unions in the United States and Canada.



UNION REPRESENTATIVES participate in the 17th annual Union Industrial Engineering Institutes at the University of Wisconsin. The courses are cosponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and the university's School for Workers. Fifty students were enrolled in the classes.

Air Freshener



Diehl Wins Full Term As Stage Union Head

Los Angeles—Walter F. Diehl was voted to his first full term as president of the Theatrical Stage Employes as delegates from the 60,000-member union concluded their week-long 52nd biennial convention here.

Diehl, 56, was elected previously to the post by the IATSE executive board last March when Richard F. Walsh, longtime president of the union, retired.

Winning by 108 votes—669 to 561 over Steve D'Inzillo of Projectionist Local 306 in New York City—Diehl, who had served as an assistant to Walsh in New York, pledged "to work with all elements" of the show business technicians union.

His slate won down the line with one exception. Donald P. Haggerty, business manager of Film Technicians Local 683 in Los Angeles, a member of the opposition slate, was named general secretary-treasurer, defeating incumbent Patrick H. Ryan by 13 votes.

Haggerty is the son of the late C. J. (Neil) Haggerty, a career California trade unionist who headed the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. for many years.

In another race, decided by the narrowest of margins—one vote—George J. Flaherty of Los Angeles was re-elected first vice president, 605 to 604, over Jack Coffey, business agent of Sound Technicians Local 695 in Los Angeles.

D'Inzillo, congratulating Diehl, promised him his full support and wished him a "very successful term."

He added that the new administration "must not lose sight of three basic issues—cost-of-living increases, automation, and organization."

It was on these areas that the major policy resolutions of the convention focused. They called for:

- A cost-of-living clause in all future contracts.
- Protection of members' job rights from the adverse effects of automation.
- An intensive program to organize the unorganized among the crafts that make up the union.

The convention's major speaker, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, declared that all unions must do their "level best" in collective bargaining to protect their members from "the ravages of inflation, and to serve their best interests, first and foremost, whatever the name of the game called in this period of 'dealer's choice.'"

Kirkland noted that the AFL-CIO had proposed "a sound and comprehensive program of action" to Congress and the White House to correct the economic imbalances that have brought the nation deep into recession while prices continue to soar.

He insisted, too, that the task of dealing with the economic mess left by the Nixon Administration "must not be permitted to become an excuse for a moratorium on social progress in this country." Kirkland added:

"We must and we shall continue to press our case for progressive action toward better health care, more and better housing, more liveable cities and communities, most definitely including the expansion of public support for the arts, which are so vital to the growth of the spirit and a full life."

Coffey told the delegates, "I'm a loser—I lost by one vote. It would have been important to win, but the more important thing is that I am proud to be a member of the international." He praised Flaherty and said as far as he was concerned, "whether the margin was by one or by 1,000, that is it," and he abided by the decision of the delegates.

"I wouldn't run against George if there was another election—he won fair and square."

Other officers elected included A. L. (Pat) Travers, who won the second vice presidency over James C. Fuller; Paul G. Robertson, third vice president over Roy Allison and Mike McCarthy; Edward C. Powell, for fourth vice president against Franklin L. Barnhart; Adrian Short, fifth vice president over Les McGuire; John J. Nolan, sixth vice president over Paul F. Connors; J. E. Johnson, seventh vice president over Don McLendon; John J. Ryan, eighth vice president over Len Sanford and Harry F. Hockenberry; and Harold F. Chadwick, ninth vice president over Peggy Leasure.

Named trustees were William L. Daniel, James F. Sullivan, and James L. Riley.

CONVENTION

The Vermont State AFL-CIO convention will be held Oct. 11-13, 1974, in Burlington.

Let's Not Pretend

IT WILL COME AS NO SURPRISE to the members of this committee to learn that the AFL-CIO looks upon any proposal for another Cost of Living Council with a cold and jaundiced eye.

The last time this Congress set up a similar apparatus, by giving the President of the United States blank-check authority, American workers suffered and suffered grievously. For 30 months this nation had an economic stabilization program, so-called, which operated to rigidly control wages and not one single other thing.

Throughout that period, wage increases of American workers held at the 5.5 percent level while everything they bought and the rents they paid went up and up. The end result is that the buying power of workers' wages is now 4.5 percent below a year ago.

Every employer in America acted as a "patriotic" enforcer of the wage levels set by the Cost of Living Council and, as a practical matter, nobody policed the enforcer. So, every employer in America raised prices virtually at will. Every employer in America was permitted to increase his profits at will and the profits of American corporations went up beyond belief.

The figures are so startling that they need no additional comments.

We approach this proposal in a different frame of mind than the one we had three years ago today when President Nixon suddenly reversed himself and set out to control wages and allegedly to control prices.

We said then that the President's program was inequitable. Wages would be vigorously policed and prices would not. Profits would soar and interest rates would climb. Inflation would be worsened and recession invited. Unfortunately, we were right.

But today we have a new President. We have confidence in the integrity of this President. We had none on Aug. 15, 1971.

We don't believe this President will tell the American people one thing today and do the opposite the next.

We don't expect a stream of "inoperative" explanations to be coming from the White House press office.

SO WE ARE PREPARED to go along with this Cost of Living Task Force. We don't see the necessity for it, since the Executive Branch has at its disposal all the statistic gathering facilities there are in the government. We have no fears that anybody can say that the wage increases we seek in collective bargaining are unreasonable because all we are trying to do is catch up.

The only way the public can have confidence that the Cost of Living Task Force is dealing fairly and equitably with everyone is if this task force is required by law to honestly monitor everything, candidly report on all costs and incomes at all levels and abide by the new President's declared policy of candor, honesty and truth telling.

Go ahead with this Cost of Living Task Force, but establish it with fairness and equity. Make sure its monitoring is all-inclusive. Be sure the monitors are men and women of integrity, not those who take office with the intent to zap workers or anybody else.

But in the name of honesty and fair dealing with the American public, don't pretend this task force is an answer to the economic problems of America.

—From AFL-CIO testimony on legislation to revive the Cost of Living Council.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall	I. W. Abel
Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg
John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan
C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco
Thomas W. Gleason	Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith
Louis Stulberg	Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery
Alexander J. Rohan	James T. Housewright	George Hardy
Al H. Chesser	Martin J. Ward	William Sidell
Murray H. Finley	Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker
Sol Stetin	C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry

Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

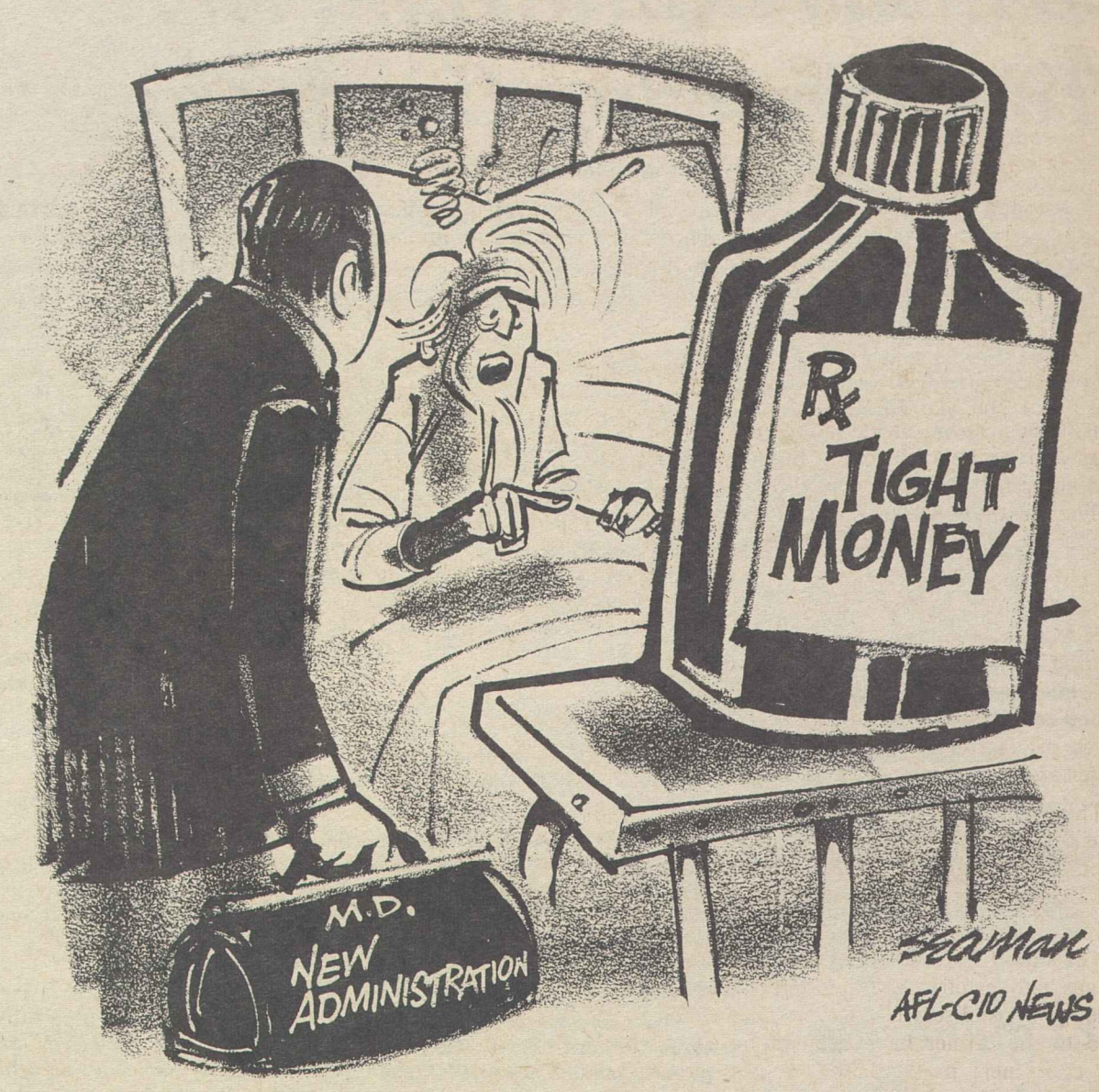
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, August 24, 1974 No. 34

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'That's What Got Me Sick!'



A Word Edgewise:

Supreme Court Rulings Leave Definition of 'Community' in Air

By John P. Roche

UNDERLYING THE SUPREME COURT'S decisions in both the obscenity and busing cases this term was the effort to define satisfactorily a community. You will recall that a couple of years ago the justices decided, as I put it at the time, "to Vietnamize the war against obscenity." That is, rely on local community standards which will vary from place to place. This seemed like a neat way to escape from the endless squabble over the definition of obscenity, which on a number of occasions had tied the court in knots. Let the juries in Las Vegas or Orange County apply their own community standards and end the nonsense of the members of the Supreme Court sitting up nights reading dirty books to determine whether they had "redeeming social value."

However, what this decision did was raise an antecedent problem: What is a community? Cambridge, Mass., for example, is in Middlesex County—a rather large entity. Harvard University is essentially a baronial enclave in Cambridge with radically different value patterns than those of the Middlesex villages and farms. Suppose that some Harvard students sponsor a showing of "Deep Throat"—should they be judged by the latitudinarian standards of the Harvard community? Or by a blue-collar jury drawn from Middlesex County as a whole? The verdicts predictably would vary.

When the Supreme Court opted out of the obscenity business, the local governments throughout the nation went to work with a vengeance, shutting down "blue flicks," confiscating copies of girlie magazines, and in general giving the porno merchants a hard time. I hold no brief for the latter—I consider pornography a form of pollution and am repulsed when these entrepreneurs turn the act of love into bizarre acrobatics. However, the local Watch and Ward Societies did run wild, and the court, willy-nilly, had to try to restore some balance. The result was a virtually impenetrable holding which, as best I can make it out, said, first, that the court intended to leave the definition of obscenity to the locals, but, second, it reserved the right to determine which community standards are applicable.

The busing decision similarly hinged on the definition of community. What Chief Justice Burger and his four colleagues stated was that the city of Detroit was the unit for determining the degree of segregation. As long as there was no evidence of governmental support for segregation within Detroit, the issue was closed. Implicit in this opinion was the acceptance of de facto segregation based on population: there are 185,000 black students in Detroit and only 75,000 whites. The fact that over two-thirds of the youngsters are black is simply a demographical accident.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE went to some lengths to emphasize the historical powers of local governments over education and the logistical difficulties that busing would create. The long and short of it was that busing within the Detroit metropolitan area to achieve racial balance was not required by the Constitution. Oakland County, Wayne County, Macomb County and the city of Detroit were the basic "communities."

The three opinions by the four dissenters all focused, in one way or another, on the proposition that the appropriate "community" was the state of Michigan. Noting that local governments and school boards are creatures of the state, the dissenters—notably Justice Thurgood Marshall—accused the majority of closing its eyes to reality, thus (in Marshall's phrase) emasculating "our constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the laws."

Justice Douglas, in a separate statement, even argued that the majority had set the clock back to the period before Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) which, he caustically noted, provided blacks with a separate but equal education. Burger's holding, in Douglas's eyes, justified separate and unequal.

Indeed, the vehemence of the dissents was such that Justice Potter Stewart of the majority wrote a placatory, separate opinion which amounted to a footnote. He decried the "extravagant language of the dissenting opinions" and went on to state that in different factual situations he would consider interdistrict busing "proper, or even necessary." This is most interesting, suggesting as it does that Stewart might well go with the four dissenters in a different factual context. In other words, the nature of the "community" for educational purposes is anything but settled.

No Other Choice:

Declining Real Wages Force Moves for 'Catch-Up' Boosts

The following is excerpted from a statement on "Collective Bargaining in Today's Economy" adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its Aug. 5, 1974, meeting in Chicago.

WORKERS AND THEIR UNIONS are trying to reach collective bargaining settlements with employers in the most difficult economic environment since the end of World War II.

The Nixon Administration's policies have created the worst combination of economic conditions. The accelerating inflation of the past two years and workers' declining buying power have been combined with the second Nixon recession—declines in the real volume of sales and production, accompanied by a rise in unemployment.

The stepped-up pace of inflation, which reached a two-digit rate last February, got under way in the second-half of 1972. It started during Phase 2 of the Nixon Administration's so-called wage-price controls—with their one-sided control of workers' wages, meager control over prices, no effective control over interest rates and no control at all on corporate profits.

This rising tide of inflation continued through Phase 3, Freeze 2 and Phase 4 of the fraudulent stabilization program, which ended on Apr. 30, 1974. Inflation is still continuing to climb.

Consumer prices of food and fuel have soared out of sight and sharp price boosts are spreading to gas and electric utilities, autos, clothing and other goods and services. Recent declines of prices paid to the farmer have been of little benefit to the consumer; most of the benefits have been pocketed by food processors, meat packers and supermarkets. Living standards of most Americans have been severely jolted, particularly low- and middle-income families with children, and elderly persons retired on fixed incomes.

The Nixon Administration's response has been the policy of the Federal Reserve, headed by Dr. Arthur Burns, putting the economy through the wringer of tight money and the highest interest rates since the Civil War. This policy is adding further to costs and prices, depressing residential construction and slowing down the economy. Unemployment has already risen, from 4.1 million, or 4.6 percent of the labor force, in October 1973 to 4.9 million, or 5.3 percent in July 1974.

The Labor Dept. reports that the buying power of the average worker's weekly take-home pay in June was down 4.5 percent from a year before and nearly 7 percent from October 1972. This was the 15th consecutive month in which workers' buying power was less than the year before—the sharpest drop in 28 years. The average worker's buying power in mid-1974 was down to about the level of 1965.

After nearly two years of accelerating inflation and more than a year of declining buying power, workers and their unions must catch up.

The Labor Dept. reports that major collective bargaining settlements concluded in the April-June quarter of 1974 provided an average first-year wage increase of 9.2 percent and 7.4 percent over the life of contracts, plus cost-of-living adjustments in many of the agreements.

The Labor Dept. also reports that in the 12 months through July 1974, the hourly earnings of the average nonsupervisory worker in private nonfarm employment were up only 8 percent. This includes the effects of the belated rise in the federal minimum wage from $1.60 to $2 an hour on May 1 and wage escalator adjustments.

But other costs and incomes have been shooting up sharply. Interest rates have soared. The prime interest rate shot up from 8¾ percent in the first-half of March to 12 percent at present. This is an increase of 37 percent in five months—increasing all costs and prices, while cutting home-building.

AFTER-TAX PROFITS of American corporations rose 28 percent in the second quarter of 1974 despite a decline in real economic growth, according to a preliminary estimate of the First National City Bank of New York.

"It is highly unusual," the bank reported, "for corporate profits not only to stay strong but also to accelerate their gains in a period when overall demand has been slipping." The bank explained that "the advance appears to be largely, if not entirely, due to rising prices."

That estimated 28 percent rise in profits came on top of an official Commerce Dept. report of a 19 percent increase in after-tax profits in the first quarter of the year, when the economy was in the sharpest decline since the recession of 1958.

These spectacular profit increases in the first half of 1974 come after profit boosts of 26 percent in 1973, 25 percent in 1972 and 17 percent in 1971.

After buying power and living standards declined and profits and interest rates soared, President Nixon urged the American people to spend less and save more. Consumers are already buying less, because they cannot afford today's prices. They might be able to save something if it weren't for the out-of-sight prices for food, fuel, housing and other necessities.

Confronted by this economy mess—and the lack of any credible policy from the Nixon Administration—workers and their unions have no alternative other than to seek larger wage increases and cost-of-living escalator protection for the sake of their families and their living standards.

Long-Range Impact Cited:

Curb on Interest Rates Needed To Head Off Economic Chaos

THE STARTLING RISE of interest rates since last year that has heaped inflationary pressures throughout the economy must be checked if the nation is to avoid long-range economic woes, the AFL-CIO's chief economist Nat Goldfinger warned.

Severe money restraint policies and the highest interest rates in more than 100 years have had a devastating impact on homebuilding, local and county government, public utilities—even the federal government, the AFL-CIO research director declared.

Goldfinger said that cities, counties, and utilities, forced to pay higher and higher costs on their bond issues, are cutting back or foregoing expansions and improvements, despite the mounting need for more and better services. Already high unemployment will "continue to rise and rise rather sharply," he said.

He said the federal government "can get a handle on this." He urged Congress to order the Federal Reserve System to channel a bigger share of available bank credit, at reasonable rates, into such high priority areas as housing, community facilities and public utilities. He said that less credit should be allocated to gambling casinos, land speculation, loans to foreign borrowers and to the foreign subsidiaries of American firms.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Goldfinger pointed out that the prime interest rate that commercial banks charge on loans to their major customers—the big corporations—has doubled since early 1973. He said the interest rate spiral has added $5.3 billion to interest payments on the U.S. public debt in just the one year between fiscal 1973 and fiscal 1974.

Goldfinger said that President Ford has to make some changes in his economic advisory team "to put some life into his honeymoon." He said that Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and chief architect of the tight-money policy, should be among the first to go.

"We are at the brink of [economic] disaster," he declared, and "if Arthur Burns remains the key figure or a major figure among the economic advisers, this country is in for continuing economic trouble."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

A RESOLUTION calling for a domestic summit to develop a unified plan of action to restore stability and prosperity to the American economy.

That is the title of a resolution adopted by the Senate on July 23 that has now become a pivotal point around which President Ford seeks to build a program to meet the problem of inflation.

In what amounted to his inaugural address to the nation, Ford said that he found the "summit" idea appealing and that he personally would preside over such a conference. It would include members of Congress, the President's economic consultants and "some of the best economic brains from labor, industry and agriculture."

So far, the conference is in the planning stage. The President has appointed a member of his Administration to get it in the works and it is expected that it will be held soon after Labor Day. How effective it will be remains to be seen. Conferences of this nature are apt to end up largely as window dressing whose recommendations are newspaper stories for a time but after that are largely forgotten.

This time, however, the nation's economic problems have been so long neglected or even ignored by the Nixon Administration that the nation can hope a new start in economic thinking will result.

The Senate, in its "summit" resolution, took the position that today's "exceptional circumstances" require equally exceptional responses; that national unity is required if the economic problems are to be solved; that leadership must be given the nation "in developing a plan of action" for the nation as a whole; and that a set of concrete recommendations is needed to deal with "unemployment, with interest rates, with federal spending, with real income and purchasing power, with savings, investment and productivity, with shortages of various industrial materials."

To list a few of them:

● Unemployment is now running at a 5.3 percent rate with some areas of the economy, notably construction, at a rate of more than 10 percent. Other segments of the working population are afflicted with much higher rates. Black teenagers, for example, have a staggering jobless rate of more than 35 percent.

● With real income and purchasing power under steady erosion by an inflation rate that is still at the "two-digit" level, the buying power of the average worker's weekly take-home pay has dropped to about the level of 1965.

● Interest rates are at unprecedented levels. The prime interest rate has jumped from 6 percent in early 1973 to 12 percent at present—a rise of 100 percent in the past year and one-half. Such rates are pushing the American economy to the point of disaster, so much so that serious economic commentators are talking about the possibility of a real depression in the months ahead.

● Mortgage interest rates have reached the point where they have stifled the construction industry notably in housing where unemployment is serious and still rising.

ALL THESE PROBLEMS, and others, have been cited by organized labor over and over again during the past six years. Yet labor has been largely crying in a wilderness dominated by the voice of business and industry in a Nixon Administration.

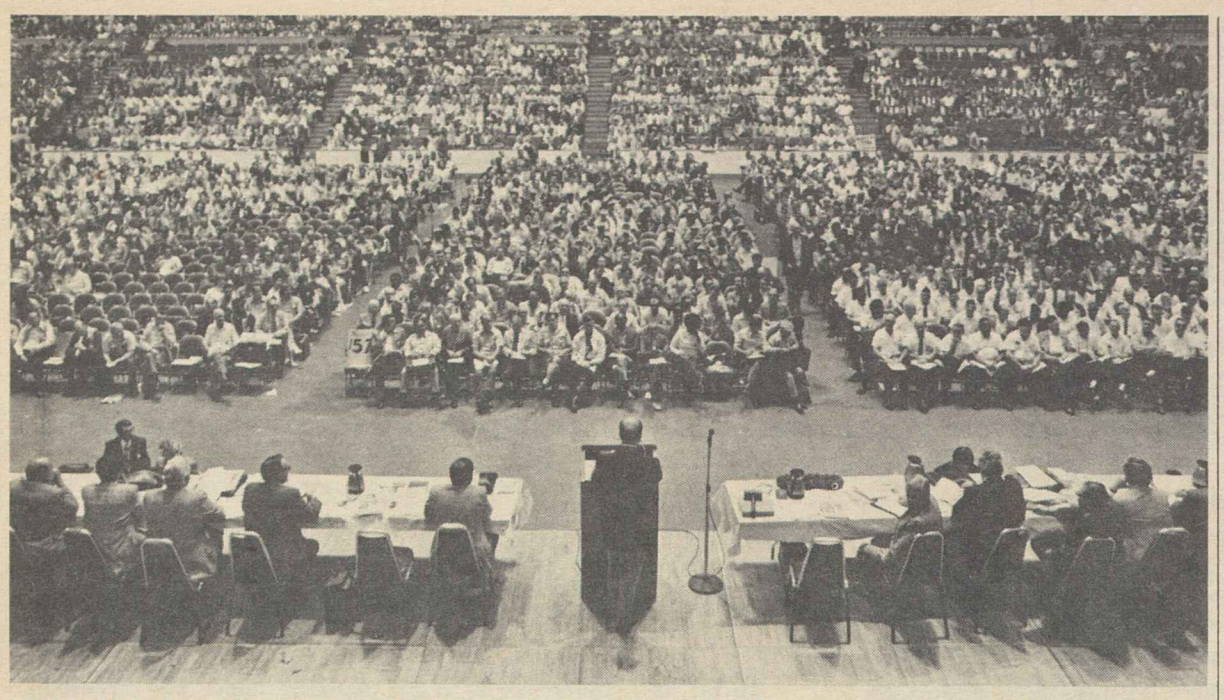
Too long have economists of one mind—conservative, all of them—dominated the policies of the past six years. Even Alan Greenspan, one of the most conservative of all, who has been nominated chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, has conceded that too many of the current Administration advisers are of the same economic school with close ties to business.

It can be hoped, then, that new voices, including labor, will be heard at the "summit" conference. Of equal importance is that these new voices be given adequate public attention.

President Ford has promised an open, candid Administration. A good start can be made in that direction if the economic summit conference gives the nation a broader spectrum of economic thinking than existed under the Nixon Administration.



LONG-RANGE economic woes are ahead for the nation unless the startling rise of interest rates is checked, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Michael Posner, left, of the Reuters News Agency and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The AFL-CIO public service program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



STRONG OPPOSITION to the Postal Service plan to implement a computerized route system is voiced at the Letter Carriers 49th biennial convention in Seattle, Wash., which drew a record 4,758 delegates. A strike resolution initiated from the floor led the Postal Service to delay further implementation of the plan.

In Strike Resolution:

Letter Carriers Nip Computer Routes

Seattle, Wash.—A strike resolution overwhelmingly adopted at the Letter Carriers convention forced the Postal Service to shelve a controversial plan to restructure carriers' routes by computer.

The resolution, initiated by floor action of the massive 4,758-member delegation, directs the president of the NALC "to call a nationwide work stoppage" if the so-called Kokomo Plan is put into effect and does not meet with the approval of the union.

The day after the resolution was passed, NALC President James H. Rademacher announced that Postmaster Gen. Elmer T. Klassen notified the union that because of the strong convention action the Postal Service would delay implementation of the Kokomo Plan.

Klassen also agreed to establish a joint labor-management commission to explore all facets involved in a computerized restructuring of letter carriers' routes.

"The action taken by delegates to strike was the most serious decision ever made in the history of the NALC," Rademacher declared. Strikes by workers in the federal service currently are illegal, and the union's general counsel, M. G. Ratner, was called on to explain the dangers and penalties that might be involved.

But Rademacher noted that the overwhelming declaration of the convention "that you will not tolerate conversion to robotism is an indication that the Letter Carriers Association has converted to a true trade union."

Rademacher criticized the Kokomo Plan as a deliberate effort by management to change working conditions of NALC members without giving due consideration to human factors. He pointed out that, through similar unilateral changes in the past year, more than 3,000 carriers' routes have been eliminated.

In his keynote address to the convention, Rademacher declared that the Postal Service is being "throttled by the superfluity of supervision." He said a principal cause of the distress is that there are "far too many chiefs and too few Indians."

Citing a recent granting of an additional $15,000 annuity for the Postmaster General's retirement, Rademacher said he was looking forward to next year's negotiations when the NALC would be submitting a proposal to give retiring members a supplementary annuity.

He also cited the severe impact of inflation on NALC members through the erosion of their purchasing power.

"The solution to our problems," Rademacher observed "can come about and a reasonable contract can be achieved only when postal workers win the right to strike."

Renewing the call for legislation that would give workers in the Postal Service the legal right to strike, he expressed doubt that it could be achieved in the present Congress. He urged an effective NALC political action program that would bring about the election of a responsive Congress to meet the union's goals.

Delegates responded by amending the NALC constitution to provide for the establishment of a political action fund built up by voluntary contributions.

Among the nearly 300 resolutions adopted at the six-day convention were measures calling for:

- Repeal of the Hatch Act, which prohibits federal government and postal service employes from taking an active role in politics.
- Optional early retirement after 20 years of service with a pension of one-half of present salary; after 25 years with two-thirds of salary, and after 30 years with three-quarters of salary.
- A two-year study that would lead to the restructuring of the union's administration, procedures and make-up. The report of the restructuring committee will be made at the next biennial convention in Houston.

The 4,758 delegates, the largest convention assembly in the NALC history, chose Chicago as the site of the 1978 convention.

Bakers Spur World Union Ties To Counter Multinational Firms

Denver—The 29th convention of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers closed with a call for a new kind of international trade union movement that would unite unions throughout the world as a cohesive force to deal with multinational corporations.

"Multinational corporations are an important economic fact of life in the world of the 1970s," said John Simonds, executive secretary of the Canadian Labor Congress. "But the essential point is to bring these corporations under effective control, so that they operate in compliance with the economic and social interests of (each) country in which they reside."

Dan Gallin, secretary of the International Union of Food & Allied Workers Associations, the trade secretariat which B&C President Daniel E. Conway heads, pointed to the lack of power unions in many countries face in dealing with management across the Atlantic.

"Just last month," Gallin said, "it was announced that the Pillsbury Co. intends to shut down one of its principal plants in France by the end of July — they have probably done so already — allegedly because the company is losing money in its operations. The closure means that 246 workers lose their jobs.

"Last year," he continued, "Liggett & Myers Co. closed its plant in Germany with only one month's notice given to the local management. Three hundred workers lost their jobs."

The only recourse unions have to this sort of company action, he said, is to create coalitions that can act together "to prevent the company from playing the workers of one company against those of another and to make sure that in any major conflict the company not only faces the union directly involved but all the unions in every country where it operates, acting as one."

Gallin stressed, "We believe that ultimately only the trade union movement will be in a position to constitute a true countervailing force to the multinational corporation, because the multinationals cannot do without workers and trade unions will follow wherever they move their production facilities."

Robert Smith, national industrial officer of Britain's General & Municipal Workers, suggested that unions can also exert a positive influence on multinationals for their mutual benefit. He cited his own experiences as chief union negotiator in dealing with the progressive management policies and attitudes of the United Biscuit Co., a British corporation which recently acquired the Keebler Co. in the United States. Smith expressed the hope that the firm would extend these policies to its American operations and called for close cooperation between his union and the Bakery Workers in the future.

The IUF recently established a New York office headed by Laurent C. Enckell, former research director at the Geneva headquarters of the secretariat. It was set up to provide needed services to American affiliates in dealing with multinationals and to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the worldwide cooperation among IUF unions.

The IUF is made up of 129 unions representing more than 2.2 million workers in 54 countries.

Labor Board Handles Record Load of Cases

The National Labor Relations Board reported that it processed a record 42,373 cases of all types in the fiscal year ended June 30. The total number of cases was 1,296 more than the board's caseload a year earlier.

During the fourth quarter, which ended June 30, the board handled 11,721 cases, or about 180 per working day. The breakdown included 7,677 unfair labor practice charges and 4,044 election petitions. The petitions were for employe secret-ballot representation elections, union-shop deauthorization polls, amendment of union-representation certifications, and clarification of employe bargaining units.

For the full fiscal year, the board set another record by handing down 1,520 formal decisions—977 in contested unfair labor practice cases and 543 in employe representation cases. The fourth-quarter count was 317, up from 287 a year earlier.

During the April-June period, NLRB conducted 2,321 collective-bargaining elections in which 89 percent of eligible employes voted. In 53 percent of the elections, employes chose unions to represent them. AFL-CIO unions won majority designation in 714 elections of the 1,403 in which they participated.

At the close of the 1974 fiscal year, the board had 13,589 cases of all types pending disposition at various procedural levels. This compares with 13,429 pending at the end of the third quarter (March 1974) and 12,120 cases pending at the end of the second quarter (December 1973).

Of the cases pending at the end of June, charges of unfair labor practices accounted for 9,711, while petitions for various types of representation elections accounted for 3,712.

Instructors Complete Pipe Trades Courses

West Lafayette, Ind.—The annual summer training program at Purdue University sponsored by the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters drew 1,157 apprenticeship instructors.

The week-long program conducted by Purdue's Industrial Education Dept. is directed at the union's journeyman instructors who train apprentices. The summer program has a five-year sequence, and 110 of the instructors graduated this year.

Musicians Reach Hollywood Accord

Los Angeles—President Hal C. Davis of the Musicians announced the union has reached agreement on a new contract with the Motion Picture Association of America.

The agreement, which is subject to approval by affected AFM members employed under the union's theatrical motion picture and television contract with MPAA, covers musicians' services for motion-picture and TV films.



BRITISH TRADE UNION official Robert Smith addresses the 29th quadrennial convention of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers in Denver. Smith is flanked by B&C President Daniel E. Conway, left, and Sec.-Treas. Gregory Oskoian.

Education, Housing Bills Signed:

Ford Gets Wage-Price Unit, Mass Transit Bill Slashed

(Continued from Page 1)

a labor-opposed amendment by Sen. Adlai Stevenson (D-Ill.) to give the agency subpoena power and authority to delay specific wage and price increases up to 90 days.

Thus, the wage-price council will perform a monitoring function only, with no powers to control either wages or prices. And that's the way Ford wanted it. The day after Congress acted, he issued a statement that he would not seek "standby authority" to impose economic controls in the future.

"Recent experience makes it clear that, under current conditions, compulsory wage and price controls would be most undesirable," the President said.

In testimony at a Senate Banking Committee hearing on the monitoring agency, the AFL-CIO had said it would go along with the plan, despite its view that the President already had at his command all the statistics-gathering machinery of the Executive Branch capable of doing the job.

Federation Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged that the wage-price council operate with "fairness and equity," monitoring all costs, interest rates and profits as well as wages and prices.

The bill as enacted requires the new agency to "monitor the economy as a whole, by acquiring as appropriate, reports on wages, costs, productivity, prices, sales, profits, imports and exports. . . ."

The Council on Wage & Price Stability will consist of eight members and four adviser-members, all appointed by the President. It will have a budget of up to $1 million for the fiscal year, and its authority will expire Aug. 15, 1975.

The pared-down mass transit bill, passed by the House 324 to 92, contains landmark provisions granting federal operating subsidies for the first time to troubled urban transit systems. But even these were reduced from 50 percent matching grants to one-third.

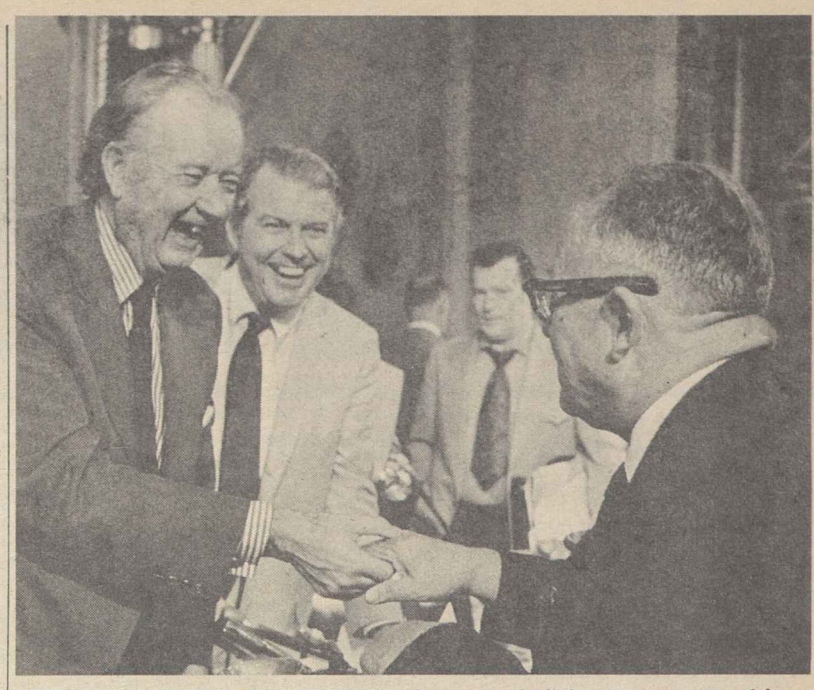
The bill does preserve the labor standards and prevailing wage requirements that the AFL-CIO had insisted were "vitally necessary . . . to protect the rights and interests of employes" affected by the measure.

The key vote to chop the total authorization to $11 billion was 257 to 155. Fifty-four percent of the total would go to nine major metropolitan areas that already have rail transit systems or have begun construction of such systems under federal grants. About 260 other areas with populations of 50,000 or more would receive 26 percent of the funds for construction or capital spending. They would also get 15 percent which could be used either for capital construction or operations. Smaller cities and rural areas would be allocated about 4.5 percent of the total.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, both the House and Senate were struggling against a log-jam of legislation in efforts to clear as much as possible before their late summer recess. The Senate is due to reconvene on Sept. 4, the House on Sept. 11.

Among the developments before the recess were:

- Senate passage of a Defense Dept. appropriations bill totalling $82 billion—$5 billion below the amount sought by the Administration.
- Formal "acceptance" by the House—with no expression of approval or disapproval—of the Judiciary Committee's report that President Nixon deserved to be removed from office for obstruction of justice, abuse of his powers and failure to comply with committee subpoenas.



PRE-HEARING GREETING is extended by Senate Banking Committee Chairman John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), left, to AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, who called for fairness in the wage-price monitoring system created with the Council on Wage & Price Stability.

Building Trades Pacts End California Strikes

Los Angeles—California's multi-billion-dollar construction industry—from homes to high buildings—returned to normalcy after a series of strikes by various building trades' unions that lasted 49 days.

Work was resumed on all fronts when some 40,000 Carpenters in 11 Southern California counties and 5,500 Cement Masons—the last of the unions to settle—ratified three-year agreements with major contractor associations.

Carpenters and Laborers in 46 northern California counties as well as 30,000 Laborers in the 11 southern counties, plus San Diego (which negotiates separately), had struck June 15 and agreed to terms in late July.

The 40,000 other carpenters in the south went out July 1 virtually shutting down the industry. Some contractors, however, signed interim agreements permitting at least limited work on various projects. Most of the 40,000 are in Los Angeles county and are represented by the Southern California Conference of Carpenters.

In an unprecedented ratification process they voted to accept a wage and fringe-benefits package of $3.75 an hour over three years.

They also received an additional 30 cents an hour boost that was negotiated during a three-day strike in May. That money represented the amount denied them in 1973 by the now-defunct Construction Industry Stabilization Committee when they were due 85 cents an hour in the final step of their old contract.

Contractors agreed to adding the 30 cents at the time a new master agreement was negotiated and making it retroactive to May 1 of this year.

The $3.75 agreement is retroactive to July 1, beginning with $1 in wages plus the 30 cents, bringing the journeymen's scale to $8.35 an hour.

The balance—30 cents an hour on Dec. 1; 45 cents on Apr. 1, 1975; 50 cents, June 15, 1975; 50 cents, Sept. 1, 1975, and $1 on June 15, 1976—will be allocated to hourly wage rates, health and welfare, vacation, pensions and apprenticeship and training at the discretion of the unions.

The ratification process was the first time members were asked to vote directly on the agreement. Previously, delegates to the conference, representing more than 50 locals and councils in the 11 counties, were empowered to approve or reject a master agreement.

Paul Miller, secretary of the conference and executive secretary of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, who served as chief negotiator, rejected contentions in area newspapers that the settlement was excessive. Miller pointed out that the average work year for Carpenters in southern California last year was about 1,200 hours as against 2,000 hours for most industrial workers.

Living Costs Up 12% Over Year Earlier

(Continued from Page 1)

which usually shows a small seasonal decline in July, reflected price increases for a broad range of items—shoes, gasoline, home furnishings and other products.

New car prices rose in marked contrast to their normal seasonal pattern. Automobile dealers customarily offer markdowns in late summer so they can clear their showrooms for fall delivery of new models, but last month new-car prices rose by 1.9 percent. Used car prices also went up.

Other large increases were posted for household durable goods, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and fuel and coal. Apparel prices declined, but by much less than is usual for July.

More than a fourth of the increase in the services index was due to higher mortgage costs, reflecting earlier increases in interest rates on conventionally financed loans as well as higher ceilings for loans guaranteed by the Veterans and Federal Housing Administrations.

Copper Strikes Resolved As 4 Key Firms Settle

Phoenix—The steering committee of the 25-union National Nonferrous Industry Conference ratified settlements with four more copper companies, ending a nationwide strike that began in mid-July.

The conference, led by the Steelworkers, approved new three-year agreements with Phelps-Dodge Corp., the American Smelting & Refining Co., White Pine Copper Co., and Magma Copper Co., a subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corp.

Negotiations with two smaller firms — Inspiration Consolidated Copper and Miami Copper—were continuing. The two companies employ about 2,000 workers altogether.

The strikes against Magma, Phelps-Dodge and Asarco began on July 14. The walkout at White Pine got under way on Aug. 3. Nearly 23,000 workers are involved in the contract disputes.

All of the new settlements fall within the wage pattern established at Anaconda in June and at Kennecott last month. The agreements provide an average 86.5 cents in hourly wage increases over the life of the contract. They also call for substantial improvement in pension programs, health and welfare plans and vacation schedules.

Meanwhile, the last of five struck iron-ore mining and processing firms operating in Michigan and Minnesota settled its contract differences with the Steelworkers. The company, Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., agreed to terms similar to those provided in pacts between the USWA and Oglebay Norton, Hanna Mining, Pickands Mather and Reserve Mining.

All the agreements are retroactive to May 1. They contain wage and fringe-benefits improvements over a three-year period similar to those in the basic steel industry's settlement with the union earlier this year.

The union and the companies also agreed to use the innovative Experimental Negotiating Agreement beginning in 1977. The ENA, used in the basic steel talks, provides a guarantee of certain minimum wage and benefit improvements in return for a no-strike pledge on national issues.

Interim Plan On Rail Pay Delays Strike

The Sheet Metal Workers have reached "an understanding" with the nation's railroads that will avert any strike on the union's unresolved wage-rules disputes until at least next Jan. 15.

The union has been negotiating for more than a year on proposals that would have taken effect last Jan. 1. It previously rejected an Emergency Board recommendation that it accept a "pattern" agreement by other rail unions last year.

The union represents about 5,000 railroad workers and has been legally free to strike since Aug. 2. It contends its skilled workers are entitled to more than the 10.7 percent "pattern" package over 18 months. It wants wage rates comparable with mechanics in trucking and on airlines.

Under an interim plan proposed by the National Mediation Board, the union's members will receive the 4 percent wage hike granted the other employes, retroactive to Jan. 1. The rest of the "package" resulted from carriers' assumption of the employe portion of retirement costs and varied adjustments.

In the meantime, the parties will engage in expandable negotiations aimed at resolving the stalemate through a longer contract and on the basis of "issues not previously discussed." If a full settlement is not reached, the union will be free to strike on 14 days' notice after next Jan. 1.



SOVIET EXILE Pavel Litvinov discusses East-West detente and conditions affecting dissidents in the USSR with AFL-CIO President George Meany during a visit to the federation headquarters. Litvinov, left, was sentenced to prison after leading a demonstration in Moscow protesting the 1968 Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia and was later forced into exile. Joining in the discussion are International Affairs Director Ernest Lee and Tom Kahn, right, assistant to Meany.

Conference Report Approved:

Major Pension Reform Bill Sets New Basic Standards

(Continued from Page 1)

after these provisions were worked out.

The bill does not apply to any union pension plans in which there is no employer contribution. It also exempts plans covering government employes and a few other pension plans, but it applies to all other existing private pension plans, no matter how few employes are covered.

It does not, however, require any employer to form a pension plan.

The new law requires all pension plans to be funded through annual contributions equal to normal cost plus the amount needed to amortize unfunded liabilities over 30 years for single-employer plans and 40 years for multi-employer plans. When substantial hardship would result, the Secretary of Labor is authorized to extend the periods for an additional 10 years.

The bill is effective immediately upon signature by the President for new pension plans organized after the bill is signed. But it does not apply to most existing plans until December 1975, and some of its various requirements do not become fully effective until Jan. 1, 1980.

Any plan collectively bargained, for instance, is not covered by the law until the present contract expires—unless the contract extends past Jan. 1, 1980. In general, the delays in effective dates are designed to give every pension plan time to get ready to conform with the law without working a hardship or endangering any plan's financial structure.

The major requirements to assure workers a vested right to a pension even if they quit, are fired or the company goes out of business offer a choice of any one of three plans:

- Full vesting for all employes after 10 years service, but no required vesting before that.
- A graduated investment starting at 25 percent after five years of service, going to 50 percent after 10 years and reaching full vesting after 15 years.
- Fifty percent vesting when a worker's age plus years of service equal 45, with a 10 percent increase each year after that until 100 percent is reached. However, plans using the "rule of 45" must still conform to the requirement that a worker's pension must be 50 percent vested after 10 years and fully vested after 15 years, regardless of age.

No vesting is required for workers under age 25, but those with previous service can get as much as three years back credit upon reaching age 25.

The bill also facilitates portability of pensions by providing for a tax-free transfer of vested funds from one employer to another, provided the new employer agrees, or to qualifying individual retirement accounts.

The vesting requirements of the law become effective on Dec. 31, 1975, with delays allowed for certain collectively bargained plans providing supplemental benefits.

The federal guarantee of the solvency of a plan—or re-insurance—is provided through creation of a Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation somewhat like the federal insurance designed to prevent banks from failing.

For the first two years of coverage, single-employer pension plans will be required to pay $1 per participant per year and multi-employer plans must pay a premium of 50 cents. This section of the law also gives discretionary powers to the Secretary of Labor and the corporation for requiring fund standards.

The board of the guaranty corporation will consist of the Secretaries of Labor, Treasury and Commerce, with an advisory committee of seven—two from labor, two from management and three from the public—appointed by the President.

Effective dates for the termination insurance are July 1, 1974, for single-employer plans and Jan. 1, 1978, for multi-employer plans.

The new law's reporting and disclosure requirements include an annual report to the Secretary of Labor, who can allow a simplified reporting method for plans with fewer than 100 members.

The disclosure requirement also requires distribution to pension plan participants of a booklet advising them of their rights and the amount of nonforfeitable benefits. That section is required to be "readable" with the second half of the book providing more technical details. Annual supplements of any changes are required, with a new booklet required every five years.

The reporting and disclosure provisions of the law go into effect Dec. 31, 1974.

The measure also spells out specific requirements of the fiduciaries—anyone exercising control over the fund's assets. They are required to diversify investments to protect against large losses. No pension plan, for instance, can have more than 10 percent of its funds invested in securities of the employer or employer group.



PRESIDENT FORD announces the nomination of former New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller as his choice for Vice President, the post Ford vacated 11 days earlier in succeeding Richard M. Nixon. Ford called Rockefeller "a good partner" as he made the announcement at the White House before the news media.

Rockefeller Nomination Gains Wide Approval

(Continued from Page 1)

did not stand for election—a first in U.S. history.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), whom Rockefeller declined to support for President in 1964 after a bitter battle between them for the nomination, referred to Rockefeller as "eminently qualified," but also said he was "too old" at 66 to be on the ticket in 1976 and said the only difficulties with the nomination will come from "rank-and-file Republicans."

Rep. Marjorie Holt (R-Md.) objected even more bluntly, saying she saw no reason for Ford to select a man whom "the party had rejected three times."

Rockefeller told reporters that it was clear to him that Ford intended to run for a full term in 1976 but that Ford had not discussed Rockefeller's role for 1976.

Subsequently, Presidential press seceretary J. F. terHorst confirmed that Ford "probably will run" for re-election in 1976.

In addition to his all-out fight for the presidential nomination in 1964, Rockefeller withdrew his unannounced candidacy in 1960, clearing the way for Vice President Nixon after a "summit" meeting between the two.

In 1968, Rockefeller declined to oppose Nixon through the early spring primaries, then launched a late drive for the nomination which failed.

But it was in 1964 that Rockefeller came closest, losing the vital California primary by a razor thin margin to Goldwater.

Since then, Rockefeller has enjoyed widening labor support in his own gubernatorial re-election efforts of 1966 and 1970. The state AFL-CIO stayed neutral in 1962 and 1966, but endorsed him in 1970.

Rockefeller resigned during the final year of his fourth four-year term, turning the statehouse over to his lieutenant governor, Malcolm Wilson, while launching a pair of national study groups generally regarded as vehicles for still another presidential candidacy in 1976.

Among more moderate Republicans, the selection of Rockefeller was widely hailed, primarily because of his proven capacity for recruiting outstanding people to serve with him in government.

Just before the Watergate scandals unraveled, Rockefeller was exerting considerable influence over Nixon Administration appointments and adopted a more conservative stance in state government decisions.

But within the Republican Party, Rockefeller is still the embodiment of the traditional, liberal eastern wing of the party.

The only delay expected in his confirmation is the time it will take to check his myriad financial holdings for a possible conflict of interest, since he is one of the world's richest men, grandson of John D. Rockefeller. Rockefeller said if he is confirmed he will place his holdings in blind trust and turn over his tax returns of recent years to Congress for its investigation of him.

Appearing with Ford at the announcement of his election, Rockefeller cited the "very serious times" as demanding cooperation between the White House and Congress. Afterwards, he told reporters that his first instructions from Ford were to "go up to Capitol Hill and be available."

Congress Urged to Await 'Verdict' Of Voters on Various Health Plans

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to "await the verdict of the people in the November election" on national health insurance legislation rather than rush into hasty action in the waning days of the session.

Federation President George Meany, noting the decision of the House Ways & Means Committee to delay further consideration of health insurance proposals, said the committee had taken "sound" action in following the advice of Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.). Mills had announced earlier that the committee could not reach agreement, that it did not have "a consensus."

Meany said the question of national health insurance is "so vital that hasty action now would be inadvisable. Excellence in legislation, not a sudden burst of legislative speed, is what the nation needs."

Leonard Woodcock, chairman of the Committee for National Health Insurance and president of the Auto Workers, said that "America desperately needs a national health insurance program, but we must not sacrifice essential elements in any undue haste to put a law on the books immediately." He added, "we are convinced a bill embodying" an approach to meet the needs of all the American people can be ready for the "opening of the 94th Congress in January" and pledged full cooperation to President Ford and Mills in developing a sound program.

Meany said that all the varied national health insurance proposals should be weighed by the voters, noting that many of the plans were in sharp conflict with one another. The voters could then "cast their votes for candidates for Congress who support sound national health insurance."

He expressed confidence that the result will be early enactment in the next Congress of a bill meeting the needs of all the people, "not one tailored to the demands of special interests."

President Ford in his first address to Congress asked for a health insurance bill before adjournment of the current session. Mills prepared a proposal over the weekend and put it before the committee in the form of a 12-page report. The committee, in an open markup session, bogged down on a number of critical issues, especially financing of the program.

The AFL-CIO and the Committee for National Health Insurance are supporting the Griffiths-Corman bill which has been introduced by 23 senators and 89 House members, and strongly oppose the Nixon Administration's program and a Mills-Kennedy measure also before the committee along with bills pushed by the medical profession and the insurance industry.

8-24-74

Unionist Heads Office On Foreign Visitors

Edward M. Lonergan, a former staff representative of the Steelworkers, has been named acting director of the Labor Dept.'s new Office of International Visitor Programs.

Since 1964, Lonergan has been the chief of the Division of Trade Union Exchange Programs, which is being combined with the Division of Professional & Governmental Exchange to form the new office.

Labor Scores Federal Pay Plan for 5.5%

(Continued from Page 1)

Webber and Garrison, in a separate statement, called on President Ford to review the recommendation limiting the pay increase to 5.5 percent. They added that "under a proper system of setting salaries, federal employes in fact should be receiving this year a pay increase of 8.5 percent."

The pay council's statement said the recommendation was in effect continuation of wage controls which were lifted from the entire economy May 1, 1974. Even the 7.3 percent increase proposed by the council would find federal wages lagging behind the 11.1 percent change in the cost of living, it said.

The council's report stressed that if the 5.5 precent pay increase went into effect the standard of living for federal workers will be approximately 8 percent lower than a year earlier and by Sept. 30, 1975, the standard of living "of most federal employes will be 20 percent lower than it was in 1973."

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX | Saturday, August 31, 1974 | 7 | No. 35

Workers' Concern Grows As Living Standards Slide

Pension Bill Praised As 'Landmark'

AFL-CIO President George Meany hailed the pension reform bill passed by Congress as "landmark legislation" that goes far toward making the private retirement system "work as it should work, for the protection of the workers involved."

Meany acknowledged that the bill does not meet all of the federation's objectives, but he said "it does so much to improve the present situation that we in the AFL-CIO are delighted with its passage."

He noted that the bill gives some 30 million American workers a guarantee "that they will actually receive, when they retire, the pensions they worked so long to achieve.

The complex measure took several years to develop, and Meany had particular praise for the congressmen and senators who guided it to overwhelming approval by both the House and Senate.

President Ford has announced that he will sign the pension reform bill on Labor Day.

The guarantees to workers currently covered by pension plans that they will be entitled to a pension on retirement—even if they quit, get fired or their company goes broke—flow from new requirements for vesting and funding of pensions and a system of federal insurance against bankruptcy of the plans.

The bill distinguishes between single-employer and multi-employer plans and contains provisions that permit portability of vested pension rights when a worker changes jobs.

The pension bill was one of the major pieces of legislation to clear Congress just before it shut down for its late-summer recess.

Action was postponed until after the recess on two measures of concern to labor. The AFL-CIO had urged the Senate to approve legislation to require the radio and television industries to pay royalties to performing artists whose recordings are broadcast. In letters to all senators, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged adoption of the proposal sponsored by Senators Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) and John Tunney (D-Calif.).

"The composer and the artist who gives his life to his composition are a team," Biemiller wrote, yet only the composer's creative efforts are protected. "As a matter of justice and equity, we ask that the artist's performance also be protected."

On the House side, the federation expressed strong support for a bill

(Continued on Page 12)

New Fight Looms on GI Bill Aid

Senate backers of a compromise bill to increase veterans education benefits promised to seek a new conference to attempt to restore key provisions slashed by the House in a surprise action just before Congress recessed.

The original conference committee report, which would have raised monthly education benefits by 23 percent while lengthening the period of entitlement and adding a low-interest loan program, easily cleared the Senate. Passage of the measure in the House appeared virtually certain until it was killed on a technicality.

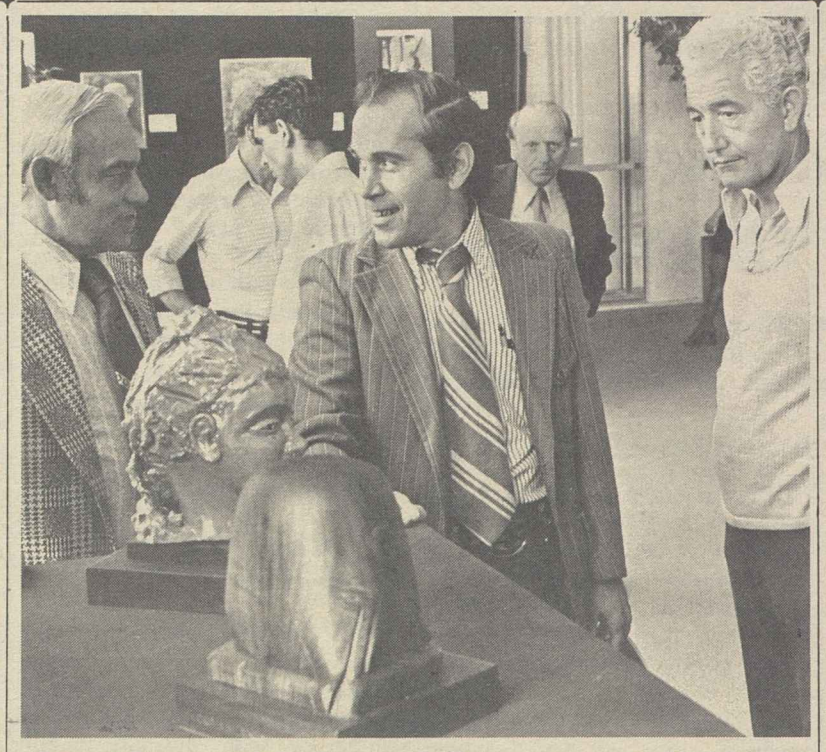
The bill was quickly revived, however, but minus the labor-supported loan program or the extension of the benefit period and with other provisions cut back. In that form it was approved by the House unanimously.

Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), chairman of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, was sharply critical of the House action and charged it was done at the White House's behest.

"It was obviously a conjunction of the Republican leadership in the House with the White House to kill this bill that had been agreed on by House conferees," Hartke said as he announced he would seek a new conference committee meeting as soon as the House returns from its recess, Sept. 11.

President Ford, at his Aug. 28 news conference, denied any role in the House action, although he acknowledged he had discussed

(Continued on Page 4)



ART EXHIBITION featuring paintings, sculptures and crafts of building trades members is held at the World Trade Center in New York City. The "Hard Hats in the Arts" exhibit was sponsored by the Building & Construction Trades Council of Greater New York and the New York Port Authority.

Meany Cites Acute Woes Of Inflation

Continuing erosion in their living standards has created "broad and justified" concern among American workers over the state of the nation's economy and their own future well-being, AFL-CIO President George Meany observed in his Labor Day message.

It has been a tradition on Labor Day to hail the American economic system for enabling "those who produce the wealth . . . to share in it," Meany noted.

"But on Labor Day 1974 we cannot, in truth, be so optimistic," he declared.

Unchecked inflation, he said, has hit workers and their families hardest, forcing them to abandon efforts to improve their life style in favor of mere survival. They are trading down—from pot roast to hamburger; from hamburger to soybeans, and they are delaying new purchases and "making do."

"America has a new President and, while we have hope," Meany said, "we have no assurance that the end of the economic mess is in sight."

He pointed out that the Nixon Administration had rejected organized labor's proposals for "common-sense solutions" to inflation, the housing crisis, unemployment and the high cost of food and medical care.

"But we are not discouraged. We are ready to cooperate with the new Administration. We hope that the new President will act immediately to confront the problems of the American people—that he will seek realistic solutions based on the people's needs. . . ."

Meany cited the hard facts of government statistics that detail the erosion of living standards:

(Continued on Page 12)

Economic Summit Set:

Ford Says Controls Unworkable, Unwise

A series of open meetings designed to produce recommendations on how to deal with the nation's economic problems—with special attention to inflation—has been scheduled by President Ford for September.

But the President told his first news conference since taking office that he would not reimpose wage and price controls, that they "are out, period."

This position, he told newsmen, came after meetings with the congressional leadership and his own advisers established that "there was no possibility" that the 1974 session of Congress would approve controls and that labor and management almost unanimously believe that reimposition of controls "would be unwise."

He said the country has learned "a few economic lessons—that wage and price controls didn't work."

There will be nine preliminary meetings on the Ford plan, two of which will be chaired by the President and the others by Cabinet members, culminating in a two-day "summit" session Sept. 27-28.

The preliminary meetings will involve economists, labor leaders, businessmen, state and local government leaders, and experts on agriculture and food, transportation, housing and construction, health and banking and finance. An estimated 600 to 700 persons will be invited to the preliminary meetings which will send representatives to the summit sessions, the White House indicated.

Asked to advise workers on how to cope with high prices, the President urged them to follow the example of the federal government and "tighten their belts and for an interim period of time watch every penny."

He stressed that the government's overriding goal is to end inflation and that "if we can lick inflation

(Continued on Page 2)

Textile Workers Win J. P. Stevens Election

The Textile Workers scored a major breakthrough in organizing in the South with its first National Labor Relations Board election victory against the giant J. P. Stevens & Co.

The TWUA won the largest single unit in the company's far-flung textile empire—the seven-plant complex in the Roanoke Rapids, N.C., area—after an intensive campaign in coordination with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., President Sol Stetin announced

The tally was 1,685 for the TWUA, 1,448 for no union, 72 challenges and 11 void. There were 3,415 eligible voters.

The Stevens Co. has a long record of union-busting and court-defying actions going back over the 10-year period that TWUA has tried to organize its 47,000 workers in 83 plants.

The union won bargaining rights a few years ago at the company's Statesboro, Ga., plant after the NLRB ruled that the company had to bargain without an election after the union filed a complaint based on the company's massive anti-union campaign.

The extent of the company's anti-union campaign is measured by the 10-year record since the TWUA launched its initial drive in 1964. The NLRB has handed down 12 decisions against the company for violating the nation's labor laws,

(Continued on Page 2)

Soaring Food Prices Sap Budget of Elderly

The skyrocketing cost of food left retired couples with about a 10 percent higher cost of living in 1973 than in 1972, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

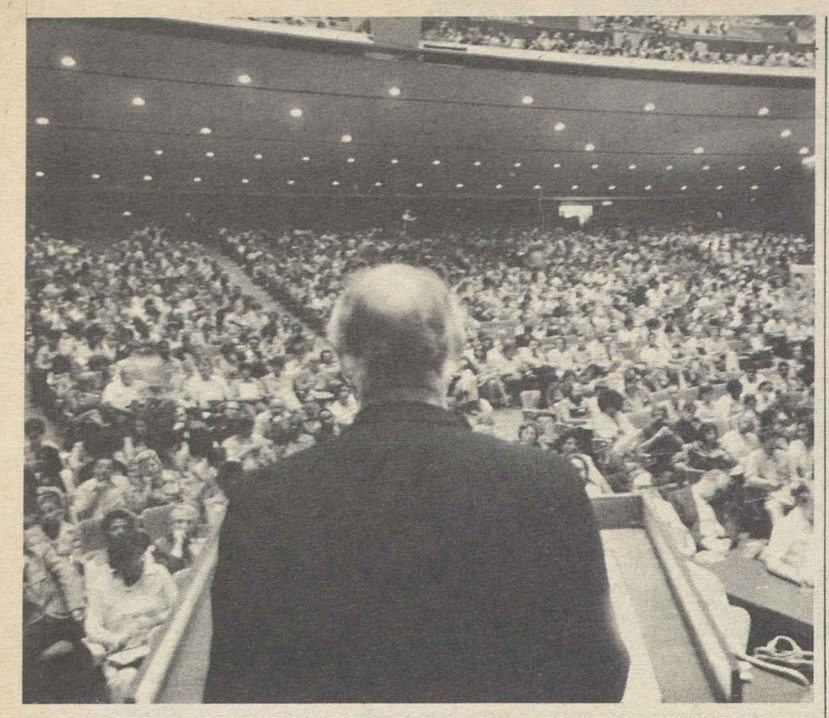
However, the BLS figures for a hypothetical retired couple are based on a survey of 39 cities in October 1973—and the overall Consumer Price Index had gone up 8.6 percent between then and July 1974, the bureau pointed out. Thus the budgets were already badly outdated by the time the BLS released them.

The three budgets are based on average annual expenditures of $3,761 at the lowest level, $5,416 at the intermediate level and $8,043 at the highest level.

The price of food for the elderly far outstripped all other costs in the year between October 1972 and October 1973. Food costs were up 19.5 percent for the lowest budget, 20.4 percent for the intermediate and 20.1 percent for the highest.

No other item on the budget rose as much as 10 percent, with transportation costs increasing 3.5 per-

(Continued on Page 5)



AFT CONVENTION is addressed by Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.). The 2,415 delegates to the Teachers convention in Toronto made it the largest in AFT history.

Runoff Elections Set In Georgia, Oklahoma

Losses by two well-known governors—Gov. David Hall in Oklahoma and former Gov. Walter Hickel in Alaska—and the fourth defeat of an incumbent congressman highlighted late summer primary election activity.

Hall finished third and missed the runoff in the Democratic primary in Oklahoma, losing out after more than a year of investigation and hints of scandal in his administration.

Hickel was defeated in the Republican primary in one of the year's major political surprises. He was soundly defeated by Jay Hammond, 51, former state senate president and now mayor of Bristol Bay.

Hickel resigned as governor of Alaska in 1969 to become President Nixon's first Secretary of the Interior, then was forced out in a split with the Administration.

The incumbent congressman defeated earlier was Rep. John Davis of Georgia, who lost to a prominent John Birch Society member, Dr. Lawrence McDonald. Davis had the state AFL-CIO endorsement in his loss to McDonald, who admitted his Birch Society ties but denied that it brought him large campaign contributions from out of state.

Also in Georgia, famed segregationist Lester Maddox was forced into a Sept. 3 runoff for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination against George Busbee, whom COPE has endorsed. Maddox won one term as governor in 1966 in the wake of considerable publicity for passing out ax handles to keep Negroes from eating in his Atlanta restaurant, then was elected lieutenant governor when he couldn't succeed himself.

In Oklahoma, the Democratic governor's race will have a runoff between Rep. Clem McSpadden and 33-year-old state legislator David S. Boren, the son-in-law of the state's American Party leader. Hall had labor's endorsement, as did former Rep. Ed Edmondson, who was forced into a runoff in his bid for a Senate seat by state corporation commissioner Charles Nesbit. The winner will face incumbent Sen. Henry Bellmon, who won easily in the Republican primary. State Sen. James Inhofe won the GOP gubernatorial nomination.

House Speaker Carl Albert was renominated in Oklahoma with labor's endorsement, as were Democratic Representatives Tom Steed and James Jones. Albert will have no GOP opponent.

In Alaska, Democratic Gov. William A. Egan won renomination, as did Sen. Mike Gravel, who will be opposed in November by State Sen. C. R. Lewis, a member of the John Birch Society. Absentee ballots will have to be counted to decide the Democratic congressional race between COPE-endorsed William Hensley and John E. Havelock for the right to oppose incumbent Rep. Donald E. Young for the state's lone House seat.

In other states, the Oregon Democratic central committee elected State Sen. Betty Roberts for the Senate nomination vacated by the death of Wayne Morse and the Wyoming primary saw Democrat Ed Herschler and Republican Dick Jones emerge as the gubernatorial opponents.

In Louisiana, conservative Democratic Rep. John R. Rarick was forced into a runoff by TV announcer Jeff LaCaze while Sen. Russell Long and Representatives Lindy Boggs and John Breaux were all renominated with labor's endorsement.

Before the defeat of Davis in Georgia, the other three House incumbents to lose were Republicans Lawrence Williams of Pennsylvania and Orville Hansen of Idaho and Democrat Frank Stubblefield of Kentucky.

Textile Union Wins Vote at J. P. Stevens

(Continued from Page 1)

and eight different U.S. Circuit Court decisions have upheld the board. The U.S. Supreme Court has three times denied company appeals from lower court decisions.

Throughout the long fight, awards have gone to 289 workers who have shared in $1.3 million in backpay ordered to be paid by the company in court and NLRB decisions.

But despite all the court decisions, including a scolding opinion from the Supreme Court on the company's anti-union activity, the TWUA had been stymied in board elections until the Roanoke Rapids victory.

The victorious campaign was directed primarily by Stetin and Nick Zonarich, IUD director of organization. Deeply involved in the campaign also were Harold McIver, Carolinas coordinator for the IUD; Paul Swaity, organizing director for TWUA, and Wilbur Hobby, president of the North Carolina AFL-CIO.

Delegates Boost Per Capita:

Shanker Pledges to Expand AFT Membership Services

Toronto—An increase of 35 cents a month in per capita payments to the American Federation of Teachers will be used to expand membership services and organizing drives, newly elected AFT President Albert Shanker told delegates to the union's convention here.

The increase brings the national AFT per capita tax to $25.20 a year, at parity with that of the rival, unaffiliated National Education Association.

Part of the increased AFT organizing expense Shanker said, is a result of the NEA's recent decision to break off merger talks and continue organizational warfare. However, despite NEA opposition, some local merger activity continues, and the convention gave overwhelming approval to a new unity agreement between AFT and education-association affiliates in Duval County (Jacksonville), Fla.

Catherine Luther, president of the 53,000-member Florida Education Association, was a special convention guest and told delegates that her organization would continue to permit such local mergers as in Jacksonville, in defiance of a national bar by NEA. As a result, the NEA is seeking to disaffiliate the Florida association.

"The NEA seeks to destroy, wreaking untold damage on teachers and the public schools, in order to promote its selfish organizational goals," she said. "But I pledge to you, the teachers of Florida won't let them do it," she told cheering delegates.

"We look forward to working with you and, together, building one strong national teachers' organization rooted in the principle of democracy with diversity within unity."

Growing teacher layoffs and unemployment, inflation, and educational reforms were other major issues taken up by the convention.

Delegates adopted a resolution in which "the AFT reaffirms its primary commitment to the teaching profession and the improvement of quality education through the expansion of programs for preschoolers, the educationally deprived, and otherwise handicapped and disadvantaged, the reduction of class sizes, and further through the advancement of the concept of educational opportunity through one's lifetime."

Such a program would help reduce layoffs and unemployment, Shanker told a convention press conference. "There is not a surplus of teachers; there is underutilization of them," he said.

The convention also urged free tuition and open enrollment in higher education, with expansion of special counseling, library, and remedial programs to give students opportunities to succeed.

Another education-related resolution urged opposition to any "teacher accountability" system that "does not first hold the individual school boards and administrations accountable for creating a situation that makes learning possible: adequate supplies, texts, and supplementary materials; class size reasonable to the subject matter and abilities of the students; and training and support of each faculty member who asks for or needs help."

The delegates also criticized textbooks for ignoring or inaccurately portraying the role of labor, and pledged the AFT to "press for the greater inclusion of the role of unions in the curriculum" and to "seek the adoption of instructional materials which depict the true role of American labor in the development of our free institutions."

Declaring that the AFT and labor in general "must be in the forefront of the battle against galloping inflation," the convention urged locals to negotiate cost-of-living increases to supplement pension benefits and called for "a public policy that will combat inflation on all possible fronts."

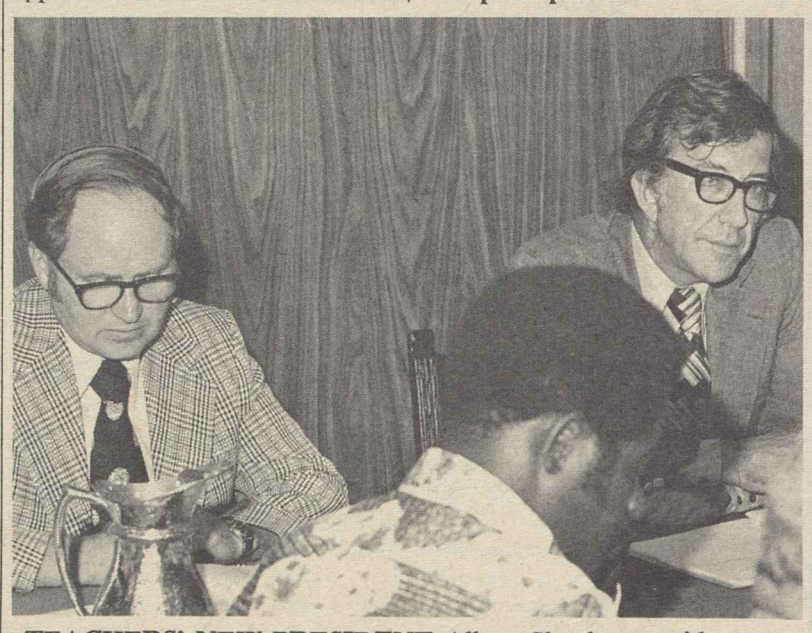
Three major women's-rights resolutions were adopted. One reaffirms the AFT's support for the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, encouraging its affiliates to lobby in state legislatures for passage. Another endorses the goals of the new Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW) and encourages members to become active in CLUW. The third supports affirmative-action employment programs to "increase the number of women on faculties; to correct inequities where they exist; and to incorporate such plans in collective-bargaining agreements."

The convention also condemned Soviet treatment of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and protested "the Soviet campaign of repression of intellectual freedom." It also urged the President and Congress to "sever all military aid to the Chilean military government until democracy is restored in Chile."

Delegates also voted to support the Amnesty International appeal for the immediate release of five Peruvian teachers jailed for participation in a teachers' strike, and for support of relief campaigns to alleviate starvation in Chad, Niger, Mauritania, Upper Volta, Mali, and Senegal, in the wake of the severe West African drought.

Among major speakers were Nana Mahomo, an exiled South African black film producer who showed his new film, "Last Grave at Dimbaza," and painted a demoralizing picture of apartheid in his country; Ernest Green, director of the Recruitment & Training Program of the A. Philip Randolph Institute-Workers Defense League, who received the union's highest human rights award for his work, and Jessica Govea, a United Farm Workers representative who reported on UFW boycott activities and accepted contributions to the union from AFT delegates totalling more than $1,100.

This year's convention was the largest ever for the AFT, with 2,415 delegates and 89 alternates registered. In addition to electing Shanker as the AFT's new president, unofficial returns showed an overwhelming victory for the 30 vice presidential candidates of Shanker's Progressive caucus, who, together with Shanker, make up the union's executive council. There were 73 candidates in the race.



TEACHERS' NEW PRESIDENT Albert Shanker presides over his first AFT executive council meeting in Toronto, site of the union's 58th annual convention at which he was elected. At left is Robert Porter, secretary-treasurer.

Ford Slates Summit Talks On Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

most of our other domestic problems will be solved."

L. William Seidman, a presidential adviser who will be the executive director of the summit, told newsmen that the meetings are not designed to be "decision-making," but rather will develop recommendations to help guide the President.

White House Press Secretary J. F. terHorst cautioned newsmen not to expect "that the President could achieve a miracle" at the meetings. He said the President wants to involve "every one in the country—every part of America" in the effort to solve the problems of inflation.

The September meetings process has five broad goals he noted: to clarify the nation's present economic condition; to identify the causes of inflation; to develop a consensus on basic policies to deal with inflation; to consider new and realistic approaches to the inflation problem; to define hardship areas requiring immediate action.

President Ford will preside at the first of the preliminary meetings on Sept. 5 with economists representing a wide spectrum of opinions, according to the White House, and on Sept. 11 with a group of labor leaders. He will preside also at the Sept. 27-28 summit sessions.

Seidman told newsmen that the conferences are designed to get the "best thinking" in the country on the problem of inflation, adding "it is clear that there are no simple and easy answers, but people should take confidence that we are looking to the best people in the country" for answers.

At 32nd Convention:

Fire Fighters Laud Public Employe Unit

Baltimore—Enthusiastic approval of the AFL-CIO decision to create a Public Employes Dept. was expressed at the 32nd biennial convention of the Fire Fighters here.

The convention ratified a statement issued by the IAFF executive board the previous week which voiced confidence that the new department "will be of material assistance to the millions of workers employed in every level of government."

The Fire Fighters' statement visualized three primary functions for the new AFL-CIO department: a mechanism for improved joint consultation among unions with membership in the public sector, a more effective agency for legislative activity on matters pertaining to public employes, and "a facility for research work on government employe problems far superior to any thing we have had before."

IAFF President William H. McClennan, in his report to the convention praised AFL-CIO President George Meany for his "interest and support" for the concept of the department and predicted it would be of "tremendous value" in years ahead.

McClennan noted that the IAFF's membership in the United States and Canada had broken through the 170,000 level—up 37,000 in six years. The union now numbers a record-breaking 1,736 locals, up 125 in the past 12 months.

Problems of organizing and collective bargaining dominated much of the discussion among the nearly 1,100 delegates. The union favors collective bargaining laws for fire fighters at both the state and national levels, and speakers pointed out that the absence of machinery for satisfactory settling of deadlocked negotiations had produced strikes or the threat of strikes.

Backing up their support for collective bargaining, nearly 300 of the delegates gave up a convention picnic to bus to Wilmington, Del., for a picket-line rally in support of that city's IAFF local, which had been faced with a "stonewalling" stance from the city's mayor in contract talks.

The delegates also gave backing to a strike at San Mateo, Calif., where the mayor's refusal to bargain and the lack of "impasse machinery" had produced a deadlock. The strike was settled after 18 days with a grant of "amnesty" for the striking fire fighters.

In a unique effort to introduce a form of "pay-as-you-go" financing, the convention adopted a constitutional amendment providing that the per capita tax be adjusted to finance the "aggregate sum of all estimated costs assigned to resolutions adopted by the convention." The secretary-treasurer is given responsibility for estimating the cost of each proposed convention action, and to round off fractions to the next higher cent.

The move was adopted by a roll-call vote of about 68,000 to 62,000.

Resolutions with costs estimated at 2.75 cents per member were subsequently adopted by the convention. Thus the IAFF per capita was increased by three cents under that formula, plus a 10 cent general increase voted by the delegates. The total of 13 cents brought per capita payments to $1.63 per month.

McClennan and Sec.-Treas. Frank A. Palumbo were elected to fourth and second terms, respectively, by 12-1 margins over two candidates from Chicago, John Herling and Donald Foley.

Fourteen incumbent vice presidents and three trustees were re-elected. In two cases new vice presidents were elected to fill vacancies: L. F. Peters of Shreveport, La., to succeed Clarence Perez of New Orleans, and Lawrence Weigel of Oceanside, Calif., to succeed Nicholas Herbst of Kansas City.

The convention's 1976 site will be Denver, and Las Vegas was chosen as the location in 1978.



FIRE FIGHTERS' convention delegates board buses in Baltimore for a trip to Wilmington, Del., where they joined a demonstration of IAFF members involved in a contract dispute with the city.

Congress Urged to Speed Action On Toxic Chemicals Screening

Legislation providing limited controls over toxic chemicals adopted by both houses of Congress more than a year ago is in danger of being buried by the House-Senate conferees, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. warned.

The Toxic Substances Act is stalled because of problems in ironing out differences between the House and Senate versions, in addition to opposition from industry.

Rubber Workers President Peter Bommarito urged in a letter to Chairman Harley O. Staggers of the Senate Commerce Committee that the legislation is vital to the protection of workers and the public.

The act would give the Environmental Protection Agency authority to screen and evaluate thousands of toxic agents that are used in industry and commerce. An estimated 3,000 toxic chemicals are introduced each year in the United States without any guarantees they are safe to use.

Although EPA would not have policing powers in workplaces, it would be able to alert the communities to the hazards of the toxic agents used in neighboring industrial facilities. The legislation easily cleared the Senate in a voice vote July 18, 1973, and was passed by the House five days later 324 to 73.

Bommarito, chairman of the Industrial Union Dept. safety and health committee, noted that organized labor has reservations about both versions of the legislation, but it feels that it should be passed without further delay. He said amendments could be added in the next Congress to correct the shortcomings.

Labor safety experts view the legislation as a start toward needed controls of toxic agents, particularly cancer-causing chemicals like vinyl chloride. The act would give the EPA limited power to review the chemicals and notify the public and other governmental agencies of any dangerous substances.

Labor is currently pressing the Occupational Safety & Health Administration for an effective health standard on the use of vinyl chloride in workplaces. An emergency temporary standard allows worker exposure to the cancer-causing gas at a level of 50 parts vinyl chloride per 1 million parts air. Labor is calling for an exposure standard of no detectable level.

At Labor Dept. hearings in June on the proposed permanent vinyl chloride standard, Bommarito and union safety and health experts cited evidence that the vinyl chloride hazard affects not only workers in plastics plants, but their families and other residents of communities where the plants are situated.

Reports of liver cancer among babies in Sweden were linked to exposure to vinyl chloride. Particles of the chemical were also found in the milk of lactating women in Germany.

In his letter to Staggers, Bommarito also noted that additional findings by Dr. Irving Selikoff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, an IUD occupational health adviser, suggest a higher than normal rate of stillbirths and miscarriages among the wives of workers exposed to vinyl chloride.

New evidence of the vinyl chloride hazard was turned up in several Ohio communities in a state health study prompted by the IUD, Bommarito said.

The Ohio study disclosed that although the infant death rate was normal in three cities with vinyl chloride plants, the rate of malformations at birth was well above the state average.

Bommarito noted that Dr. Peter Infante, the investigating epidemiologist in the Ohio study, said in citing the significantly greater number of malformations in the three communities that the possibility of other causes unrelated to vinyl chloride is still being investigated.

Bommarito expressed the hope that the investigation exonerates vinyl chloride exposure. "Otherwise," he said, "we face a compelling human disaster that may be unmatched in our time. We conservatively estimate that 1.5 million families are or have been exposed to significant quantities of vinyl chloride."

He said that thousands of the other toxic substances commonly used throughout industry could be "a potential vinyl chloride," and an effective screening program would be beneficial to the public health.

In his letter to Staggers, Bommarito urged: "We have our warnings and we must move quickly to prevent the introduction of unevaluated materials into the workplace before their control can become an economic burden to the worker and the community; before millions of workers and their families are exposed; before they become so much a part of our culture that removal becomes a painful act of surgery."

Glass Workers Outline Goals on Pact, Merger

Orlando, Fla.—Delegates to the Glass & Ceramic Workers 20th quadrennial convention confirmed the union's goals in coming negotiations and pressed the continuation of merger talks with related craft unions.

Substantial pension improvements will be one key area of focus in the union's contract bargaining in the flat glass industry scheduled to begin this fall.

President Joseph Roman outlined the essential objectives in bringing members improvements in pension benefits, stressing the need for early retirement provisions.

"Thirty and out" will be the union's primary demand in the negotiations, he declared.

"After working men and women have put in three decades on industrial jobs we can make it possible for them to retire while vigorous years remain for them to enjoy the fruits of their labor," Roman said.

He also cited the need to increase benefits for present and future retirees, eliminate reduction of benefits when social security payments are added, and protect pension equities of workers who switch employers.

Improved wage scales protected by cost-of-living escalators will be high on the list of the union's bargaining goals, he added. Special wage rates for skilled workers, improved medical care, family dental care and a comprehensive industrial safety and health program are other vital goals in the negotiations, Roman stressed.

The convention directed the union's leadership to continue to explore merger with unions in the jurisdictional area of the G&CW, particularly with affiliates of the AFL-CIO Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee.

Previous merger discussions with other unions had been stalled by the differences in dues structures, delegates were told. While G&CW members pay 1 percent of gross earnings in dues—55 percent of that amount going to the local union and 45 percent to the international—other unions involved in the merger talks use a predetermined monthly dues structure.

Delegates also approved the restructuring of the union's Region 3, which takes in all of Canada, and creating an additional district in the region. Under the restructuring plan, the union's District 6 takes in all locals west of the Ontario-Quebec border, while the new District 7 takes in the locals east of the border.

The executive board named Jean Gariepy, former head of the old Canadian district, president of the new District 7. Ozzie Ferguson, an international representative serving the Canadian region, was appointed president of District 6. Jim Perna continues as director of the Canadian region.

William Cour Dies, Headed Disputes Panel

William J. Cour, chairman of the Impartial Jurisdictional Disputes Board for the construction industry, died of cancer at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington. He was 58.

Cour also had served as the impartial chairman for 11 years of the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, the forerunner to the current board.

Earlier, Cour had been labor relations director for the National Electrical Contractors Association and was a representative in drafting the national plan for the settlement or jurisdictional disputes.

Cour was graduated from Notre Dame University and the Georgetown University Law Center. Survivors include his wife, Margaret, one son, two sisters and four brothers.

Network Schedules Set for Labor Day

AFL-CIO officials will appear on one television and three radio broadcasts over the Labor Day weekend.

President Meany will appear on ABC television's "Issues and Answers" at 1:30 p.m. (EDT) on Sunday, Sept. 1.

Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vice President I. W. Abel will make nationwide radio addresses on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 2. The networks and times set for the broadcasts are:

Kirkland, Mutual, 11:15 a.m. (EDT).

Meany, CBS, 7:35 p.m. (EDT).

Abel, NBC, 9:45 p.m. (EDT).

Local stations may air these broadcasts at different hours and should be checked for exact broadcast times.



ECONOMIC PROBLEMS confronting the nation's elderly persons were discussed with President Ford at a White House conference made up of representatives from retired persons' organizations and organized labor. Nelson Cruikshank, left, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, and AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, not shown, were among the conferees.

Unfinished Tasks Cited By Leaders of 3 Faiths

Organized labor still faces the unfinished task of bringing social justice to all members of society while protecting their basic human rights, representatives of the three major religious faiths stressed in Labor Day statements.

Rabbi Irwin M. Blank, president of the Synagogue Council of America, noted that with the largest number of workers ever engaged in collective bargaining relationships, Labor Day takes on special significance.

It symbolizes the respect of society for work and the right of labor to negotiate and to receive a positive response to just demands, he observed.

"With the growth of its influence, labor has also taken on itself the responsibility of bettering our society through its support of legislation which would improve the educational, medical and social services of our communities," Rabbi Blank said.

Msgr. George G. Higgins of the U.S. Catholic Conference pointed out that the underlying economic problems that brought the labor movement into existence continue to be of great concern to workers and are unlikely to be resolved soon.

He said the movement will continue to prosper during the 1970s because of the "indispensable role" it will play in attacking these unresolved problems, despite the conflicting criticism from self-appointed spokesmen of the left and the right.

Msgr. Higgins quoted from principles of the Catholic Church on trade unionism and collective bargaining as outlined by the Second Vatican Council:

"Among the basic rights of the human person must be counted the right of freely founding labor unions. These unions should be truly able to represent the workers and to contribute to the proper arrangement of economic life . . . without the risk of reprisal. . . ."

While unions should be reviewing new approaches to their structure, Msgr. Higgins pointed out they cannot neglect their immediate task of organizing the millions of unorganized workers.

He cited the organizing victory in the past year at Farah and the current struggle of the Farm Workers as major efforts of unions to carry out their basic roles.

The Rev. Barry Lynn of the United Church of Christ called on the business and labor communities to help bring together the nation's people who were divided by the Vietnam war issues.

He focused on the need to correct unjust treatment given to Vietnam war veterans who have less than honorable discharges, noting that more than 90 percent of these discharges resulted not from court martials, but from questionable administrative hearings.

"The position of the veteran in the discharge process is similar to that in which working men and women found themselves before the advent of labor unions," he observed.

Rev. Lynn pointed out that the returning veterans scarred by "bad discharges" are severely handicapped during this period of scarce jobs and tight money.

Meany to Speak At UFWA Lunch

AFL-CIO President George Meany will be the principal speaker at a Sept. 9 luncheon in Washington honoring the Farm Workers and its president, Cesar Chavez.

The AFL-CIO Greater Washington Central Labor Council is sponsoring the luncheon at the Shoreham Americana Hotel.

Msgr. George G. Higgins, secretary for research of the U.S. Catholic Conference, will deliver the invocation.

Longshoremen On East Coast Ratify Accord

New York — Longshoremen working at Atlantic Coast ports from Virginia to Maine—except for Baltimore—ratified a new three-year agreement with shipping association employers.

The agreement, providing a $1.90 increase that will raise hourly wage rates to $8 in the third year, was rejected in Baltimore largely because of unresolved local issues, the ILA reported.

ILA members at southern Atlantic and Gulf coast ports are expected to vote on the agreement after Labor Day.

The combined ratification vote at the ports accepting the agreement was 9,128 for and 6,673 against. Major ports covered by the ratified contracts include New York, New Jersey, Boston, Philadelphia and Norfolk.

ILA and management negotiators reached agreement on the new contracts early in July. The existing contracts expire Sept. 30.

Under terms of the new agreement, wages will rise 70 cents an hour Oct. 1 and 60 cents on the two succeeding anniversary dates. The agreement also has improvements in welfare benefits, pension contributions, and holidays.

A carry-over provision from the ILA 1966 contract with the New York port shipping association guarantees the 14,000 ILA members covered by the contract 2,080 hours of employment a year. This will be worth $16,640 in annual income in the final year of the new contract.

Existing agreements with shippers at Atlantic and Gulf ports cover about 50,000 workers.

World Actors Set Protection On 'Runaways'

Toronto—"Runaway" stage and film producers who cheat an actor out of his wages will have all entertainment unions to contend with in the future, the International Federation of Actors (FIA) decided at the 40th meeting of its executive committee here.

Representing five unions, the committee adopted a plan proposed by Executive Sec. Chester L. Migden of the Screen Actors Guild to collect delinquent payments for salary, pension and welfare funds from foreign employers. In such cases, a union in the country of origin of the production firm, or of the production base, shall "after a reasonable effort" seek to collect for members of the sister FIA union through whatever means are feasible "including litigation as well as economic (industrial) action."

The committee voted also to call on Chile to release jailed performers in that country; congratulated British Equity for its courageous, "forthright" action to curtail the export of TV programs to South Africa, and deplored the proposal of the Irish government to turn control of its second TV channel over to the British Broadcasting Co.

Vets' Increase Delayed:

House Slash Spurs New GI Bill Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

"problems" in the conference version of the bill with congressional leaders.

Ford said he hoped that a new conference would eliminate some of the resulting inequities but "keep the price down, because it is inflationary the way it was and it may be the way it was proposed by the House."

June Willenz, head of the task force on veterans and military affairs of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, expressed "horror" at the "emasculation" of the bill by the House, noting that it had already been heavily compromised in the conference to meet the desires of the House Veterans Affairs Committee.

She expressed concern that the cutback would be particularly hard on veterans from minority groups "because they're the ones who are going to need the loan program and the added entitlement most."

The conference committee bill, passed by the Senate a day earlier, was killed in the House on a point of order because House-Senate conferees went beyond conference committee rules in including vocational rehabilitation students and apprentice trainees in the 23 percent increase.

The new House measure dropped those GI students back to an 18 percent increase in benefits, but all other veterans taking GI-education training—the bulk of the recipients of the act—would still get the 23 percent boost.

The new House bill also cut back to 36 months—from the 45 months in the compromise version—the maximum duration of monthly benefits. It also deleted the provision allowing eligible veterans low-interest loans of $1,000 a year to help pay the costs of their education.

These key sections were strongly supported by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which noted at its recent summer meeting that returning veterans were having trouble making ends meet under the current GI Bill. Rising educational costs and soaring inflation are forcing many to abandon their studies, and join the ranks of the unemployed, the council observed.

"This nation owes Vietnam war veterans a debt that never will be repaid in full," the council declared.

The conference committee bill would have increased monthly benefits for a single veteran with no dependents from $220 to $270. A married veteran's allowance would rise from $261 to $321. A married veteran with one child would receive an increase from $298 to $366, with $23 for each additional dependent.

Funds for the low-interest loans would come from a national life insurance trust fund composed totally of veterans' life insurance premiums. The Veterans Administration would set the interest rate, and the veteran would have 10 years to repay the loan.

The new benefit provisions would also apply to eligible wives, widows and children of veterans. Other major features of the bill would:

- Protect veterans from deceptive correspondence or vocational schools purporting to teach them marketing skills.
- Assist veterans in securing employment after completion of their education.
- Liberalize tutorial-assistance programs by extending the maximum assistance period from 9 to 12 months and increasing the monthly tutorial allowance from $50 to $60.
- Establish a program whereby a full-time VA employe is assigned to each educational institution with at least 500 veterans enrolled.

The measure, however, did not include a provision for partial tuition assistance for veterans in states with high education costs as labor and veterans' groups had urged.

Iowa Delegates Push Register, Vote Drive

Sioux City, Iowa—Delegates to the 19th annual convention of the Iowa AFL-CIO endorsed an all-out voter registration campaign and get-out-the-vote drive in preparation for the November elections.

With heavy emphasis on political action, the convention called for the election of a Congress responsive to the needs of American workers that will help check the adverse impact of inflation on wages.

State Federation President Hugh D. Clark warned that runaway inflation will continue to erode purchasing power with additional increases in the price of gasoline, food, homes and hospital care.

National COPE Director Al Barkan told delegates that "the only possible chance for change in our national economy lies in Congress." He called on Iowa trade unionists to make an all-out effort to elect labor-endorsed congressional candidates in November.

The 300 delegates endorsed a slate of Democratic candidates for the state's six congressional districts, including incumbent Representatives Edward Mezvinsky and Neal Smith. Democrat John C. Culver, who has represented the state's second congressional district for the past 10 years, received the convention's endorsement for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by Harold Hughes. State Sen. James Schaben (D) was also endorsed as labor's choice for governor.

Sec.-Treas. James J. Wengert, in stressing the importance of voter registration efforts, noted that only about 55 percent of the state's eligibility voters cast ballots in the 1972 elections

Wengert urged union members to strive to make Election Day a holiday either through promoting legislation or through collective bargaining agreements with employers.

Also addressing the three-day convention was Alan Kistler, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, who stressed the need to coordinate all branches of the labor movement "so that we may focus on any given objective with the greatest unity and strength."

'Comparability' Boost:

Government Employes Rap 'Single Digit' Pay Hike Plan

By James M. Shevis

Boston—A proposed 5.5 percent comparability pay raise for federal white-collar workers was denounced as inadequate and "absurdly low" at the Government Employes' 24th biennial convention here.

"In the face of double-digit inflation, our members are asked to be satisfied with a single-digit pay raise," AFGE President Clyde M. Webber observed. The increase, scheduled to become effective on Oct. 1, would cover an estimated 1.3 million workers.

Webber, elected without opposition to his first full term as president of the union, told the 1,500 delegates the pay boost was not nearly enough to keep pace with today's extraordinarily high living costs. The pay-raise proposal was drawn up by the White House's Office of Management & Budget and the Civil Service Commission, acting as President Ford's "agent."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), delivering the keynote address, drew a standing ovation when he pointed out that "with inflation at 12 percent, no other union in the country has had to settle for 5.5 percent this year, and neither should AFGE."

"Economics without justice is false economy," Kennedy declared. "I never want to see the day when the nation adopts a policy that makes the hard-earned wages of its workers into cannon fodder in the war against inflation."

The Government Employes, arguing that the increase ought to be 7.3 percent "at the very minimum," have called on President Ford to review the recommendation of the OMB and the Civil Service Commission. At his news conference Aug. 28, Ford said he had made no decision on the proposal since it had not yet reached his desk.

Under the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970, federal white-collar salaries are adjusted annually to reflect changes in pay for comparable jobs in private enterprise. The changes are determined by surveys conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Other issues confronting the AFGE delegates included the contracting out of federal jobs to private firms, full collective bargaining rights for federal workers, and the Hatch Act, whose provisions bar federal employes from playing an active role in political activities.

Among several constitutional amendments adopted by the convention was one increasing per capita payments 70 cents a month over a two-year period, effective on Mar. 1, 1975. The increase was necessitated mostly by higher operating costs, AFGE officers said.

Webber, 54, who acceded to the presidency in October 1972 on the resignation of the late John F. Griner, served as executive vice president of the union from 1966.

Reviewing the union's activities since the last convention, Webber noted that AFGE "has continued to make significant inroads toward the elusive goal of a labor-management law to replace the executive orders of Presidents Kennedy and Nixon. . . .

"We have won passage of more than 50 public laws that have a profound effect on the circumstances of federal employes," he said. He noted that wherever the union has found abuses of the laws applying to federal employes it has moved to the courts to seek justice.

Reductions in force—"Rifs" as they are known among government workers—have increasingly given the union "cause for alarm," and incentive to step up organizing efforts to counter the cutbacks, Webber noted.

AFGE has more than 300,000 active members spread among 1,465 local unions throughout the nation and overseas.

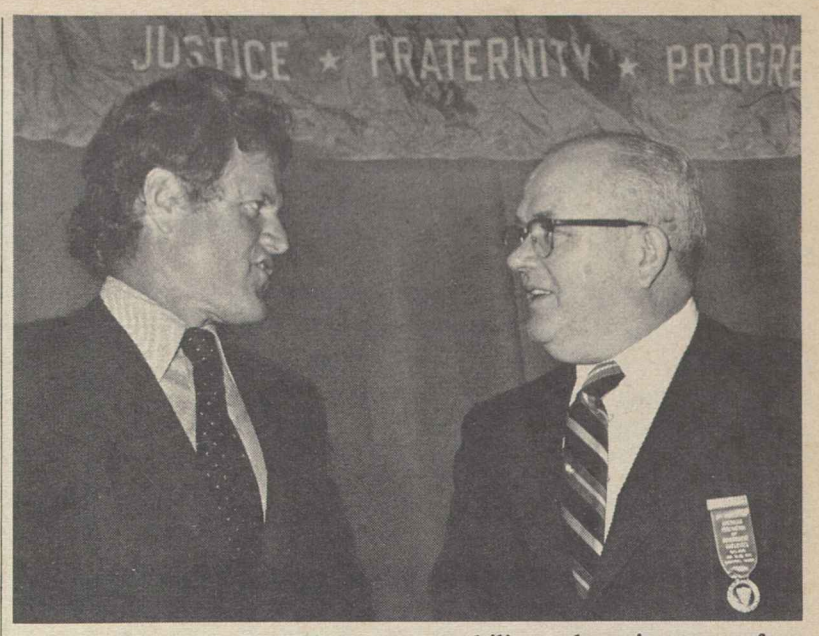
Rep. David N. Henderson (D-N.C.), who is in line to become chairman of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee when the 94th Congress convenes next January, pledged that where large cuts in civil service employment are proposed, he would do all he could to "insure that the final decision is not grounded on the false assumption that reducing federal employment always automatically saves money."

Sen. Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, ranking Democrat on the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, said he is convinced that legislation in the area of labor-management relations in federal government is essential.

"The executive orders do not provide guidelines for negotiation's between management and unions," Randolph said, "nor are procedures for handling impasses spelled out as they should be."

Randolph and other national speakers backed up the union's contention that the Administration's proposed 5.5 percent pay increase for federal workers was inequitable and inadequate.

Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.) said there was no basis for recommending only a 5.5 percent pay increase "just because it happens to match the controls level" set by the Nixon Administration from 1971-73.



SUPPORT FOR HIGHER comparability salary increases for federal workers was expressed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) in addressing the Government Employes convention in Boston. AFGE President Clyde M. Webber, right, confers with Kennedy at the convention hall.

Soaring Food Prices Sap Budget of Elderly

(Continued from Page 1)

cent in all three budgets, medical care up about 5 percent and housing up 5.5 percent.

All together it added up to an increase of 9.3 percent in one year for the low budget couple, up from $3,442 in 1972 to $3,761; an increase of 9.2 percent in the intermediate budget, from $4,967 to $5,416 and an increase of 8.3 percent in the higher budget, from $7,689 to $8,043.

The BLS defines the hypothetical couple as over 65 living in a metropolitan area, in good health and able to take care of themselves.

The bureau emphasizes that the budgets are not based on actual expenses by any family, but are based on surveys of what it would cost in various U.S. communities for "the total goods and services which provide for the maintenance of health, normal participation in community life and conventional social and psychological needs."

Thus the survey can in no way reflect the actual experience of a retired family during the last year's soaring prices—the corners cut or the moving down in the quality of food actually purchased.

The lowest level budget, $3,761 for a year, would be $41 more than the average couple drew from social security benefits in 1974, based on the average benefits of $310 per month.

So unless a couple is drawing near the maximum social security benefit, or has some pension to augment social security, the intermediate and higher budgets would be way out of their reach.

The BLS survey for compiling the budgets shows a substantially higher cost of living for metropolitan areas. The three budgets are 12, 19 and 23 percent higher, respectively, for metropolitan areas than for nonmetropolitan areas.

By sections of the country, the survey shows the least expensive food bills in Dallas and Austin, Tex., and in Orlando, Fla. Those are the only metropolitan areas where the hypothetical annual food costs are below $1,000 for the lowest budget. Food costs range up to $1,260 in Boston, $1,309 in metropolitan New York and are topped by $1,338 in Anchorage, Alaska.

However, the more advanced public transit systems in New York, Boston and Chicago enable a retired couple to save almost $300 in annual transportation costs compared to such cities as Los Angeles, Indianapolis or St. Louis.

Other slight bargains from the 38 cities listed show that the retired couple can do better on housing in Atlanta and clothing in Baton Rouge, La.

In the continental United States, medical costs show the least variation in range, from a low of $433 per year in Buffalo, N.Y., and Cleveland to a high of $486 in San Francisco.

CLC Names Bauer To Public Relations Post

Ottawa—Charles Bauer has been named public relations director of the Canadian Labor Congress to succeed K. R. Robinson, who joined the Steelworkers as Canadian public relations director. Bauer formerly was assistant public relations director of the CLC.

World Transport Unions Map Multinational Drive

Stockholm—The International Transport Workers Federation, made up of unions representing 6.5 million members around the world, moved at its 31st congress here to counter anti-labor activities of multinational corporations and totalitarian governments.

The 462 delegates from 168 unions in land, sea and air transport called for a worldwide cooperative effort by free labor to build union organization and protect labor standards against manipulations of multinationals in any country.

Turning to repressive acts by the military junta in Chile, the Congress approved a call for a two-day international boycott of all forms of Chilean transport on Sept. 18 and 19.

Among other actions, the Congress pledged solidarity with the new independent trade union movement of Portugal, called for more effective safeguards against air hijacking, an intensified campaign against runaway flag shipping and projected action in defense of human and trade union rights of workers in many areas.

Thomas W. Gleason, president of the Longshoremen, was elected a vice president of the federation, the first time a U.S. union representative has held the post. He was elected after North American unions successfully sponsored constitutional amendments to increase the vice presidencies to allow broader geographic and industrial representation at the top level.

Other U.S. representatives on the ITF executive board will be Donald S. Beattie of the Congress of Railway Unions and John Peterpaul of the Machinists. Both were reelected.

Other American unions represented at the congress were the Transport Workers, National Maritime Union, Seafarers and Marine Engineers.

The greatest controversy during the congress was a resolution of the British Locomotive Engineers calling for "closer contact, and cooperation with workers' organizations" in the Soviet Union and other Iron Curtain countries and instructing the ITF executive board "to take such steps as are considered necessary" to ensure this.

In heated debate, U.S. representatives declared the resolution was contrary to ITF policy that labor organizations in Communist or other totalitarian states should be regarded as agencies of the state and not legitimate representatives of workers. The American unions asked the congress to reaffirm solidarity with workers under Communist and other totalitarian rule by maintaining a policy of nonacceptance of state-dominated labor organizations.

In a roll call, the resolution carried by a vote of 2,093,000 to 1,720,000, a much narrower margin than its sponsors expected.

W. J. McSorley Dies at 55, Aide to BCTD

William J. McSorley, Jr., assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., died of cancer Aug. 26.

McSorley, 55, had been with the department since 1960. Earlier, he had been assistant director of the federation's Committee on Political Education.

McSorley, a native of Cleveland, was graduated from Western Reserve University and attended Harvard University Graduate School. After joining the AFL, he served as director of organization for Labor's League for Political Education.

He also served as an adviser to governmental agencies and as a member of governmental committees. His late father, William J. McSorley, Sr., was president of the Lathers more than 50 years and also president of BCTD for several years.

Survivors include his wife, Marjorie, three sons, two grandchildren and five sisters.

BLS Lists Three Budgets For Couples Over 65

Here is a summary of budget estimates for a retired urban couple at three levels of living in the fall of 1973. The figures are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

	Lower budget	Intermediate budget	Higher budget
Food	$1,182	$1,599	$2,007
Housing	1,276	1,839	2,873
Transportation	238	462	839
Clothing	178	301	463
Personal care	106	156	229
Medical care	453	456	459
Other family consumption	166	277	546
Other items	162	326	627
TOTAL BUDGET	**$3,763**	**$5,414**	**$8,043**

Note: Personal income taxes, listed in these budgets in previous years, were dropped for 1973 because BLS says various states have adopted tax breaks for retired couples, with differing eligibility. For 1972, the tax estimates for the three budgets were $0, $8 and $263, respectively.

The Meaning of 'More'

ONE WORD TORN OUT of context is hardly a firm foundation for a sound theory of the labor movement, and Samuel Gompers would have been the first to agree. But the distortions that stem from the one word "more" as summing up labor's philosophy continue to spread, and on this Labor Day the record should be set to rights.

Gompers did say "more," as part of "more, more now." He said also: "Our objective is to make today better than yesterday and tomorrow better than today." He recognized that "first things come first. The primary essential in our mission has been the protection of the wage earner, now: to increase his wages; to cut hours off the long workday, which was killing him; to improve the safety and the sanitary conditions of the workshop; to free him from the tyrannies, petty or otherwise, which served to make his existence a slavery."

From the very beginning Gompers conceived the unions to be motivated by a burning sense of justice. Concerning his philosophy of unionism, he said:

"If the rights of any individual are infringed, he has the right to counsel. But where political conditions touch a man's daily life once, economic conditions will affect it fifty times.

"To insure economic justice, therefore, I hold that the principle of right to counsel maintains. By economic counsel I mean an agent, expert upon the matters in question, selected with the approval of the individual. Thus, the economic organization of the workers is basic.

"This economic organization, in addition to its defensive service, is free to develop constructive functions as soon as it is accepted by the management and its spokesmen admitted to conferences considering various problems in which their work is concerned."

GOMPERS INSISTED that there were no limits to "the Federation activity," that its functions were economic, political and social.

"What does labor want?" Gompers asked, and answered: "It wants the earth and the fullness thereof. There is nothing too precious, there is nothing too beautiful, too lofty, too ennobling, unless it is within the scope and comprehension of labor aspirations and wants."

This, then is Gompers' "more" that has become for a handful of labor's critics a measure of what they castigate as "business unionism."

On this Labor Day as the nation is emerging from what President Ford has called the "nightmare" of the past two years to face up to new problems and challenges in terms of economic policy it is useful to recall Gompers' words and the thrust of the trade union movement for "more" for all Americans as they strive for the nation's promise.

Gompers said it 60 years ago:

Workers "will never stop in their efforts to obtain a better life for themselves, for their wives, for their children and for all humanity. The object is to obtain complete social justice."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Joseph A. Beirne	Paul Hall	I. W. Abel
Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg
John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan
C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco
Thomas W. Gleason	Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith
Louis Stulberg	Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery
Alexander J. Rohan	James T. Housewright	George Hardy
Al H. Chesser	Martin J. Ward	William Sidell
Murray H. Finley	Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker
Sol Stetin	C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry

Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

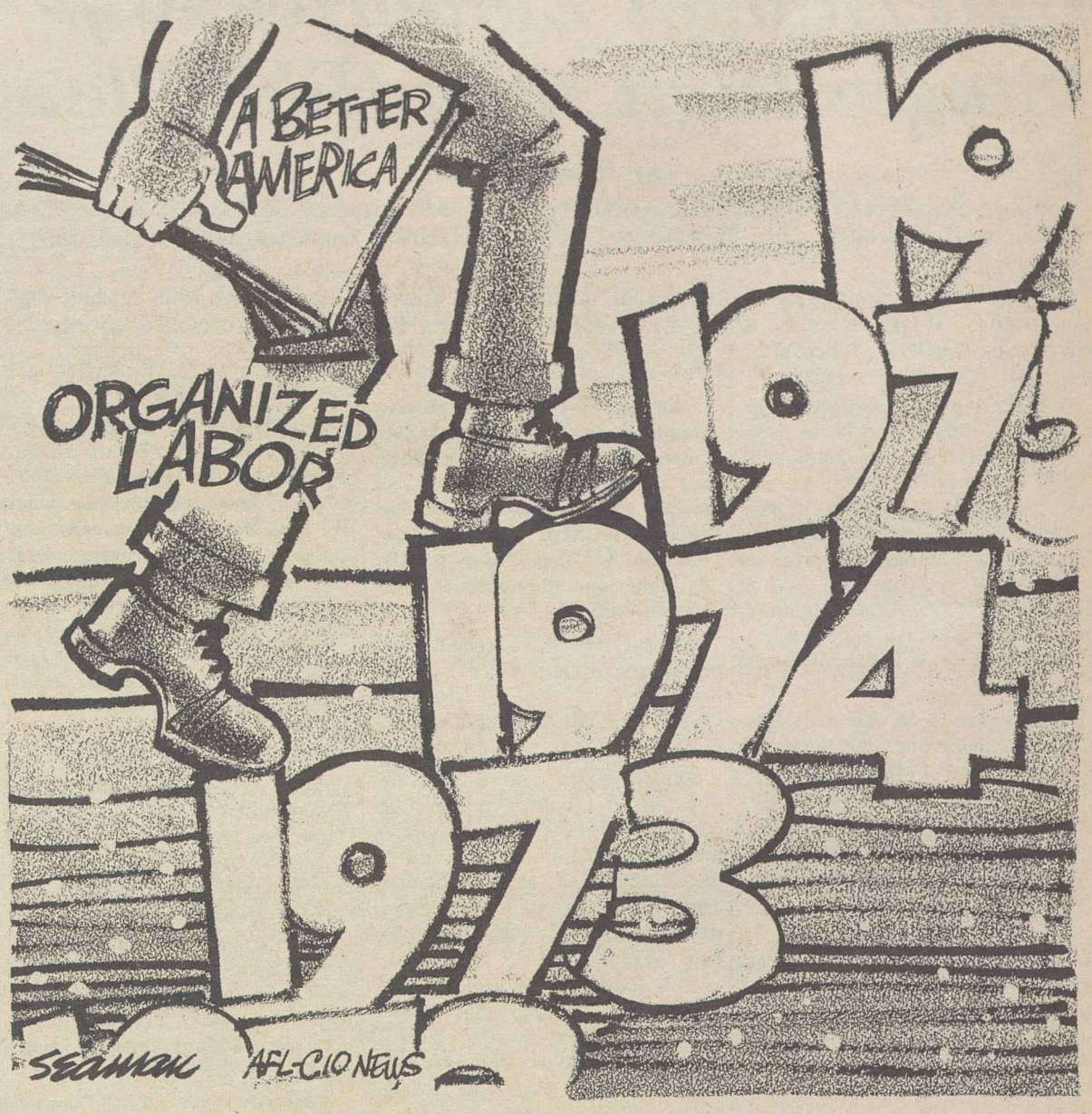
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, August 31, 1974 No. 35

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

Step by Step



A Word Edgewise:

Freakiness, Boredom, Mayhem Take Over Except in Soccer

By John P. Roche

I HAVE A REPUTATION on four continents for the calm, dispassionate way in which I analyze current events, but today I simply can not suppress my inner rage at one of the most scandalous events in recent years: the refusal of any television network to run the recent World Cup soccer final between the Netherlands and West Germany. I confess to some bias, having played soccer until my knees let me down, but beyond that I sincerely believe it is the only sport worth watching.

Let us canvass the options. First, basketball, which has literally become a freak game. Once upon a time there used to be something known as ball handling with players as small as 6-feet, 2-inches passing the ball back and forth in figure-8 patterns until somebody spotted a break in the defense and went in for a shot. Now what happens? A guy 7-feet tall heaves the ball the length of the court to another 7-footer who goes for the basket, and vice versa. I have not followed the rule changes, but I understand that now the team with the ball must shoot in virtually no time or lose the ball. No more intricate weaving; just heave and shoot.

Then there is baseball, which I used to love—until the Dodgers deserted Brooklyn and the powers that be added about two dozen new teams. There are only a certain number of good baseball players in the country, and the addition of what formerly were minor league types has debased the currency. When I found I couldn't watch the World Cup final, I turned on a baseball game. After about the 10th pitcher appeared on the mound, I stopped counting. (And what in heaven's name is a "designated hitter"?) There was a big burly lad at the plate with instructions to bunt—it was hilarious. Leo Durocher would have fined him $100 for his performance: he tried to bunt twice and missed.

Now if the other team had caught the sign and pitched out, this would be understandable. But if a batter stands squarely in front of the plate with his bat, either he hits the ball or the ball hits him. (I omit from consideration that art form known as the running bunt, where a left-handed batter drops a bunt behind him as he takes off for first—this has probably been consigned to the same museum as the old dropkick in football.) And the pitching! Ted Williams would have averaged .650. (Conversely, I suspect that Lefty Grove would have won 45 games a year.) A real drag.

The ultimate proof of my un-American tendencies is my view of football. It is as stereotypically banal as a third-rate ballet. Thirty seconds of action, then a conference; 30 seconds of action, then a conference; and so on until mercifully the clock runs out. I have heard—though it may be slanderous—that the quarterback no longer calls his own plays, but is plugged in by radio to the coach.

AND IF ICE HOCKEY were played under any other circumstances, all hands would be in jail for mayhem, assault or even attempted murder. Lacrosse is in the same category: I once went out for lacrosse to keep in training for soccer, but quit after the first scrimmage. An opponent stuck his stick behind me, gave me the hip, and I flew about 10 feet to a hard landing. I waited for the whistle, and, learning this was legal, went back to handball.

Soccer in contrast is a wide-open game. Under international rules, there can only be two substitutes, so you go in with 13 men—11 on the field—and pray that three of them don't get hurt. If so, you play with 10. The play is not broken up by conferences, the guy 7-feet tall has no advantage (except perhaps as a goalie) over the player 5-feet, 7, and the rules are (with the exception of the off-side regulation) simple.

What you have is an hour and a half of constant movement with only a halftime break, and it is incredible to see how the real professionals handle that ball with their feet. The intricate ball passing that used to characterize basketball is there: watching those West Germans (as we did on TV in Munich) is like witnessing masterful choreography. And by and large it is a clean game (though the Latin Americans tend to go for the man and not the ball)—all in all, a joy to behold.

Come on America, let's hear it for soccer!

A Question of Value:

Higher Pay for 'Dirty Work' Can Raise Everyone's Status

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

I WAS IN SAN FRANCISCO recently when it was announced that, starting next June, the city's 230 street cleaners will be earning $17,000 a year. Judging from the breathless way the media played up this bread-and-butter announcement, you would have thought that San Francisco had suffered a catastrophic repetition of the 1906 earthquake.

Public reaction to the announcement, not only in San Francisco but throughout the United States, revealed, among other things, that the American people, despite all of their Fourth-of-July talk about egalitarianism, are still extremely status-conscious and are determined to enhance their own shaky status and cover up their own inferiority complex by perpetuating the notion that the other fellow's job is less respectable and of less social value than their own and should be paid, or underpaid, accordingly.

Studs Terkel, whose best seller "Working" includes interviews with more than 100 people from all walks of life who "talk about what they do all day and how they feel about what they do," suggests that the American emphasis on status helps to explain the "prevalence of euphemisms in work as well as in war."

He points out, for example, that "the janitor is a building engineer; the garbageman, a sanitary engineer; the man at the rendering plant, a factory mechanic; the gravedigger, a caretaker. They are not themselves ashamed of their work, but society, they feel, looks upon them as a lesser species. So they call upon a promiscuously used language to match the 'respectability' of others, whose jobs may have less social worth than their own."

If Terkel is right about that, we the American people ought to be ashamed of ourselves. Who do we think we are, looking down upon janitors, garbagemen, and street cleaners as a "lesser species" when, in fact, our own jobs may have less social worth than theirs?

I am reminded, in this connection, of a recent television interview in which George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, was asked to respond to a prominent government official, a lawyer by profession, who had snidely referred to Meany in a public statement as a "dumb plumber." Meany replied bluntly, but with great humor, that he would rather live in a city which had no lawyers than in one which had no plumbers. Spoken like a man who has never known what it means to suffer from an inferiority complex—a building tradesman who is proud of his craft and whose work, in the words of Sigmund Freud as quoted by Terkel, has given him "a secure place in a portion of reality, in the human community."

ALL OF THIS is by way of saying that I am personally delighted that the street cleaners of San Francisco, as of next June, will be paid $17,000 a year. By San Francisco standards, incidentally, that's barely a living wage these days for a man with a family.

I realize, of course, that San Francisco's teachers and other civil servants with professional training will now expect to be treated accordingly. So be it. I am all for them, but I don't think they ought to argue their own case at the expense of the city's street cleaners.

Nick Salerno, a garbageman who was interviewed by Terkel, put it to them this way: "I don't like to have my salary compared to anybody else's. I don't like to hear that we're makin' more than a school teacher. I earn my money just as well as they do. A teacher should get more money, but don't take it away from me." Salerno's logic is most convincing—or so it seems to me.

A number of people with professional training have applied to the San Francisco city government for employment as street cleaners now that the word is out that they will soon be earning $17,000 a year. Carl Rowan, a syndicated columnist who served as Director of the U.S. Information Agency in the Johnson Administration, deserves to have the last word on this phenomenon.

"I believe," he wrote, "that class strife is one of the curses of this society, and that we've found a marvelous though tiny opening to a cure when college grads, housewives, and artists start fighting to get street-sweeping jobs. It may lower the quality of street-cleaning, but it will raise the level of respect we all have for those who do those vital jobs that we call 'the dirty work.'" Touche!

(Copyright © 1974 by NC News Service)

Change Pressed:

Independent Agency Foreseen For Social Security System

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION for the creation of an independent Social Security Administration could come as early as next year, two national social insurance experts predicted on Labor News Conference.

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman and former Social Security Commissioner Robert Ball urged passage of legislation that would sever the Social Security Administration from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Seidman noted that the prestigious sponsorship of the measure—by House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) and Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho)—will guarantee attention and boost chances for adoption in the next Congress.

Ball stressed the importance of an independent agency and governing board to "keep the program out of politics, to emphasize the trustee nature of social security," and to keep the system "absolutely separate from all other funds of the federal government."

He said there seems to be considerable misunderstanding today about the basic nature of social security as a government-operated group insurance plan and retirement system that employes and employers pay for in connection with their work. Independent agency status, he added, would show that more clearly to the people.

Ball, who served Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon during his 11 years in the top post at the Social Security Administration, said he believes that President Ford is a strong supporter of the social security system and its general approach. He said the concept of people paying toward their own protection—having it grow out of their work—should fit with the President's philosophy.

Seidman and Ball agreed that while social security today is a vastly improved system compared with earlier times, there is still need for such structural improvements as a less rigorous definition of disability, a shortened waiting period for total disability benefits, and retirement benefits that relate more directly to the pre-retirement earnings of workers in the years just before they retire.

Questioning them on the AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program were Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Al Goldsmith of the Washington Insurance Newsletter. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.





By Press Associates, Inc.

IT WAS PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S heart attack in 1955 that set in motion the changes in the Constitution which have brought Gerald Ford into the White House and, if Nelson Rockefeller is confirmed, three vice presidents in one year.

Congress became deeply concerned about the question of presidential disability following the Eisenhower heart attack.

The constitutional provision on disability of the President was vague and it had led to debates on what it actually meant ever since the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

The provision stipulated that Congress should decide who was to succeed to the presidency in the event that both the President and the Vice President died, resigned or were disabled. However, there was no clear understanding of how far the term "disability" extended and just who would make the judgment.

The Eisenhower disability, in 1956 and 1957 as well as 1955, was not the only such constitutional problem the nation had witnessed.

In 1881, President James A. Garfield performed only one official act in the 80 days between the time he was shot and his death. President Woodrow Wilson did not meet with his Cabinet from the time his illness began in September 1919 until Apr. 13, 1920.

President Lyndon Johnson suffered temporary disability twice while in office. Once was when we underwent surgery in 1965 for removal of his gall bladder and in 1966 for the removal of a non-malignant polyp from his throat and for the repair of a ventral hernia.

Eisenhower and his Vice President, Richard Nixon, and Johnson and his Vice President, Hubert Humphrey, had informal disability agreements providing that the Vice President would become acting president after "such consultation as it seems to him appropriate under the circumstances."

THE LEGALITY OF THESE informal arrangements was questioned by some, and the fact that no transfer of power actually took place left no occasion for a test in the courts.

On three occasions Congress dealt with the disability problem, but not directly, by altering the line of succession.

The act of Mar. 1, 1792, provided that if neither the President nor Vice President could serve, the next in line would be the President pro tempore of the Senate, then the House Speaker. However, if those two offices were vacant, states were to send electors to choose a President.

That law remained in effect until passage of the Presidential Succession Act of Jan. 19, 1886, which revised the line of succession from the Vice President to the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury and through the Cabinet in order of seniority of the office.

The third change, the act of July 18, 1947, placed the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate ahead of the members of the Cabinet in the line of succession after the Vice President. This is still in force. But under the 1947 act, when the office of Vice President became vacant it remained unfilled until the next term. This was true when Harry Truman succeeded Franklin D. Roosevelt and when Lyndon B. Johnson succeeded John F. Kennedy.

This was changed by the 25th Amendment to the Constitution—passed by Congress in 1965 and officially ratified by the states in 1967.

The amendment dealt carefully with the question of disability but Section 2 said, "Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress."

If this section were not included in what was recognized as the "disability amendment," it is conceivable that Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) would be President—Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew both having resigned as President and Vice President.



AN INDEPENDENT Social Security Administration may be created as early as next year, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, left center, and former Social Security Commissioner Robert Ball, right center, said on Labor News Conference. They were questioned by Theodor Schuchat, left, of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Al Goldsmith of the Washington Insurance Newsletter. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Key Items in Family Budget Face New Wave of Inflation

By Sidney Margolius

THE NATION FACES AN ominous new wave of inflation powered by a fresh advance in food prices on top of relentless increases in housing, transportation and health care.

These are the four components that have especially affected the cost of living both because they are big items in any family's budget, in any case, and have been especially explosive in the current inflation.

The last Administration's big mistake was that it failed to take needed steps to attack these four overriding problems with specific remedies. It tended to depend on overall gimmicks such as high interest rates which have added to, rather than curbed, inflation. The first clue to whether President Ford will be more effective in holding down living costs than Nixon was, is whether he changes the present economic policy of tight money.

The most immediate price crisis is the new increases in food, with meat again leading the way. The Dun & Bradstreet Wholesale Food Index has gone up about 5 percent in just six weeks from mid-June to August, and is now almost back to its record level of August 1973.

As well as higher meat prices, look for further increases on bread and other baked goods, eggs, many canned vegetables and fruit, and still higher tags on sugar.

The second big problem is housing costs. Starts have been running 14 percent below the year before. What houses are being built are bigger, averaging 1,660 square feet, and more luxurious. But at a national median price of $35,800, they are well out of reach of the average family. In just one year the average new house has gone up $3,800. Many of these expensive homes remain unsold, and builders are reported to be doing more than usual private negotiating on prices.

Most moderate income families are priced out of even the used-house market on which they traditionally depend. The median price of existing single-family homes sold this spring was $32,210, says the National Association of Realtors. This represents an increase of 11.7 percent from the $28,830 of 1973 and 20 percent from the $26,860 of 1972.

Home seekers and even renters also are being squeezed by mortgage rates, now 9-10 percent, while all homeowners must contend with jumps in operating costs, such as the average 65 percent increase in fuel oil since last year.

One helpful development for families planning to modernize, enlarge or repair present homes is the recent reduction in price on millwork and plywood, and relatively stable prices of roofing and insulation.

With 1975 cars scheduled for another hike, typically $450, and regular gas at a nationwide average of 57 cents, I would estimate that typical annual costs of owning and operating a four-year-old standard size car for 10,000 miles a year now has reached an average of $1,800 to $1,900. Costs for a compact would now be about $1,500. These record-high costs put a premium on restraining the two main expenses of depreciation and gas by careful maintenance for longer use, and moderate driving. Your own car is worth more, too. In fact, used cars went up 35 percent from January to June.

If you need a car should you shop the 1974 clearances? One good reason is a potential double saving: a reduction from prices earlier this year, and a chance to beat expected increases of $400-$500 on 1975 models on top of the typical boosts of $300 to $400 on the '74s.

But if 1975 models will cost more to buy, they may cost less to operate. The new catalytic converters for emission control (responsible for almost half of the pending increase) will permit somewhat better mileage than the low mpg's on many 1974 models.

THERE ALSO ARE stumbling blocks in seeking relative values in the fall sales, especially if you want a small car. Our survey found showrooms had lots of full-size models on hand but fewer compacts, with discounts also small on such models. On most American compacts, by mid-summer we found dealers offering 5 to 9 percent off sticker prices but not much on such imports as Toyota, Volkswagen and Datsun. You might get $100 off on a $3,850 car.

Too, in shopping the 1974 clearance, you also may have to accept a model with more accessories, and more expensive ones at that, than you really want. Apparently the current policy of the car industry is that if people want economy cars the industry will give them the most luxurious economy cars they ever saw. The real intent, of course, is to load the small cars to make up for the loss in dollar volume caused by the switch from big cars.

Soup to Nonsense:

Planning Ahead for Teenagers Involves Split-Second Timing

By Jane Goodsell

I INVITE A GROWNUP to lunch three weeks from Tuesday, and you'll get a definite yes-or-no answer. Ask a teenager fifteen minutes before dinner if you should set a place for him, and you'll get an evasive yeah-he-guesses-so. He's not about to tie himself down to a long-range commitment. During the next few minutes anything might happen. Somebody might call him up to suggest going to California on a motorcycle. He might be seized with an irresistable urge to dash off for a pepperoni pizza. Or to price kayaks. Or to kiss his girlfriend. How can he be expected to know what he'll be doing fifteen minutes in the future?

Kids and grownups have wildly divergent attitudes toward life. Adults are cautious human beings who have learned from years of experience the sobering lesson that if something can go wrong, it will. In an effort to cut their risks, they take precautionary measures: they make lists, write memos, check insurance policies, allow time for flat tires, read weather forecasts.

Kids are a different breed—impulsive creatures who make up their lives as they go along. They don't plan, they act—upon whatever strikes their fancy at the moment. A 17-year-old can take off on a two-week camping trip on shorter notice than his parents could get ready to walk to the corner mailbox. If he forgets his sleeping bag and a flashlight (and he probably will), he couldn't care less. It's his parents who'll lie awake nights, worrying about night chills and bears in the wilderness.

This basic difference in life styles makes it difficult for kids and grownups to live compatibly with each other. Or, to put it another way, it's how come they drive each other crazy.

TO ADULTS, who live by clocks and calendars, an appointment is a contract that is breachable only by an unforeseen crisis of major proportions. To kids, time is a meaningless abstraction. You remind your child six dozen times that he has a dentist appointment at four o'clock on Tuesday, Aug. 13. You pin notes to his pillow and write messages on his mirror in lipstick. And, sure enough, at 4:30 on the appointed day, the nurse calls to ask where he is. When you catch up with him, you accost him with the news that he forgot his dentist appointment. With arms akimbo and voice raised to a shrill pitch, you inquire how this is possible.

"Oh," he asks in all innocence, "when did it get to be August?"

As far as I know, there is no solution to this problem except to wait for him to become an adult, at which point the problem will solve itself. In the meantime, about all that parents can do is try to hang on to their sanity, and do their best to talk the dentist out of charging them for unkept appointments.

'Right-to-Work' States Rank Lowest in Wages

States that outlaw union shop agreements are accomplishing their intent of keeping unionization at a low ebb, along with the average income of their workers.

The 19 states with right-to-work laws dominate the bottom end of the list of in percentage of unionized workers, latest government statistics show, and they have the same poor rating at the bottom of average weekly earnings.

North Carolina ranked at the bottom of the nation's 50 states in percentage of organized workers with 7.5 percent, Bureau of Labor Statistics figures for 1973 show, and nine of the bottom 10 are also right-to-work states.

After North Carolina, they are South Carolina, South Dakota, Mississippi, Texas, Georgia, Florida, Kansas and Virginia, with New Mexico the only state in the bottom 10 without a work law.

Average weekly earnings of workers on factory payrolls are equally low, according to data accumulated from the states by the BLS.

Mississippi ranks 50th, with average weekly earnings of $118.89, compared to national highs of $227 in Michigan, and $200 in Ohio. Eight right-to-work states are among the nation's lowest 11 in average weekly earnings.

R-T-W Connection:

Anti-Labor Author Tied to Hunt, Liddy

By Wesley McCune

The author is executive director of Group Research, Inc., a Washington-based private research organization that disseminates information about individuals and organizations affecting public policy.

A NEW BOOK is being hailed by the right wing as "explosive evidence" that organized labor has illegally poured funds into political campaigns and that both donors and recipients should be prosecuted.

It is titled "The $100 Million Payoff: How Big Labor Buys Its Democrats," and was written by M. Douglas Caddy, one of the more eager workers in the right wing.

Human Events, the conservative Washington tabloid, filled its front page and three others in a recent issue with an article heralding the book. The headline was: "The Democrats' Watergate."

Much of Caddy's book comes from material subpoenaed from the Machinists in a suit started seven years ago (George L. Seay v. International Association of Machinists) in the U.S. District Court for Central California. The suit was dismissed last December by Judge Harry Pregerson, who ruled that the union had done nothing illegal. He cited union political activity in American history and declared that political strength is part of collective bargaining.

Douglas Caddy, 36, apparently started his very active career on the right as leader of the youth forces at the 1960 Republican convention behind Barry Goldwater for vice president. When that move failed, the young boosters met next at the Sharon, Conn., estate of the Buckley family and organized Young Americans for Freedom (YAF). Caddy was their first national director.

Besides YAF, Caddy was active in College Young Republicans, Youth for Nixon, and the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists, an intellecutally-oriented group of conservatives on many campuses from which he held a scholarship.

While finishing law school or shortly thereafter, Caddy worked for General Foods in the office of Robert Mullen, where he met E. Howard Hunt, who also worked there and has since been convicted of burglarizing the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate. It was Caddy who was called at 3 a.m. after the arrests to represent the burglars. He was retained briefly but turned the case over to a criminal lawyer.

Also, Caddy and Hunt started an enterprise, apparently defunct, called New Majority Book Club, which published an attack on Justice William O. Douglas.

After the Watergate caper, Caddy was reported by the Northern Virginia Sun to have moved to a Washington suburb and has been appointed to two Republican committees in the area. A curious reporter threw more light on Caddy's legal work. For instance, he had done volunteer work for the Lawyers Committee for the Re-Election of the President, specifically for Gordon Liddy.

But of more interest to Caddy's new book attacking labor was the fact, reported by the Sun, that Caddy was associated with the law firm of Gall, Lane, Powell and Kilcullen until he went with the Center for the Public Interest.

One of the partners in this firm is John Kilcullen, who has been counsel for the National Right to Work Committee, as well as its lobbyist. Kilcullen has also worked with the Center for the Study of Union Power of the National Association of Manufacturers. The Sun quoted a colleague of Caddy on the local Republican committee as having known him through "their mutual association with the National Right to Work legal defense organization," obviously a reference to the "foundation" which is operated jointly with the National Right to Work Committee. **(PAI)**

Legacy from Nixon: Crisis of Confidence

Discredited Policies Inherited by Ford

By Alexander Uhl

The French have a parliamentary term "crise de confiance" or, literally, crisis of confidence. It usually means that a government in power is very likely on the skids and may be voted out of office.

If the United States had a parliamentary system, the now dead Nixon Administration would have been voted out of office long since as lacking the confidence of Congress and the people of the United States.

As it is, new President Gerald Ford has inherited the tragic product of "Nixonomics" and is now faced with the job of putting things to right if he is to avoid continuance of today's crisis of confidence.

Inflation soars. Tight money prevails. Unemployment is high. The housing market is in the doldrums. Wall Street daily presents a pitiful sight.

Yet the country is essentially strong. While economic growth has been held stagnant through huge increases in interest rates, profits are generally up. The wealth is there waiting to be used, but kept idle because the American people simply don't have the necessary faith in their government. This is so true that some economists have compared today's recession with the bleak days of Herbert Hoover, when it took a vibrant Roosevelt to waken the nation to its own inner strength.

It all started long before Watergate which is now one of the major causes of the nation's uncertainty. It started with a sick repetition of the Eisenhower years marked by a "tight money" policy that produced three recessions over eight years with almost monotonous regularity.

From the first, Nixon called for a slowdown in the economy, promising at the same time that unemployment would not go up and that America's workers would not be sacrificed. Yet they have been in other ways, too. They were sacrificed through the "tight money" policy. They were sacrificed through the ups and downs of the Nixon wage-price controls programs, and they are being sacrificed today through a brutal inflation that is constantly overtaking wage increases and destroying purchasing power.

Yet, brutal as has been the growth of inflation, the over-all state of the economy and its failure to grow has been causing more and more concern among labor economists.

Latest statistics on growth are highly disturbing. During the first quarter of the year industrial production dropped 6.6 percent and showed a bare increase of 1.3 percent during the second quarter. The Federal Reserve's index of industrial production actually was less in June of 1974 than in June of 1973—128.7 as compared with 128.9 in 1973.

In the face of the disastrous economic picture, the Nixon Administration showed no leadership. With the end of the wage-price control program, the Administration lapsed into a do-nothing economic policy that appeared to abandon the economy to its own devices. The President called a meeting of top business leaders, but outside of talk nothing resulted.

Nixon sought to pierce those doldrums with a major address to the country on the night of July 25, but the speech fell flat. It produced nothing that could lead Americans to believe that he really had any idea of what to do. Even the audience of businessmen that heard him was less than enthusiastic as he blamed everyone but himself for the state of the economy.

Whether the then-gathering storm of impeachment was preoccupying him or not, he had virtually nothing new to add to the debate on inflation except to persist in his "tight money," cut-the-budget, austerity program, the major thrust of which was to blame Americans for wanting too much without sacrificing for it and to advise them to "buy less and save more." How this belt-tightening program, was to work without plunging the country into an even deeper recession and not add to today's unemployment was not explained.

Nixon conceded that wage-price controls were gimmicks that did not work, something that organized labor had been telling him for months.

In many ways, Nixon's program, or lack of one, represented a return to the days of Coolidge, Harding and Hoover when laissez-faire, or let-nature-take-its-course economics prevailed. Yet, laissez-faire has always favored the powerful corporations and the business community which have dominated the economy and are permitted to do so by the government in power.

"Nixonomics" for six years was oriented to the business community just as it was in the days of earlier Republicans. In the end, short-sighted conservativism brought on the depression of the '30s, a depression that was ended only with the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt.

Leon Keyserling, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, recently published an analysis of what has happened in the economy under conservative Republican Administrations and liberal Democratic ones.

In each case, the economy faltered under the "tight money" policies of the Eisenhower and Nixon administrations, as compared with the Truman and Kennedy-Johnson Administrations. Real average annual production was down under Eisenhower-Nixon; average unemployment was up; the rate of annual inflation was up, and ironically enough, the Nixon deficit far exceeded that of the Truman Administration (when there was a surplus) and even the Kennedy-Johnson Administration.

The cost of "Nixonomics" to the American worker has been severe. The cost of living between 1968 and 1974 has gone up from an index of 104.2 to 148.3—that is, it now costs $14.83 cents to buy the same amount of goods and services that cost $10.42 cents when Nixon came to office six years ago.

And in the past year alone, real spendable weekly earnings of a worker with three dependents have declined $5.15—or 5.3 percent.

To make things worse, the Nixon "crise de confiance" is far from over even though Nixon himself has left the scene. **(PAI)**



ECONOMIC RELATIONS between the United States and European nations are discussed by AFL-CIO President George Meany and officials of the Economic & Social Committee of the Commission of European Communities, headed by Alfons Lappas of West Germany. From left are Helmut Ries, committee adviser; Lappas, committee president and secretary-treasurer of the West German Confederation of Labor; Meany, and Italian committee representatives Alberto Masprone and Gerard de Caffarelli. The discussion was held at the AFL-CIO headquarters.

Inflation, Impeachment, Energy Dominant Issues in Past Year

By Duane Emme

Inflation, impeachment and a contrived-or-genuine energy crisis—those are the issues that have dominated the news since Labor Day 1973. Each has had a sweeping impact on workers and their families.

Shortly after Labor Day last year the country received shocking news from the Labor Dept. that living costs had soared 1.9 percent in August, the greatest one-month leap in 26 years. In September the rise was a modest three-tenths of 1 percent. President Nixon's spokesmen circulated optimistic statements about a "turn-around."

But that was to be the last spate of optimism from an Administration that had been seeing "bluebirds" for months despite increasing inflation. Between September and spring of 1974 the roof was to fall in.

At the AFL-CIO convention in Florida last October, Federation President George Meany pointed to a fact that generally had been ignored: Despite the modest increase in prices in September, inflation for a three-month period had been accelerating at a 10.3 percent rate.

He also emphasized that corporations "are still padding their profit margins at the expense of workers." (The nation then was still under Nixon's one-sided economic program: rigid controls on workers' wages, no manageable controls on prices and a free hand for profits.) Meany warned that inflation would worsen, that the country faced a possible recession.

The pessimistic views from labor economists — though none liked to hear them and the economists certainly took no delight in expressing them—turned out to be true.

From October through the rest of 1973, inflation increased at an annual rate approaching 10 percent.

But the worst was yet to come. The early months of 1974 brought steady reports of the "double digit" inflation Meany had earlier spotted as setting in. Sky-high prices orbited still higher. Administration officials began "stonewalling" it on future predictions. Much of late-1973 and early-1974 inflation was attributed to an energy crisis. Almost overnight filling stations began shutting down early because they had no gas to sell. Americans rose in the wee hours to queue up for the "liquid gold." The multinational oil corporations blamed it on an Arab embargo on oil.

But leaders of maritime unions, with statistics to back them up, pointed out that ships filled with crude were stacked up in U.S. harbors because storage tanks in the U.S. were loaded to capacity. They charged it was a "rip-off" by the oil industry to force up prices.

Prices of refined petroleum products, home heating fuel, kerosene and diesel fuel rose astronomically. By spring, there was a levelling off, but no decrease in these prices. The Arab boycott was lifted, but probing congressmen said it had never made that much difference to begin with. Profits of some oil corporations ballooned at a "triple digit" rate.

The energy crunch—the temporary one at the gasoline pump and a long-range one that threatens to change life-styles of years to come—has disrupted the nation's economy in many areas, aside from its impact on inflation.

Automobiles, recreation equipment, construction industries, among others, suffered slumps. Layoffs spread, and an unemployment rate which had shown signs of at least dropping into a 4.5 percent area, climbed back up to the 5 percent plateau and sometimes above. Railroads, by contrast, with an energy-use advantage, showed a resurgence.

The many-faceted Watergate scandal continued as the dominant story until Nixon's resignation on Aug. 9. Up to that time, Nixon had rejected demands for his resignation, including a number of them from leading Republicans. Vice President Agnew, under charges of having received "kickbacks" and facing a criminal trial, resigned after a nolo contendere plea. Officials of the Nixon campaign were charged with extortion of illegal campaign contributions. Nixon came under fire for tax-avoidance schemes.

In November, the AFL-CIO called to national attention the need for Nixon's impeachment, pointing out that until he is removed from office, "we (the country) will not be able to get Watergate behind us. We will not be able to proceed with the sober and constructive solutions to our economic and social problems at home or to the dangers of war in the world."

The economy has suffered in many other ways under Nixon policies. Higher and higher interest rates have added to the inflation and brought the country to a virtual standstill in housing growth. Despite the price squeeze, there also have been scarcities of items in the marketplace.

Last September, Nixon vetoed legislation to increase the minimum wage and expand its coverage for the first time since 1968. The House fell 23 votes short of overriding the veto. In April of this year, Nixon signed virtually the same legislation he had vetoed. The apparent difference was that this time, vote counts indicated he would be overridden on a veto.

Labor leaders, who had pushed for improvements in the minimum wage for six years, were gratified that the minimum, now at $1.90, will go to $2.30 on Jan. 1, 1976 and that seven million more workers are brought under the law's umbrella. But they are saddened by the fact that millions of the nation's workers below or near poverty lost more than $1 billion in purchasing power in the months between Nixon's veto and his signing. **(PAI)**

Fire Fighters Face Hair-Length Issue

Baltimore—How long can a fire fighter let his hair grow before it becomes dangerous in fire situations?

Cities have set various standards, it was reported at the Fire Fighters' convention here, and local unions have faced "considerable difficulty" in establishing or altering the rules on hair length.

On a motion submitted by the Seattle local, the convention agreed that the IAFF should maintain a research file on current court rulings, test results and the findings of IAFF locals on the subject of hair length, and make the data available to any local or state affiliate.

Meany on Labor Day:

Workers Need Real Solution to Inflation

By George Meany

IT IS TRADITIONAL on Labor Day to hail the high standards of living produced by American working men and women.

Indeed, the genius of the American economy has been that those who produce the wealth are able to share in it. Thus, workers here can purchase the products they produce and enjoy a high standard of living.

That's what we have always said. But on Labor Day 1974 we cannot, in truth, be so optimistic.

This year there is broad and justified concern—concern because a serious and continuing erosion in the living standards of most Americans is now in its second year. America has a new President and, while we have hope, we have no assurance that the end to the economic mess is in sight.

Usually this erosion in living standards is measured by government statistics—gross national product, unemployment, consumer prices, real buying power, and the like. But the bare statistics of the economists do not tell the real story—the human story. In fact, some officials and some economists become so engrossed in statistics that they never realize that human beings are involved.

Unemployment figures tell us numbers and percentages—4.8 million people jobless; 5.3 percent of the work force unemployed—but the statistics can not measure the human suffering that accompanies unemployment.

The Consumer Price Index tells us a month later what the supermarket checkout tape told American housewives daily in dollars and cents as they struggled with their household budget.

And the statistics of food prices do not, of course, measure whether a family is eating better or worse.

All across America, families have been forced to abandon efforts to improve the "quality of life" in favor of just survival.

Families are "trading down"—pot roast to hamburger; hamburger to soybeans. Vacations and family outings are shortened or postponed. New purchases delayed. Families are "making do" rather than improving their living standard—and retail sales patterns reflect this to the detriment of the economy.

The cause of this erosion of living standards is clear in the government's statistics: cost of living up 11.1 percent in a year; buying power of workers' wages down 4.5 percent in a year.

But the effects of a reduced living standard for American families will linger long after inflation is pronounced "cured" by government spokesmen and the buying power of workers' wages increases. Some of the statistically unmeasurable effects of inflation prove that.

How do you count the young people who have been forced by high costs to pass up dreams of a college education and to seek any kind of work to help their families make ends meet?

How do you measure the effects on young children forced to grow up in unhealthy neighborhoods because better housing is beyond their parents' means?

Or what of children deprived of the stability and sense of community that a home provides because the only shelter their family can afford is the rootless, temporary world of trailer parks?

What of the children robbed of family life because both parents must work—sometimes at more than one job—in a desperate effort to provide for the physical needs of their families?

Do not forget the parents who deprive themselves for their families—the fathers and mothers who choose food for the children over necessary health care for themselves.

Some might say that these hardships visited on the American people are their share in a national sacrifice to defeat inflation. If everyone were sacrificing equally, then the American people would, of course, accept these hardships.

But the banks are not sacrificing. Bank profits, swelled by record interests rates, are exorbitantly high. Corporate profits, despite inflation, are up 28 percent in the second quarter of 1974. And this is on top of profit increases of 26 percent in 1973; 25 percent in 1972, and 17 percent in 1971.

This is not sacrifice; this is greed.

If workers were getting the same percentage wage increases as corporations are reporting profit increases, all the power and persuasion of the government would be brought to bear on the workers to stop in the name of the national interest. But only silence greets the new profit figures.

Inflation, unemployment—these are people problems, and they call out for humanitarian solutions. Until now, the government has treated the problems as mathematical equations. It is our hope the new President will see more than just cold, cruel numbers—that he'll see people, not percentages, and that he will move with compassion.

Until now, government economic policies—largely devised by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Dr. Arthur Burns and supported by Richard Nixon—have been devoid of compassion.

Tight money, high interest rates, budget cuts will reduce inflation, the policy makers say. But they never say when. These policies have been in effect for the better part of five and a half years, and inflation has only gotten worse.

They never say at what costs these policies will work. It doesn't matter to them that these policies will increase unemployment, because that is only a statistic. And unemployment rarely hurts employed government officials or corporate executives or bank presidents.

Dr. Burns's economic theory is called the "trickle-down" theory—that is, if the rich get richer, eventually the poor will get something.

There is only one thing wrong with Dr. Burns's theory: It doesn't work. And every day that theory is practiced, a lot of little people get hurt.

Hundreds of thousands of workers have to lose their jobs to make the "trickle-down" theory work. Their paychecks stop. Idleness replaces productive work.

Subsistence unemployment compensation keeps food on the table and a roof over the family's head for a while. But plans must be postponed, dreams delayed, savings used to stay alive today instead of moving ahead tomorrow.

Of course a person who is unemployed is only counted as a statistic so long as he or she is actively seeking work. Those who have given up hope of finding work are not even considered statistics. They are just not counted at all.

Last year at this time the average length of joblessness was nine weeks—a terrible loss of productivity and consumer purchasing power for a country dependent upon consumer buying.

But, right now, the average unemployment period is ten weeks and a day—better than a 10 percent increase in the length of unemployment in a year.

Four million eight-hundred thousand workers are now counted as unemployed by their government. Four hundred sixty thousand of them are construction workers—10.6 percent of all construction workers.

I single out that particular figure for it is a direct result of the policy of tight money and high interest rates. These policies have caused a serious depression in the housing industry. Not only are a larger number of workers without the jobs that housing construction would normally provide—those directly involved in building and all those who make products that go into a new home—but many, many families are without new housing that they desperately need and want.

Housing starts during the first half of this year were down 31 percent over the same time last year—and 1973 was worse than 1972. Obviously, the housing crisis is deepening. And the housing that is being built is beyond the means of most Americans.

Less than 5 percent of new homes sold are priced at under $20,000. Less than 30 percent are under $30,000. Mortgage experts say that it requires an $18,000 annual income to meet the total home ownership costs on a home with a $30,000 mortgage. That rules out about 75 percent of American families.

The question that government officials must solve, then, is why are 75 percent of American families unable to purchase new housing?

The editorialists will probably say that the wages of construction workers are the reason. Construction wages are high, and there are good reasons why. Those wages reflect hard-learned skills. And who wants to live in a house built by semi-skilled or half-skilled workers? But workers' wages are not the reason for high housing costs.

According to the National Association of Home Builders, which is a management association, the on-site labor costs of a house today as a percentage of the purchase price is less than half of what it was 25 years ago.

In other words, in 1949 when the average price of a new home was $9,780, labor costs were 33 percent. Right now, the average price of a new home is $35,800 and the labor costs are only 15 percent. That's 18 percentage points less. Who, then, are the culprits? The money changers and the land speculators are.

The cost of land in relation to purchase price went from 11 percent in 1949 to 25 percent in 1974. And the cost of hiring the money has more than doubled in the same period of time.

Bear in mind that when a carpenter or a bricklayer or an electrician goes home after working on a job, he leaves behind something you can see, feel and appreciate. Bricks have been laid, doors hung, wiring installed. A house built.

But the money changer—he just hires out the money. Payments on principal and interest for a 25-year, $25,000 mortgage at a 10 percent interest rate are $227 a month. At the end of the 25 years, that $25,000 mortgage will cost $68,100—or nearly $20,000 more than it would cost at a 6 percent interest rate.

And, so, the American labor movement urges the new President to bring down the price of money so that our people can go to work and our families can get new housing. That would be a compassionate, rational solution to a problem of all the people.

America also needs compassionate, common-sense solutions to the other problems of inflation.

One of the articles of faith of the "trickle-down" theorists is reduced government spending. And, so, they propose to cut school lunch programs, reduce veterans' disability pensions, increase the amounts that senior citizens must pay for their medical care.

All of these are wrong.

Consider, for example, the numbers of mothers who are forced to place increased reliance on school lunch programs for their children.

Soaring food costs have meant that many families are buying less expensive, less nutritional foods in order to get by—and many hope to make up the gap in nutrition through school lunches and vitamin pills.

Food price increases are hitting hardest at the lowest income families. The price of hamburger, for example, has risen three times as fast as the price of porterhouse steak. The government's "low-cost" food plan for a family of four rose 20 cents in June, while the food plan for richer families went up 10 cents.

Thus, food prices are eating up an ever-increasing share of low- and middle-income family budgets. And while retail food prices continue to go up, the prices paid to farmers have not. The difference is added profit for the middlemen—the food processors, meat packers and retailers.

We all now know that the disastrous sale of grain to the Soviet Union touched off much of the terrible rise in food costs. That event cannot be reversed. But it must not be repeated in the future.

The government must guard against future shortages of such vital foodstuffs to make certain that the price of food does not bankrupt American families. And it must find ways to increase the production of food to stockpile against droughts like those that hit the Midwest this summer.

Similarly, the new President needs to think of people first when he considers the problem of health care. Like housing and food, the cost of medical care is getting beyond the reach of most families. Credit counsellors say that the vast majority of personal bankruptcies in America are caused by high medical bills.

In June alone, hospital charges increased at an annualized rate of 26 percent, and physician's charges went up 23 percent. People need health care and they can't get it if they can't afford it. And there are ways of bringing health care to the people at costs they can afford.

We in organized labor know there are common-sense, realistic solutions to inflation, to the housing crisis, to unemployment, to the high cost of food and medical care. During the last Administration, we repeatedly suggested solutions and offered cooperation. Our proposals were rejected; our cooperation spurned.

But we are not discouraged. We are ready to cooperate with the new Administration. We have hope that the new President will act immediately to confront the problems of the American people—that he will seek realistic solutions based on the people's needs, not the patent medicine of economic quacks. Of quackery we've had too much; of compassion we have had too little.

The people don't want the same old policies, the same old promises, the same old predictions—and the same old disasters. They want help for their sake and the sake of their families, and for the sake of America.

And on Labor Day 1974, they look to their new President for that kind of help.

Kirkland on Labor Day:

Elections Offer Health Insurance Forum

By Lane Kirkland

FOUR YEARS AGO today, AFL-CIO President George Meany called national health insurance labor's "number one" legislative goal.

On Labor Day 1974, America is much closer to achieving that goal. Debate has shifted from "why" to "when" and "what kind." The scare words, like "socialized medicine," have been supplanted by rational discussion.

Several different proposals are being considered by Congress. The AFL-CIO is backing one proposal, called National Health Security. The insurance companies, the hospitals and the American Medical Association all have their own ideas. Stop-gap measures—like so-called "catastrophic insurance"—are considered alongside measures labeled "compromises." Mr. Nixon had a plan and it remains to be seen whether President Ford will support it or something different.

In short, on this important issue there is no shortage of ideas, alternatives and proposals. The debate about the various programs has been instructive, but inconclusive.

At the present time, the House Ways & Means Committee is beginning to draft a national health insurance bill. We in the labor movement have a suggestion for the members of the committee:

Put aside the pleas of the special interests. Ignore the entreaties of the doctors, the hospital administrators, insurance company executives and, yes, even trade union officials, for special consideration. Adopt only one test of national health insurance—what it does to improve the health of the American people.

When the AFL-CIO and the Committee for National Health Insurance presented labor's proposal to the Congress, we did not say: "We only want a bill that will take care of union members."

We firmly believe that the program that is best for all the people will also be the one that is best for union members. That's why we support National Health Security.

It is for all of the people. Every resident of the United States is covered. There are no gaps in coverage because a person is too young or too old, or not employed in the right job for long enough.

Only Health Security of all the different proposals provides a single standard of comprehensive benefits for all Americans. It would cover all doctor and hospital bills without a deductible or co-insurance.

There are several reasons why this approach is best:

- First, patients, are not confused by the fine print of what is covered and what is not covered. Doctors are also better able to take care of their patient's needs without tailoring treatment to only those procedures covered by the patient's insurance policy.

- Second, if patients are forced to assume a heavy initial cost of medical treatment they have a tendency to put off that treatment until the last possible minute. A national health insurance program should encourage individuals to seek early treatment to avoid more costly and lengthy illnesses.

- Finally, removing deductibles and coinsurance not only saves patients heavy out-of-pocket expenses, but it also saves administrative costs. The maintenance of extensive records on every American to make sure he or she meets the deductible and pays the coinsurance is very expensive and wastes money that should be going to providing health care.

Health Security is the only proposal that would provide for preventive care for everyone. Most of the other proposals limit preventive care to children, apparently in the mistaken belief that childhood immunizations are all there is to preventive care.

Health Security is the only program that would not utilize the private insurance companies. We know that it would be "politically smarter" if Health Security would give private insurance companies a piece of the action, because the powerful insurance lobby would then not oppose it so strenuously.

But "politically smarter" does not mean healthier for the American people. To give private insurance companies an unnecessary role would mean an extra expenditure for administrative costs, draining off money that would best be used to purchase health care for people.

Health Security is the only proposal that has strong cost and quality controls. The high cost of medical care is one of the reasons why America needs a national health insurance program. Therefore, it is only logical that national health insurance must set about to control costs. Similarly, providing a mechanism to pay for medical treatment without insuring that the treatment meets acceptable standards of care is patently wrong.

Health Security is the only proposal that provides for continuing modernization of the health care delivery system—from one that is archaic and inefficient to an up-to-date medical system that will best meet the needs of the American people.

And Health Security is the only proposal that provides a strong role for consumers. For many years the American people have been told that the only ones who can make decisions about the health care system are doctors, hospital administrators and insurance company executives.

We do not believe that the only role for consumers is to pay the bills. If a national health insurance program is to have the support of the people, it must make provision for their active involvement.

In sum, Health Security is the only proposal that meets the overriding guideline the AFL-CIO established: that it would provide quality health care as a matter of right for all Americans.

These are not meaningless words or abstract philosophy. Health care as a right means that every citizen is entitled to medical care, without having to fill out complex forms and passing degrading means tests. People shouldn't have to prove themselves paupers in order to receive the health care they need.

By the same token, because Health Security provides for social security financing, benefits are a matter of earned right. They are not charity or welfare.

The political gossip in Washington is that the House of Representatives may act yet this year on a "compromise" national health insurance bill. While the AFL-CIO is prepared to work with the legislators in developing a good national health insurance program, we are frankly worried that the "compromise" under consideration will place the special interests and their wants first and the people's needs last.

We believe that there should be a full-scale debate on national health insurance in the coming congressional elections. We believe candidates should state, openly and candidly, which proposal they support. Then the voters can vote for the candidate with full knowledge of where that candidate stands on national health insurance.

The AFL-CIO is informing all union members about the various proposals and urges them to solicit the views on this issue of candidates seeking their vote.

If there is a free and vigorous debate in the elections, then the 94th Congress can act on health insurance without delay. And the program enacted will be the best for all the people.

Inflation Crunch Demands Action

From a Labor Day statement of I.W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

LABOR DAY 1974 finds this country increasingly apprehensive about the unchecked course of inflation. The control of the upward movement of every element of our living costs is a first responsibility for the Ford Administration. It must be prepared to deal dramatically, but above all realistically with the causes of inflation in order to halt the "silent thief" that is stealing decent living standards from American people.

We are gratified that President Ford, in marked departure from the secrecy and suspicion that characterized the Administration of his predecessor, is reaching out to the American public for discussion about these issues. Welcome as President Ford's efforts are, it must be recognized that they are late and long overdue. Organized labor will, of course, participate in these discussions, and offer its thinking and its experience to the Ford Administration.

Wage earners know it does not take a Ph.D to see what is wrong with the national economy today. It is out of kilter and getting worse each day. Prices continue upwards. Interest rates are soaring. Housing costs are out of sight, and the national pool of mortgage money has become a sandy desert. Unemployment is rising, to the apparent delight of some economists who seem to feel that misery for working people is a method of achieving national prosperity; they are wrong and deluded.

We need to take control of the supply of credit, and use it where it will do the most constructive good for all the people.

We need to enact an excess profits tax and close the tax loopholes, so that an additional $30 billion in revenue will be made available to the government.

We need various programs of public works and public service employment, so that every American willing and able to work can have a job. This is federal government policy, proclaimed in the Employment Act of 1946, and it is time we observed its principles and its intent. America cannot afford mass unemployment.

We need some vigorous efforts to halt the rising price level. American labor is less than enthusiastic about price and wage controls, which under the last Administration became a straitjacket for wages and a sieve for prices. But although we have been critical of the handling of that program, American labor has always pointed out that it is prepared to participate fully in any program that assures complete equality of sacrifice in seeking to overcome our national problem of inflation. That is still our position in 1974.

We must place our society in order, recover from the terrible ordeals inflicted by the Nixon Administration, take steps to overcome the harsh effects of inflation, and resume our progress toward a better life for all people.

Effects of Construction Slump Felt Through Entire Economy

From a Labor Day statement of Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

LABOR DAY LONG HAS BEEN set aside in the United States as an occasion to symbolize the respect which our society has for work and the rights and dignity of the working men and women.

Perhaps this year, as we show signs of emerging from a period of disillusion, discord and despondence, it might be appropriate if we expanded the observance and focused united attention on several situations which soon must be corrected if the entire American society is to survive, much less have any dignity.

The opening months of 1974 brought a succession of setbacks to the nation's construction markets. The energy crisis in January, materials shortage in February, recession fears in March as the gross national product fell 6 percent; the inflation threat in April, and a second money crunch in May all contributed.

We presently are feeling deeply the curtailment of heavy construction, in addition to the depressed condition of home building. An unemployment rate of 10.6 percent among construction workers nationwide has contributed significantly to the overall unemployment rate of 5.3 percent. Certain crafts in some areas are experiencing as much as 35 to 40 percent unemployment.

Increased construction unemployment is matched by increased unemployment in the production and transportation of construction material. The decreased demand for consumer goods due to construction-related unemployment multiplies unemployment throughout the economy.

The current rate of home building is about one-third below the minimum requirements to accommodate the annual 1.6 million growth in the number of households, the replacement of an estimated 700,000 housing units lost from the supply each year, and about 200,000 needed due to mobility, migration and absorption of units for second homes.

The shortage of housing that develops under these conditions leads to higher home prices and rents which, in turn, create new inflationary pressures throughout the economy.

Now we all know that housing has to be produced within the economic means of the people who are in need of housing. We know about the effects of inflation generally—skyrocketing and unavailable interest rates, generally soaring costs.

We know the problems full well. Knowing them, it would seem that Labor Day could be used as the time to start doing something about them. And that will require the efforts mainly of our political leaders of both parties. But it also will require the cooperation of all of us.

In Labor Day Messages:

Inflation, Health Care, Housing Singled Out as Key Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

cost of living up 11.1 percent in one year; buying power of workers' wages down 4.5 percent in a year.

But he stressed that the effects of the reduced living standards will linger long after government spokesmen pronounce that inflation is "cured" and workers' buying power swings back up.

And he pointed out that the hardships families must accept with the lack of housing and jobs and reduced food budgets are not shared by all.

"If everyone were sacrificing equally, then the American people would, of course, accept these hardships," Meany asserted.

He noted that banks, with profits swelled by record-high interest rates, are not sacrificing. Similarly, corporate profits, despite inflation, were up 28 percent in the second quarter of 1974—coming on top of hefty profit increases in the preceding three years.

"If workers were getting the same percentage increases as corporations are reporting profit increases, all the power and persuasion of the government would be brought to bear on the workers to stop in the name of national interest," Meany said.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said a vital need of the people on this Labor Day is a comprehensive national health insurance program—not a compromise.

The best proposal now before Congress and the one labor supports is the National Health Security bill which would provide coverage for all that need it, Kirkland declared. He warned against seeking a hurried solution to the nation's health care problems by rushing an inadequate plan through the current Congress.

"There should be a full-scale debate on national health insurance in the coming congressional elections," he stressed. "We believe candidates should state, openly and candidly, which proposal they support. Then the voters can vote for the candidate with full knowledge of where that candidate stands on national health insurance."

Kirkland said the AFL-CIO is prepared to work with Congress in developing an effective program, but he said it is frankly worried that a hastily-adopted compromise measure would place the wants of the special interests above the needs of the people.

"Put aside the pleas of the special interests," he urged Congress. "Ignore the entreaties of the doctors, the hospital administrators, insurance company executives and, yes, even trade union officials, for special consideration. Adopt only one test of national health insurance—what it does to improve the health of the American people."

If there is free and vigorous debate on the issue in the November election campaigns, Kirkland observed, "then the 94th Congress can act on health insurance without delay and the program enacted will be the best for all the people."

I. W. Abel, president of the Industrial Union Dept., reaffirmed the willingness of organized labor to cooperate with the Ford Administration in combatting the causes of inflation.

"We are gratified that President Ford, in marked departure from the secrecy and suspicion that characterized the Administration of his predecessor, is reaching out to the American public for discussion," Abel declared.

He said the nation must strive to recover from ordeals inflicted during the Nixon years and the harsh effects of inflation to resume progress toward a better life for all.

Although American labor was critical of the Nixon control programs that used a straitjacket on wages and a sieve on prices, Abel noted that unions were continually willing to participate in any program assuring equality of sacrifice in the fight against inflation.

"That is still our position in 1974," he stressed.

Robert A. Georgine, president of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., said bold steps must be taken immediately to correct the problems besetting the construction industry — currently the most depressed sector of the nation's economy.

Housing starts during the first half of 1974 were 31 percent below the comparable year-ago level, despite the increase in population, he pointed out.

He said the 10.6 percent unemployment rate among construction workers has contributed significantly to the nation's overall jobless rate of 5.3 percent. Some building trades crafts in certain areas are experiencing unemployment as high as 40 percent, he added.

The depressed state of the construction industry also is affecting other economic sectors, Georgine observed, because the lower demand for consumer goods as a result of construction-related unemployment multiplies joblessness throughout the economy.

'It's Worth Celebrating!'



'74 Housing Act Called Helpful If Implemented

The AFL-CIO said the recently enacted housing bill will "do much to counteract the depression in the housing industry," but much more needs to be done, specifically scrapping the "disastrous housing policies" of the Nixon Administration.

And the best shot in the arm for the housing industry, Federation President George Meany said, would be "a rollback of interest rates."

Meany took note of the passage of the Housing & Urban Development Act of 1974—an $11.3 billion housing and community development measure—and President Ford's action in signing it and said it will be helpful "if it is immediately and fully implemented."

He said the AFL-CIO hopes that "a significant volume of housing construction" will come from the low-income leased housing and the housing for the elderly programs in the legislation and pledged "to cooperate in every way to make this possible, including educational efforts to encourage interested unions to sponsor projects under these programs."

Meany urged the Administration to ask Congress for action on appropriations for housing for the elderly. He pointed out also that the low-income leased housing program will take some time to generate a significant volume of housing starts and construction and that a quicker response can be achieved through "the fullest possible reactivation" by the President of the older housing assistance programs under authority in the new law.

Utilization of available unused contract authority for home ownership and rental housing assistance programs was urged with Meany's statement pointing out that these programs "have proven to be successful vehicles for large scale production of moderate-income housing for which there is a ready market."

The statement urged also encouragement of local housing authorities to make maximum use of the funding authority contained in the new law to produce low income housing.

Union Seeks to Enjoin Police Strike Reprisals

Baltimore—Maryland Gov. Marvin Mandel and Baltimore Police Commissioner Donald D. Pomerleau have been charged in a suit filed here with conspiracy to deprive Baltimore police officers of their constitutional rights in the aftermath of a recent police strike.

Bringing the action were the State, County & Municipal Employes, the union's Maryland Police Council 27, AFSCME Police Dept. Employes Local 1195 and the officers of Local 1195, suing as a class on behalf of themselves and all Baltimore police.

The action asked the court for preliminary and permanent injunctions to enjoin the governor and his appointed police commissioner "from threatening, intimidating, harassing, discriminating against, or offering inducements to members of Local 1195 to force them to disassociate themselves from their union."

The complaint alleged that Pomerleau "has illegally taped, photographed and spied upon" union officers and members in union meetings in violation of the Fourth Amendment.

The suit follows a wave of reprisals by the Baltimore police department against Local 1195 members who struck July 11 after negotiations over salary and benefits broke down. A settlement was reached July 15 and the striking policemen returned to work on the assurances, the suit contends, of Gov. Mandel that:

- Any policeman including probationers against whom disciplinary action is contemplated must be given a fair hearing.
- Union certification would not be withdrawn.
- The union dues deduction system would not be curtailed.

Instead of living up to these assurances, the suit charges agents of the governor and Pomerleau ordered the members of Local 1195 to withdraw from their union and threatened dire consequences if they refused, promised favorable treatment to police officers who did withdraw and discriminated against those who did not.

More than 165 of the striking policemen have been fired or suspended since the strike ended. Dues check-off was terminated and the union was decertified by Pomerleau.

At its meeting in Chicago earlier this month, the AFL-CIO Executive Council accused Mandel of reneging on the pledge he made during the settlement of the strike.

It urged the reinstatement of the policemen and restoration of their union's certification, declaring that it is the right of all public employes to form unions, bargain collectively and strike as a matter of last resort.

8-31-74

Unions Alerted to Deadline On Expired Pension Plans

All union officials are being alerted that notification to the Secretary of Labor is required within the 10 days after Labor Day to protect some pension plans.

Under terms of the new pension reform bill expected to be signed by President Ford on Labor Day, single-employer plans are eligible for termination insurance retroactively to July 1, 1974.

But in the case of plans that may have already expired since July 1, notification must be given within 10 days after the bill is signed, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said in a letter to presidents and secretary-treasurers of all international unions.

"The administrators of any plan covering your membership that may have terminated during this period should notify the Secretary of Labor within 10 days after the bill is signed," Seidman said.

Pension Bill Praised As 'Landmark'

(Continued from Page 1)

adopted by the Senate last December to reinstate U.S. adherence to the United Nations embargo on Rhodesia. The federation's 1973 convention denounced the Byrd Amendment of 1971 which permitted the importation of Rhodesian chrome in violation of UN sanctions. The UN action was based on an "illegal assumption of independence" by Rhodesia's white minority and its exclusion of the black majority from the government of the country.

Biemiller wrote House members that U.S. adherence once again to the embargo "would help improve our relationship with other African nations upon whom we are reliant for many vital resources."

He said available evidence shows that loss of Rhodesia as a source of chrome would create no national security problems, and he cited a finding of the Steelworkers that it would have no effect on the jobs of USWA members.

In other action before the recess, the House passed legislation extending the life of the Export-Import Bank for another four years and increasing its lending authority to $25 billion from $20 billion. In so doing, it rejected a series of labor-supported amendments that would have curbed loans to Communist countries or in cases where they would adversely affect the jobs of American workers

The AFL-CIO had charged that the Eximbank in recent years had become "a bank of 'first resort' for the large U.S. multinational firms' expansion abroad" and a "major conduit for low-interest financing of the Soviet Union's economic and military growth programs."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, September 7, 1974 | 7 | No. 36

Meany Sees New Inequity In Wage 'Guidelines' Plan

Ford Hit On Bid to Delay Pay

Government employes and their unions looked to Congress to restore a scheduled pay raise that President Ford ordered postponed as an example to other workers.

Ford's action was termed "ill-advised" and "morally wrong" by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Salaried federal employes and persons in the military services were scheduled to get an annual pay adjustment on Oct. 1 to maintain "comparability" with private industry.

Ford announced his intention to put off the raise until Jan. 1 as a money-saving device for the government and as an example of the "sacrifices" expected "in order to hold down wages and prices."

He stunned federal workers by using almost the identical language President Nixon had employed exactly a year ago when he had sought a shorter postponement of an October pay raise — until December rather than January.

Under the salary comparability law, a decision by the President to change the conditions of a pay increase can be overturned by a majority vote of either the House or Senate.

That's what happened in 1973, when the Senate voted 72-16 to reject Nixon's deferment and restore the Oct. 1 effective date.

Government Employes President Clyde M. Webber, whose union represents the largest group of federal workers, urged quick action in Congress to overturn the postponement.

The raise that salaried government workers received last October averaged less than 4.8 percent, Webber noted. And since then, he said, government employes and other workers have been victims of "double-digit inflation."

Webber urged the President to deal with the real causes of inflation, such as high interest rates, "instead of continuing the Nixon Administration pattern of making federal employes the scapegoats."

Meany termed it "morally wrong to expect working people, already hard hit by inflation, to carry the brunt of the battle while corporations and banks are permitted to enjoy unlimited profits."

He said the AFL-CIO will ask Congress to "overturn the President's decision."

(Continued on Page 12)



STROLLING MUSICIANS play for picnickers attending "A Salute to Labor" at Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts outside Washington, D.C. The special event drew thousands to the admission-free Labor Day festivities. The program, featuring the full spectrum of music, was presented under a grant from the Music Performance Trust Funds, in cooperation with the District of Columbia Federation of Musicians, AFM Local 161-710. **(Other photos, Page 10)**

Cites Need Of Worker To Up Pay

Wage "guidelines" being considered by the Ford Administration would be as unfair and one-sided as the wage-price controls imposed by the Nixon Administration, AFL-CIO President George Meany charged.

Meany said labor's experience under controls is that there is no effective curb on prices but every employer becomes "very patriotic" about enforcing wage restrictions.

"The same would be true if there were guidelines," he said on the ABC television network's Issues and Answers program.

Wage settlements since controls expired May 1 have been of necessity "way above" the old 5.5 percent limit because of the sharp rise in prices and living costs, Meany noted. He said he expects this trend to continue "because there is absolutely no way for the worker to catch up except through his wage envelope. If he has the union, if he has the will to make the demands and back them up, that is what is going to happen."

If an employer sought to enforce guidelines as rigidly as legal controls, Meany said, unions "would be compelled to strike."

Meany said that he as well as most other Americans are "rooting" for President Ford to succeed in curbing inflation, high interest rates and unemployment.

But, Meany warned, Ford is not going to be able to turn the economy around "by following the same policy that has been a disaster for the last five and a half years."

Meany termed high interest rates "the most inflationary factor in our economy" and the chief cause of the slump in home con-

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Day Speeches:

Union Leaders Ask Program for Nation

Top leaders of the trade union movement offered a program to help resolve the nation's economic problems and provide a better life for Americans in a series of Labor Day speeches carried by three national radio networks.

AFL-CIO President George Meany set the theme in a CBS network address in which he declared "action is needed—not in one area, but in many"—to cure the ills besetting the economy.

"The national economy is in a mess, and President Ford has no time to waste," Meany said. "For the economy cannot fix itself."

While inflation is the big problem, it is far from the only one, Meany stressed.

"Equally important is recession, and it would be folly to fight inflation by making the recession worse," he said. "That would be the result of slashing, willy-nilly, federal spending or raising taxes on the little people one way or another."

Meany hit hard at the high-interest, tight-money policies of the Nixon Administration which have carried over into the Ford Administration. This is the wrong prescription, he said.

"The truth is that today's inflation is not caused by excessive demand—too many dollars chasing too few goods. So budget cuts, high interest rates and tight money—which might be appropriate weapons against excessive demand inflation — simply will not work today."

Meany called for tax reform, a federal program of public service employment, an end to exports of scarce commodities such as lumber, grains and cotton, an end to subsidies for U.S. exports abroad, and a federal program to increase

(Continued on Page 3)

IBEW Ends Walkout At Phone Plants

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers voted to accept a contract offer from the Western Electric Co., ending its month-long strike against the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. subsidiary.

The new agreement covers some 60,000 IBEW members at 16 Western Electric plants across the country. The company manufactures a variety of telephone and communications equipment.

Pat Gino, president of IBEW's Electrical Manufacturing Council, said details of the agreement would not be released until its effects on local supplements were determined.

The union's Manufacturing

(Continued on Page 10)

Oil Cargo Measure Nears Senate Vote

The Senate began debate on a labor-supported bill that would end a foreign-flag monopoly on tankers bringing oil to the United States.

A similar bill passed the House last May—by a decisive 266-136 vote even though it was opposed by the Administration as contrary to "free trade" policies.

Both the House and Senate bills would require refineries and other petroleum importers to use American-flag tankers, whenever available, for at least 20 percent of their imports. The percentage would rise to 25 percent next year and to 30 percent in 1977.

Less than 5 percent of imported liquid petroleum products are now carried in U.S. tankers.

The legislation, long sought by AFL-CIO maritime unions, would generate an estimated 10,000 jobs in shipyards and at sea.

The Senate returned from an end-of-the-summer recess Sept. 4 and the House will resume Sept. 11.

Congressional leaders hope for a mid-October adjournment — without the need to return after the elections for a lame-duck session.

The adjournment timetable may depend on the pace of House and Senate committee hearings on the confirmation of Nelson A. Rockefeller as Vice President.

Under the same procedure used to confirm Gerald Ford as Vice

(Continued on Page 12)

Jobless Rate Hits 6.5% In Poorest U.S. Areas

The unemployment rate in the nation's poverty areas averaged 6.5 percent last year compared to 4.6 percent in nonpoverty areas, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Poverty areas, as defined by the BLS, are those sections of the country in which 20 percent or more of the residents were poor according to the 1970 Census. About 29 million persons over the age of 16 lived in poverty areas in 1973, BLS said.

Nationally, the jobless rate in July was 5.3 percent, and was expected to go higher by the end of the year.

In its report on unemployment in the nation's poverty areas, BLS noted that joblessness in nonmetropolitan poverty areas was much lower than in metropolitan poverty areas. Other highlights of the survey:

- Blacks account for about a third of the poverty area population but half of the unemployed and discouraged worker groups.
- The unemployment rate for whites was close to the same in poverty areas as in nonpoverty

(Continued on Page 2)



TOP OFFICERS of the Fire Fighters, President William H. McClennan, right, and Sec.-Treas. Frank A. Palumbo, were re-elected to new two-year terms at the IAFF convention in Baltimore.

Montana Labor Fights Legislative Session Cut

Helena, Mont.—The Montana AFL-CIO is gearing up an all-out campaign to retain annual sessions of the state legislature to combat efforts of corporate interests seeking a return to biennial sessions. Montana voters will be faced with the decision in a November referendum.

Delegates to the state federation's 18th annual convention declared in a key resolution that many socially beneficial measures would be buried by other pressing business should the legislature revert to meeting every two years.

Organized labor claimed a major achievement in 1972 when the state constitutional convention adopted the annual timetable for the legislature.

The 151 delegates also unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the state to extend the Montana coal tax to all non-renewable resources. The proposed taxation formula would levy a percentage tax on the price of coal and other resources, instead of the current fixed tax per ton.

In a major show of solidarity, the 151 delegates contributed more than $6,500 to the Farm Workers in their struggle against the Teamsters and growers. The convention voted full support of the Farm Workers' boycott of non-UFW table grapes and lettuce.

The convention also endorsed the re-election of Rep. John Melcher (D) in Montana's eastern congressional district and Democratic candidate Max Baucus in the western district.

Major convention speakers included Montana Gov. Thomas L. Judge (D), Director Alan Kistler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Jack E. McCoy, area COPE director.

On-Job Training Set by Plasterers

The Plasterers will provide on-the-job training for about 800 jobless or underemployed workers under an $850,000 contract with the Labor Dept.

The one-year contract will give priority to Vietnam veterans. Apprenticeship entry training will be given 630 workers while 160 journeymen will be upgraded.

The union will subcontract with the Portland Cement Association to administer the contract in 27 states. Of the 630 trainees, about 60 percent will be recruited from among the disadvantaged and about 40 percent from among Vietnam-era veterans.

Trainees who successfully complete the program will be hired as plasterers and cement masons by local contractors through joint apprenticeship trades councils, local unions and district councils.

Anniversary of High Court Ruling:

Full Equality Goal Remains After 20 Years of Progress

Twenty years later, the Supreme Court decision in Brown vs. the Board of Education is still viewed as an essential stepping stone to the steady but slow gains in human justice since 1954.

Clarence Mitchell, writing in the August issue of the American Federationist, notes that the court ruling had profound effects on the state of civil rights in addition to its direct impact on education.

However, he points out, despite the enactment of several civil rights measures that followed the decision, black Americans still have a long way to go to achieve full social and economic justice.

The Brown decision, read by the late Chief Justice Earl Warren on May 17, 1954, struck down state-imposed racial segregation in public schools.

"The decision also struck the mortal blow to the invidious doctrine that the Constitution sanctioned 'separate but equal treatment' based on race," Mitchell observes.

Mitchell, who is the Washington director of the NAACP, notes however that little progress was made in the South on school desegregation until President Johnson signed the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

At that time, only 2 percent of black students in the Deep South were going to school with whites. Today, he points out, 90 percent of black students in those states are integrated with white children.

Major urban areas of the North and the West are the most resistant to desegregation today, Mitchell observes:

"Denver, San Francisco and Detroit are the names in the school desegregation suits these days, not Charleston, or Little Rock, or Topeka. The Chicago school system is the most racially segregated in the nation."

And busing, which had been used in the South to keep schools segregated, is now attacked in the North for its use in desegregating schools.

Mitchell deplores the recent Supreme Court decision in the Detroit school case that the facts did not justify inclusion of adjacent school districts in the proposed busing plan for desegregation.

For more than five decades, 43 percent of the nation's children have been going to school by bus or other means of transportation, Mitchell points out. Yet, he says, only about 2 to 3 percent of the total are bused for compliance with desegregation orders although these are the target of the emotional attacks.

Mitchell warns, however, that it would be a mistake to allow the few explosive incidents to over shadow the civil rights gains made in education and other areas over the years.

He cites as achievements the laws enacted in the '50s and '60s on civil rights, voting rights, jury selection, fair housing, equal employment opportunities and others.

For those who take these achievements for granted, Mitchell suggests they are unaware of the efforts exerted by the coalition of civil rights, labor, religious and civic groups.

"It is difficult for those who never saw it to picture railroad coaches being boarded by passengers in Union Station in Washington, D.C., under a rigid requirement that southbound blacks ride in dirty, hazardous, Jim Crow coaches.

"Today, sitting in a first-class restaurant in Atlanta, holding a white-collar job at an airline ticket counter in New Orleans, or being a star halfback on a University of Alabama football team are things we have come to take as a matter of course."

The 1954 Supreme Court Decision and the 1964 Civil Rights Act formed the basis for this progress, but Mitchell suggests they are more than that—the "formidable means" for reaching the still unachieved end of universal human rights, economic and social justice.

"Those who make the mistake of thinking that a court decision or a law accomplishes instant justice will be discouraged today, 20 years after Brown vs. Board of Education, when they see Congress trying to pass anti-busing legislation in order to maintain racial segregation in the public schools."

The disproportionately higher rate of unemployment for blacks, despite equal employment legislation, also is unsettling, he notes.

Mitchell stresses the continuing efforts of the labor-civil rights coalition to achieve economic rights fully as important as constitutional rights.

The need for economic equality long-sought by A. Philip Randolph still remains the goal of the civil rights movement, he points out.

Looking back from the vantage of 1974, Mitchell observes that despite the overwhelming problems that remain for the nation's minorities, the fight for the Brown decision and the civil rights legislation that followed "cost us dearly in money, time, property and even human life—but it was worth it."

Who Was Father of Labor Day? Well, There Were Two Irishmen...

By Harry Conn

As American workers and their families enjoyed their Labor Day holiday this year they had the opportunity to sit back, relax and read the latest chapters in the Labor Day paternity suit.

The big question: who is the father of Labor Day? Is it the Carpenters' Peter J. McGuire or the Machinists' Matthew Maguire?

The big news this year is that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners is moving on the offense in support of Peter J. McGuire.

The editor of The Carpenter magazine, Roger Sheldon, and Robert Pleasure, the brotherhood's assistant general counsel, have been deeply involved in research on the issue.

Their conclusion: "An examination of the record leaves little doubt . . . the founder of the United Brotherhood, the first editor of The Carpenter, and one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor, Peter J. McGuire, was the father of Labor Day."

This is the first direct answer to the Machinists' claim that their own Matthew Maguire was the man most responsible for bringing Labor Day into being.

Until recent years there had seemingly been little question that Peter J. McGuire merited that honor. Then, about ten years ago, a retired Machinist, George Pearlman of Local 64, Clifton, N.J., undertook an intensive research effort of the 1880s to support the case for Matthew Maguire.

In the course of his readings he developed a warm respect for both Maguire and McGuire as outstanding trade unionists and leaders of men.

Totally aside from the paternity issue, he found that the first Labor Day Parade in 1882 was organized by those who believed in open unionism, not secret unionism as espoused by the Knights of Labor. Pearlman said that those who supported the parade—including both McGuire and Maguire—wanted to demonstrate open trade unionism to the Knights.

The Pearlman research convinced Gordon Cole, editor of The Machinist, that the real father of Labor Day was Maguire. The Machinist featured Pearlman's material.

Then, in 1968, the then-Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz, told the IAM's convention in Chicago:

"My decision, ladies and gentlemen, on the basis of all the evidence brought to me, is that there is no question who is the father of Labor Day. Officially, as of this moment, insofar as the Dept. of Labor is concerned, it is Matt Maguire, the Machinist."

This moved the then-treasurer of the Carpenters, Peter Terzick, also editor of The Carpenter, to quip: "Filing a paternity suit 90 years after the event has to raise a few eyebrows."

Actually, in the latest revised Labor Dept. leaflet on Labor Day, as the Carpenters' Sheldon notes in his own research, the department gives recognition to both men, saying:

"Many point to records showing that Peter J. McGuire, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners and a co-founder of the American Federation of Labor, was first in suggesting a day to honor those 'who from rude nature have delved and carved all the grandeur we behold.'

"But Mr. McGuire's place in Labor Day history has not gone unchallenged. . . .

"Many believe that Matthew Maguire, machinist, not Peter McGuire, carpenter, founded the holiday. Recent research seems to support the contention that Mr. Maguire, later the secretary of Local 344 of the International Association of Machinists in Paterson, N.J., proposed the holiday in 1882 while serving as secretary of the New York Central Labor Union.

"Whoever the founder was, it is clear that the Central Labor Union adopted a Labor Day proposal and appointed a committee to plan a demonstration and picnic." **(PAI)**

Poverty Areas Have Highest Jobless Rates

(Continued from Page 1)

areas while the rate for blacks was far higher in poverty areas than elsewhere.

- Seventy percent of the white people who live in poverty areas of the country live outside metropolitan centers, whereas 70 percent of the blacks who live in such areas reside in metropolitan areas.

Blacks make up about 30 percent of the total poverty population, nearly three times their proportion of the entire population, BLS said.

BLS also noted that labor force participation was lower in poverty areas—55.3 precent in 1973—than in nonpoverty areas, 62.2 percent. Participation rates for adult men and teenagers living in poverty areas were sharply lower than in other areas. Labor force participation for adult women did not differ as much.

The BLS report marks a resumption of the poverty area labor force data discontinued in 1972. Beginning in October, the new poverty series will be published quarterly.

Labor Day Speeches:

Union Leaders Ask Program for Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

home construction through lower-interest government mortgages.

Other Labor Day speeches were given by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Federation Vice President I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers and the Industrial Union Dept.

Kirkland used his broadcast over the Mutual network to urge American consumers to make their voices heard loud and clear in Washington on the issue of national health insurance.

Noting that Congress has tentatively decided to postpone consideration of national health insurance until the beginning of 1975, Kirkland said "we in the AFL-CIO believe it was a wise decision."

It was becoming clear that, as the November elections neared, pressure was mounting on members of the House Ways & Means Committee to adopt a bill—any bill, Kirkland observed.

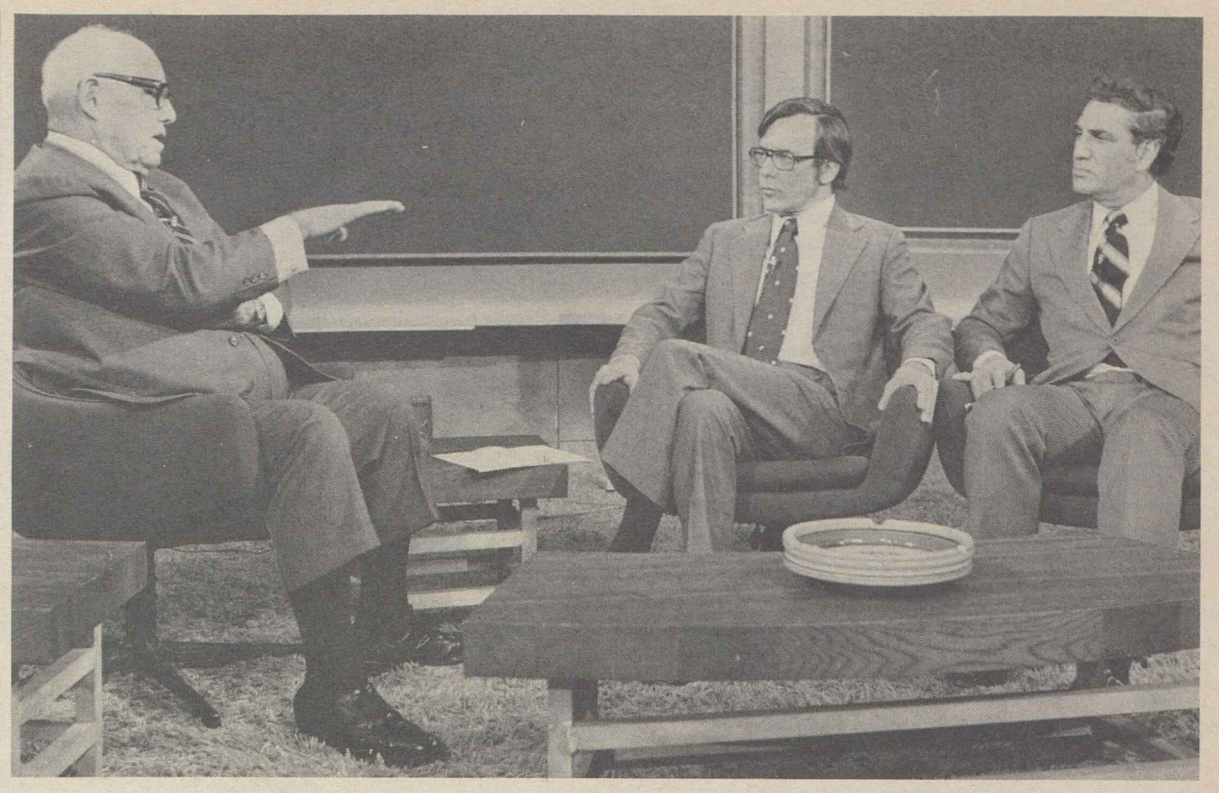
Kirkland reiterated the AFL-CIO's belief that National Health Security is the best health insurance bill before Congress. Health Security is unique because of its "unswerving fealty to the principle of quality health care as a matter of right for all Americans," he said.

Abel told his radio audience that price increases are eroding the living standards of millions of Americans. Through the use of cost-of-living escalator clauses, many unions have been able to protect their members from the very worst impact of rising prices, he noted.

"But union members . . . would prefer to have prices stable, so that they would not need these catch-up wage adjustments," Abel pointed out.

Abel urged both Congress and the Ford Administration to heed the six-point program for economic recovery and price stabilization recently set forth by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. He cited these highlights of the program:

- Congress should direct the Federal Reserve System to allocate bank credit where it is really needed. Credit priority should be given to housing, community facilities and essential public utilities rather than for gambling casinos, land speculation or loans to foreign subsidiaries of American multinational corporations.
- The federal government should embark on a direct lending program to provide mortgages at reasonable interest rates for middle-income housing.
- Tax loopholes for big business should be plugged, and an excess profits tax should be imposed.
- Agricultural and other products in short supply at home should not be exported until the shortages ease.
- A public service jobs program for state and local governments should be started.
- Federal grants to government at all levels should be made to hasten short-term public works projects and repairs in areas of high unemployment.



PAY 'GUIDELINES' would amount to employer-enforced wage controls and would be unacceptable to labor, AFL-CIO President George Meany said on the Issues and Answers television program. He was questioned by ABC network correspondents Jim Kincaid and Herbert Kaplow, right.

Joseph A. Beirne Dies, Led Building of CWA

Joseph A. Beirne, the man who led the nation's telephone workers from ineffectual company unionism to a major, progressive role in the American trade union movement, died at 63 after a valiant battle against cancer.

Beirne, who capped his long trade union career on Jan. 16, 1974, when he announced that the Bell System had finally agreed to national bargaining with the Communications Workers of America, stepped aside a few months later as CWA president because of the illness. The union won major gains in a new nationally-bargained contract.

Beirne died on Labor Day at a Washington hospital after months of actively pursuing physical therapy and other medical remedies to regain his strength.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, in a wire to Glenn Watts who was elected CWA president in June at the union's annual convention, said Beirne had "served the whole labor movement as he served the CWA, with dedication, loyalty and wisdom."

Meany noted that Beirne was the first labor leader to head the United Way during his service as first chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee; that he helped bring the benefits of trade unionism to Latin America as secretary-treasurer of the American Institute for Free Labor Development; that he represented the American labor movement "capably and diligently" as chairman of the federation's International Affairs Committee.

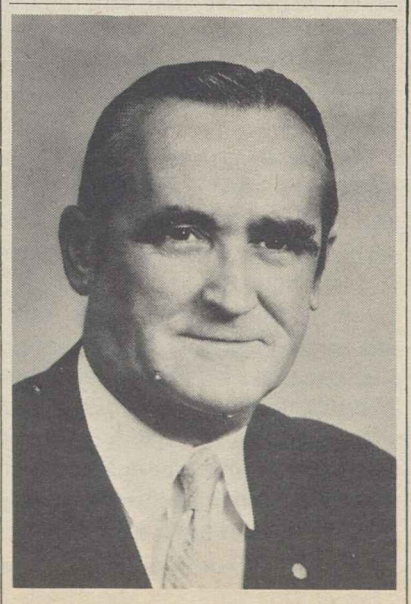
Beirne had served as an AFL-CIO vice president and a member of the Executive Council since the day of merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955. He was president-emeritus of the CWA at death.

Beirne was born in Jersey City, started work in 1928 as a stock room clerk for Western Electric and rose quickly as a union leader helping found the National Federation of Telephone Workers and becoming its president in 1943 at age 32. He remained president when the federation became the CWA in 1947 and won re-election at every convention until he stepped aside earlier this year. At his retirement, the union had topped 500,000 in membership.

In 1949 Beirne led the CWA into the CIO and became a leader in the community services operation, carrying on into the AFL-CIO until 1969 when he took over the AFL-CIO's International Affairs Committee.

Beirne served in many posts outside the federation, as a member of the National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress, as an original member of the board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, as a member of the Democratic National Committee, as well as a number of other panels and commissions. He wrote two books dealing with the problems facing a growing labor movement in an increasingly technological society—"New Horizons for American Labor" and "Challenge to Labor."

Beirne is survived by his widow Anne, three daughters and 15 grandchildren. Funeral services were in Washington.



JOSEPH A. BEIRNE

Nebraska Fed Urges Tax on Excess Profits

Freemont, Neb.—The Nebraska AFL-CIO called for an excess profits tax on corporations to help reduce inflationary pressures that are eroding the purchasing power of workers and retired persons.

The 260 delegates to the state federation's 19th annual convention also urged the federal government to lift the limitations on wages for social security beneficiaries who must continue working to meet their basic economic needs.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) said in an opening address to the three-day convention that the Ford Administration will be judged on a "fairness and equity" standard in dealing with the economy and the fight against inflation.

Delegates approved a 3-cent increase in per capita tax, raising monthly payments to 25 cents effective Oct. 1. The annual salaries of the state body's top officers were also increased $2,000. President William E. Brennan will now receive $20,750 a year and Sec.-Treas. Nels Petersen $19,750.

The convention endorsed Nebraska Gov. J. J. Exon, who is up for re-election in November, and several other Democratic candidates for state and congressional seats. Delegates also called for the development of a farm-labor coalition to give workers and family farmers a stronger voice in political representation.

Resolutions were adopted calling for support of consumer boycotts by the Farm Workers against non-UFW table grapes and lettuce, the Rubber Workers against R & G Sloane Co. and the Upholsterers against Rowe Furniture Co.

Meany Sees Inequity In 'Guidelines' Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

struction. It's time for the government to allocate credit and provide direct mortgage financing at reasonable interest rates, he urged.

As for balancing the budget, he suggested, bringing down interest rates would save the federal government more than $5 billion a year on interest on the national debt. "That would be one place we could very definitely cut the budget."

In response to other questions asked by ABC correspondents Herbert Kaplow and Jim Kincaid, Meany said:

- While he doesn't want to see former President Nixon go to jail, "the special prosecutor has got to follow the law" and "I don't see how he can be given some kind of immunity from the law." But "I don't think anyone would argue against a pardon" by President Ford after the legal processes have been completed.
- He would not want to comment on Ford's amnesty proposal until it is explained in more detail but "I would like to see this issue behind us."
- A Ford-Rockefeller slate would be "a very strong ticket for the Republicans" in 1976 "if the economic situation improves. But they would have a difficult time "if the economy continues to slide downhill."
- While there is no "easy answer to the nation's economic troubles, it is obvious that there is need "to take a new direction" because the policies that have been followed—guided largely by Arthur Burns—have failed. "We are going downhill and we are going downhill fast."
- Tax reform is "long overdue" and closing loopholes for corporations and the wealthy could bring in billions of dollars in additional revenue—another way to help balance the budget.

Maddox Turned Down In Georgia Primary

For the second time in the 1974 primary elections, an attempt by an old-line segregationist to regain a governor's seat was thwarted when Georgia voters rejected former Gov. Lester Maddox in favor of labor-endorsed George Busbee.

Busbee defeated Maddox by more than 150,000 out of 900,000 votes cast in the Georgia runoff after Maddox had led in the first primary with 35 percent of the vote to Busbee's 22 percent.

Earlier this year, former Arkansas Rep. David Pryor, also with labor's endorsement, beat former governor and staunch segregationist Orval Faubus, also in a runoff.

Busbee's opponent in November awaited a possible recount in a close race in the Republican runoff between Macon Mayor Ronnie Thompson and Atlanta businessman Harold Dye, a former Democrat. The Republican primary drew less than 50,000 votes, with less than 100 separating the two.

Elsewhere, North Dakota set up a November match between two of the state's biggest vote getters when former Gov. William Guy will oppose the re-election bid of Republican Sen. Milton Young, who is 76. Both won easily in the primary, as did GOP Rep. Mark Andrews, the state's only congressman. He will meet Democrat Byron Dorgan in November.

Nevada had both a gubernatorial and Senate race, with Republican Paul Laxalt, a former governor, and Lt. Gov. Harry Reid winning Senate nominations. Reid defeated Maya Miller, a wealthy oil heiress, in the Democratic primary while Laxalt romped against two opponents. They are seeking the seat being vacated by the retirement of Democrat Alan Bible.

Democratic Gov. Mike O'Callaghan was easily renominated against seven opponents and will meet Robert List, the state's attorney general, in the fall.

Latin Labor Group Names Executive

Paul Montemayor, an international representative with the Steelworkers for 23 years, has been appointed executive director of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement.

Montemayor, 56, is on leave from his union assignment in Corpus Christi, Tex., as a USWA representative and a member of the union's civil rights department.

Truth, Equity, Justice

THERE IS A NEW PRESIDENT in the White House; America has heaved a collective sigh of relief; the long nightmare of Watergate is over.

But we in organized labor do not kid ourselves. America's problems are far from over. The national economy is in a mess and President Ford has no time to waste. For the economy cannot fix itself. There is no single magic button the President can push and have the economic black clouds disappear.

Action is needed—not in one area, but in many; not to meet just one of the problems, but all of them.

We in the AFL-CIO know the new President well. He has had a long record in the House of Representatives—a long record as an economic conservative. Few times indeed, during his career in the House, have his views and ours been in agreement.

But we also know him as a man of integrity, a man given to straight talk and candor. Working people like that in anyone, but particularly in a President. And it is because President Ford is a man of integrity that we have hope that this economic mess will be cleaned up.

As we see it, the most fundamental problem that faces the economy is a crisis of confidence. The people lost their faith in the Presidency during the past five and a half years of deceit.

Americans are just old-fashioned enough to want to believe that their President is telling them the truth—unpalatable, perhaps, hard and distressing to hear, but the truth when the President is talking.

And that we did not have from the last President.

AMERICANS ARE NOT afraid of the truth. They are a confident people, with a rich and enduring heritage of facing up to the facts when they know them.

From what we know of the new President, we are confident that deceit will not be the watchword of his Administration.

The President has said everyone is going to have to tighten his belt. Well, that's fine. But it will only work if all Americans tighten their belts together—if all the belts have the same number of notches.

For with truth, there must be equity.

If the President wants the American people to sacrifice, then he must assure them equality of sacrifice. No individual, no group must be asked to bear more than a fair share of the burden.

Thus, on Labor Day 1974, we in the AFL-CIO repeat a pledge we have made time and time again since February 1966:

We will sacrifice as much as anyone else, for as long as anyone else, as long as there is equality of sacrifice.

We made that offer to President Ford's predecessor. He spurned it and adopted policies that were unfair and inequitable and, because they were, those policies were utter failures.

Workers have a right to expect equal treatment from their government—nothing more and certainly nothing less.

So we say to the new President: Let the American people have the truth. Base your policies on equity and justice. You'll have the people's support—and ours.

—From a radio address by AFL-CIO President George Meany over the CBS network, Sept. 2.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Joseph A. Beirne*	Paul Hall	I. W. Abel
Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg
John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan
C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco
Thomas W. Gleason	Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith
Louis Stulberg	Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery
Alexander J. Rohan	James T. Housewright	George Hardy
Al H. Chesser	Martin J. Ward	William Sidell
Murray H. Finley	Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker
Sol Stetin	C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey

* Deceased

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry

Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

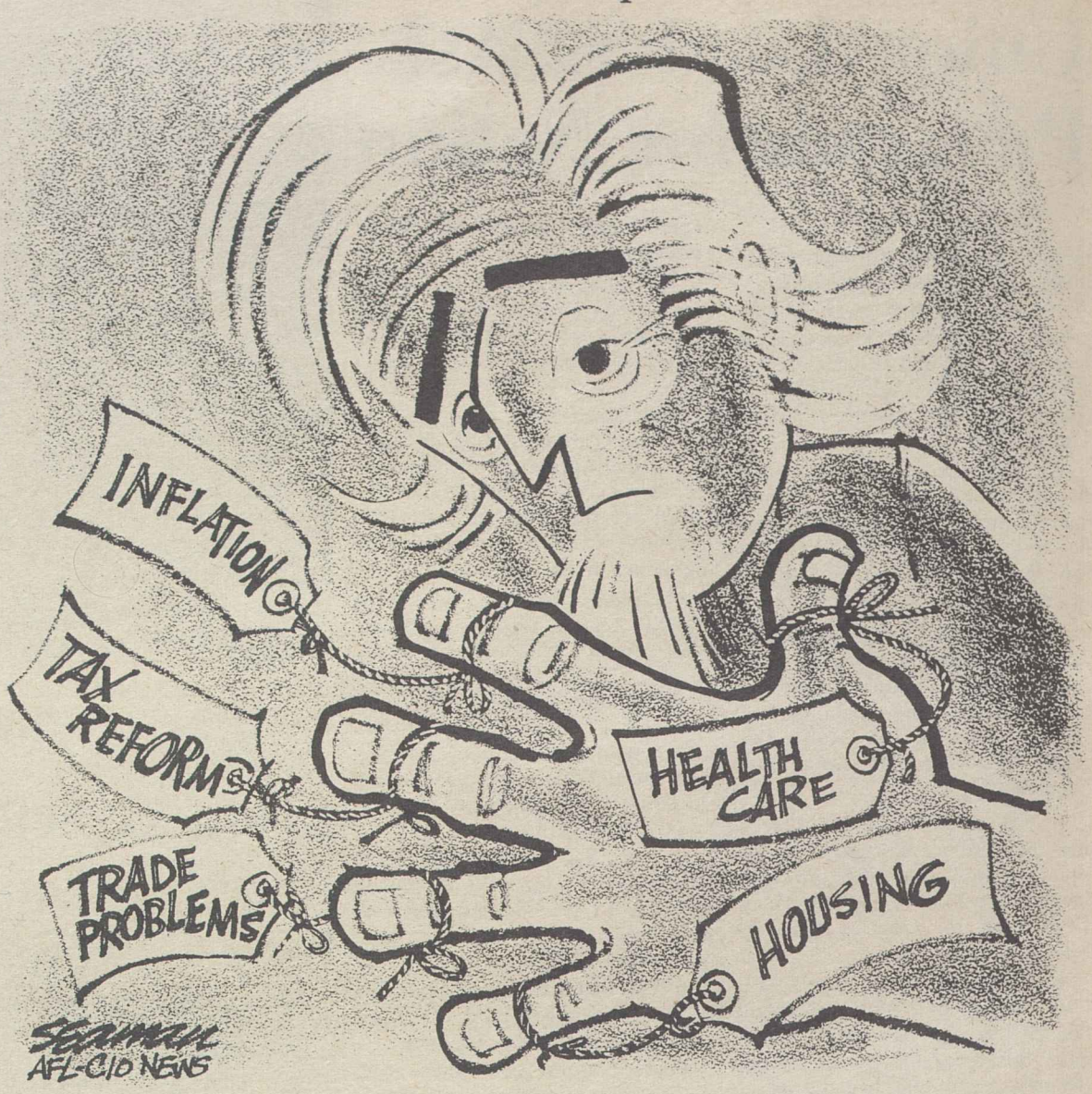
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, September 7, 1974 No. 36

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS ASSOCIATION AFL-CIO/CLC

All Tied Up



A Word Edgewise:

Conservation vs. Development Fight Flares in Resort Areas

By John P. Roche

THERE WAS A TIME, four or five years ago, when arguments on the beach were dedicated to American foreign policy. How life has passed . . . now whenever three or four are gathered together, the subject is land use. The root of the problem here, and in other resorts which have a year-'round population not devoted to fun and games, is the standing of the non-resident taxpayer. That is, the individual who owns property in one of the towns but as a non-resident has no say in the governance of the community. The possibility of civil war is never far beneath the surface, but unfortunately it is a conflict which everyone will lose.

To avoid, at least for the moment, any remarks that might inflame the local situation, let me take a model from a different geographical context and discuss the inexorable development of a standard scenario. An enterprising citizen decides that skiing is a coming fad and drifts up to New Hampshire where he buys a promising slope and builds a number of little houses. The first wave of eager skiers moves in—and right behind them half a dozen other developers. The local citizens, whose families have been eking a living out of those barren hillsides and pine lots for a couple of centuries, suddenly discover they have been sitting on a gold mine. Land values skyrocket, other slopes are laid out, new communities are planned: wonderful! The local stores are patronized, the plumbers, carpenters and other artisans are fully employed in construction. There is a Santa Claus.

Act II begins with one of the first invaders, probably a wealthy lawyer whose wife is active in the League of Women Voters, looking out of his picture window one clear January day. Turning to his family aghast, he announces, "Do you realize what they have done to this beautiful place? It's ruined: no more empty spaces, that mob jams the roads every weekend, and you have to wait 40 minutes for the lift." The family joins him in expressions of outrage and, on the spot, the "Spooky Mountain Conservation Society" is organized.

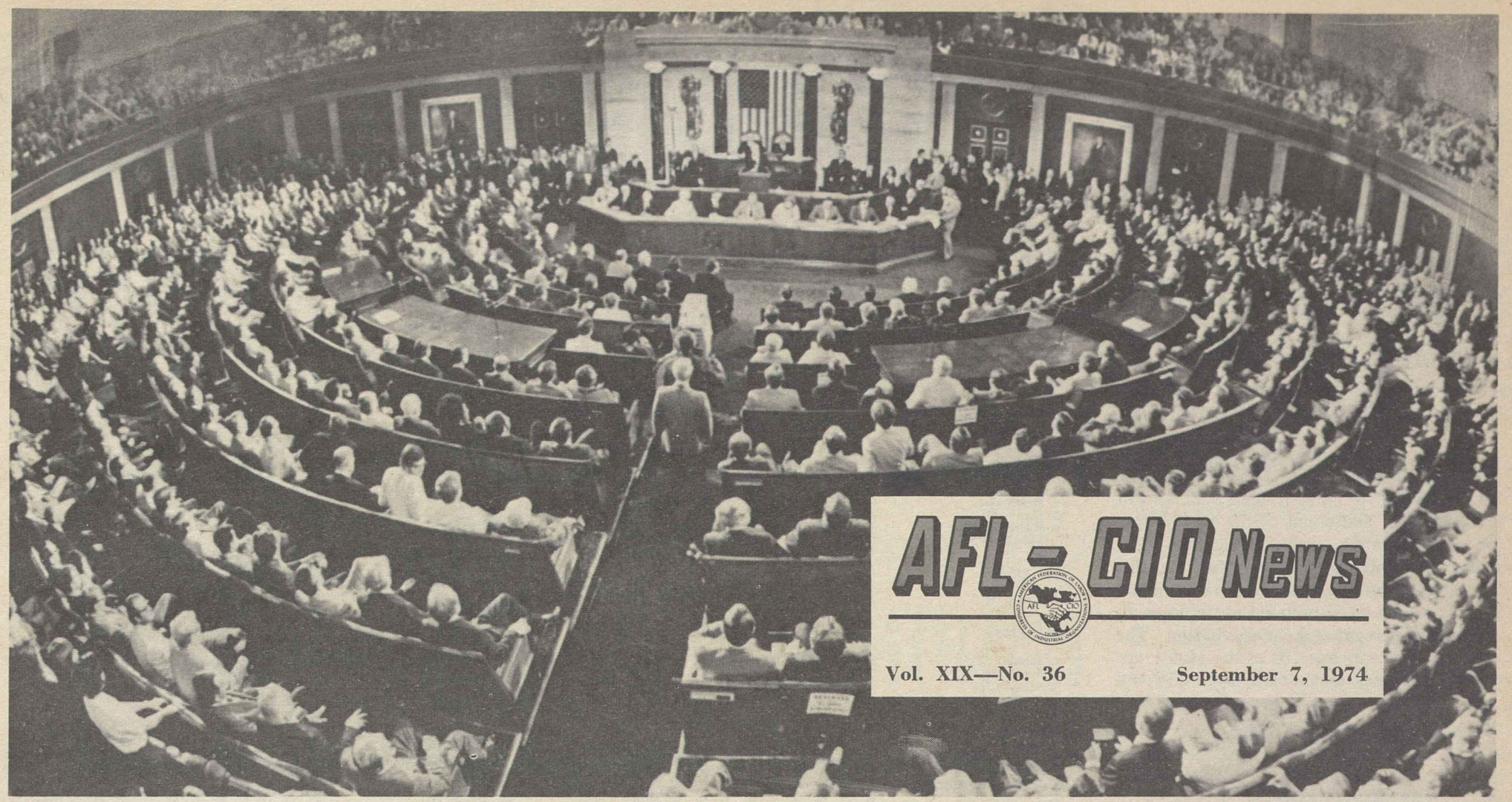
The old settlers, merrily making a decent living, notice some odd events. For example, a lecture on how the deforestation has destroyed the mating habits of the purple breasted plover which is now an Endangered Species. But the locals are suddenly brought back to life when an injunction is issued forbidding further building on ecological grounds. Roundly denouncing a "conservationist" as a (expletive deleted) who already has his ski lodge, they reach for their muskets.

An analogous situation exists on Martha's Vineyard and other coastal areas which are flooded with vacationers for two months of the year and virtually empty for the remainder. Without going into details that might lead to libel suits or even a lynching, land I wouldn't use as a town dump is selling for $10,000 or more an acre.

My problem is that I sympathize with both sides. If I had been hauling lobster pots for 35 years and then learned I owned $200,000 worth of beachfront property, I'm afraid my first reaction would not concern itself with the natural beauty of the unspoiled beach. Besides which the cries of "wolf" get a bit repetitious. Some years ago, for example, all right-thinking people were called upon to block the building of a road in Gay Head, which allegedly would destroy the nesting grounds of some fancy herons. When the road was built, the herons apparently watched with interest from new nesting grounds a couple of hundred yards away. I saw several the other day and they did not appear alienated.

YET THERE IS A REAL CASE on the other side: overdevelopment could easily kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Take water as a case in point. About 10 years ago we had a five-year drought. It was gorgeous for the beach types, but even our settlement—which has a spring arising directly from the glacial moraine with no dependence on wells—began to ration baths. For those with wells, it was a virtual disaster: we were passing out water in wine jugs to our friends. Since that time I would estimate there has been a good 30 percent increase in houses—and wells. If this summer, with less than two inches of "captured" rainfall (a good deal runs off into the sea and the saline ponds), marks the beginning of another drought cycle, we might need a water airlift in three years.

The same problem, in reverse, applies to sewage disposal. In short, we and the year-'round residents have a common interest that needs far more emphasis, and the less fancy rhetoric about "conservation" the better.



AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX—No. 36 September 7, 1974

Report On Congress — 1974

By Andrew J. Biemiller
Director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation

THE SECOND SESSION of the 93rd Congress shall be remembered for all time for its intent to impeach Richard Nixon, actions which led to his ultimate resignation as President of the United States.

However, the same session could also mark the beginning of a reassertion of the Legislative as a co-equal branch of government. The new President—one of the Congress's own—has repeatedly stated his willingness to work with the Congress, a distinct change in White House atmosphere which prevailed for five and a half years.

We know the new President well. He is a conservative, as his record, chronicled in previous reports such as this, proves. But he is a skilled legislator, committed to making the legislative process work. And that is a distinctly hopeful sign.

Thus, as America moves toward the 1974 election, this voting record becomes all the more important for it shows accurately, on the basis of issues, who are our friends and who are not. The men and women who made this record will no longer be running against (or for) Richard Nixon. They must run on their record, and that's as it should be.

THE RECORD OF the second session of the 93rd Congress is a mixed record. On the plus side there is pension reform, minimum wage, legal services, housing, collective bargaining for workers in non-profit hospitals, and aid to elementary and secondary schools. On the negative side there is the failure of the Congress to enact true reform of foreign trade and taxes, and the dumping in the House of the postcard voter registration system.

If the Congress is to function properly as a co-equal partner in government, then it must streamline itself. That is why the AFL-CIO supported creation of a new system for handling the federal budget and why we support the Hansen Committee report to modernize House procedures.

The Congress faces a monumental backlog of problems left unresolved through five-and-a-half years of bitter fighting between itself and the Executive Branch. National health insurance, tax justice, foreign trade, unemployment, inflation—all these demand immediate attention.

The Congress must seize the initiative on energy problems so that the country is never again left to the mercy of profit-gouging oil companies and blackmail-motivated oil sheiks.

ADDITIONALLY, A WHOLE HOST of laws previously enacted need strengthened congressional oversight—occupational safety and health, civil rights, environmental protection. The Federal Reserve System needs modernization. Railroad retirement demands immediate action. Campaign financing reform is on the front burner.

Yes, the Congress faces a great deal of work. We trust, at long last, that it has a President it can work with in resolving these problems.

All this makes labor's task in the 1974 elections all that more vital. We must not permit the national euphoria over the resolution of the Watergate crisis to cloud the real issues of the campaign. We must find and support candidates who have proven themselves effective friends of working men and women. We must oppose those legislators whose record proves their hostility to the needs of workers and consumers.

As the country continues to put Watergate behind us, now is the time for positive, progressive action to resolve long-neglected problems. That begins on Nov. 5 in voting booths all across America.

By Alexander E. Barkan
Director, AFL-CIO COPE

WHILE RICHARD NIXON'S torrent of problems dominated the news coming out of Washington this year, there was plenty going on in Congress to merit attention of the millions of Americans affected by what the national legislature did and did not do.

Listed on the following pages are the key issues to come before the Congress since it convened in January of this year and the votes of all senators and representatives on these matters.

These voting records provide a pretty clear picture of who is really concerned with the welfare of working people and who is not. All office-holders make speeches that sound good, but not all of them vote the way they talk. For example, it's hard to reconcile compassionate speeches about the rights and well-being of workers with a vote, say, against food stamps for strikers, or one to weaken job safety legislation.

The voting record is one sure means to see if rhetoric squares with reality or if someone is putting you on.

Endorsements have been made—or soon will be—by state COPEs of candidates for the U.S. House and Senate. These voting records help form the basis of endorsement of incumbents friendly to workers, or of opposition to those hostile to pro-worker proposals.

For workers, the record can help chart the course that leads to election day itself, Nov. 5, and to the composition of the new Congress.

THE NATION NEEDS a creative and responsive Congress that will cooperate with the new President when it feels he is on the right course, but be strong enough to shape needed legislation itself when the President's programs are inadequate.

Now, particularly, with the economy plummeting down hill, Congress must be able to develop new initiatives in fighting rampant inflation and in providing programs to reduce joblessness.

This will require election of as many new friends of workers as possible, and that is our goal.

Unfortunately, the AFL-CIO goal has been distorted by some spokesmen for the Republican Party.

These alarms overlook entirely that as far as the labor movement is concerned, the campaign to elect new friends to Congress does not carry a sign reading "Democrats only need apply."

AS THESE RECORDS SHOW, many Republicans voted "right" on key bills for the welfare of working people. Indeed, there are GOP Senate and House candidates—a fair number of them—likely to receive labor endorsements for election. While it might stir up the juices of the constituencies of some GOP spokesmen to assert that labor endorsements, funds and efforts go only to help Democrats, it simply isn't true.

We're interested far more in individual candidates, regardless of party, who will take the steps necessary to get the economy back in shape for the welfare of workers and all Americans than in whatever the numerical balance between parties may be in Congress.

If union members and voting-age members of their families register and vote, using these records and COPE endorsements as a yardstick to measure candidates, we'll get the kind of Congress we need to move against inflation and unemployment and toward new and better programs for the people.

The next three pages carry labor's report card on the second session of the 93rd Congress.

Congressmen and senators have been judged on 11 key issues—"R-right" or "W-wrong" on the basis of the position the AFL-CIO took on the legislation. The tables also include the cumulative voting record of each member since election to the House or Senate.

Alongside the voting records are brief descriptions of the issues—what the vote was about and its importance to the labor movement and the nation.

A congressman or senator may claim he supported labor's position because he voted for final passage of a bill. But in many cases, the key vote was on an amendment that would have seriously weakened or greatly improved the bill. The votes used here are those considered most significant.

How Your Repre

1. Consumer Protection Agency

Despite efforts by the Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers and other anti-consumer lobbies, the House rejected an amendment by Rep. Clarence Brown (R-Ohio) designed to cripple labor-supported legislation establishing a federal consumer protection agency.

The amendment, beaten by a 176-223 margin on Apr. 3 would have limited the agency's powers to seek judicial redress on behalf of consumers who had been injured or defrauded.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

2. Public Service Jobs

During debate on the 1974 supplemental appropriations bill, Rep. David Obey (D-Wis.) offered a labor-backed amendment providing an additional $150 million for job-creating public service employment programs. Without this additional funding, this federal jobs program would have been cut back at a time when national unemployment exceeded 5 percent and was increasing. The key vote came on Apr. 10 as the House approved the Obey amendment by a 236-168 vote.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

3. Voter Registration

Fearing an increase in low-income and black voter participation, Republicans and southern Democrats combined forces to sidetrack labor-supported legislation making it easier for the public to register through a national postcard voter registration system. The defeat of the bill came when the House by a 197-204 vote on May 8 rejected a parliamentary motion to consider the rule under which the bill would be debated.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

4. Legal Services for the Poor

Congress completed action in 1974 on legislation establishing an independent legal services corporation to provide free legal help to poor people who could not otherwise afford such assistance. Rep. John Erlenborn (R-Ohio) tried to gut the legislation by having a House-Senate compromise recommitted to conference with instructions that would have resulted in severely restricting the legal services available to the poor. The recommittal motion was rejected on May 16 by a 183-190 vote.

For Recommittal—Wrong. Against—Right.

5. Energy Crisis

In an effort to combat rising fuel prices and windfall oil industry profits, Rep. Harley Staggers (D.-W.Va.) sponsored emergency energy legislation providing the President with powers to cope with the energy crisis and including price rollbacks on domestically produced crude oil and price ceilings on imported oil. The measure also established an unemployment compensation fund for workers losing their jobs as a result of the energy crisis.

However, in a key vote on May 21 the House failed by a 191-207 vote to muster the two-thirds vote necessary to pass this bill under an expedited parliamentary procedure.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

6. Low Cost Public Power

For ten years the planned Dickey-Lincoln power plant—designed to supply New England states with low cost electrical power—has failed to get off the drawing boards because of opposition by private utility interests.

In 1974, preconstruction planning funds for this project were included in the fiscal 1975 Public Works appropriations bill. During debate on the bill, the House rejected by a 186-201 vote June 6 an effort to strike Dickey-Lincoln funds from the bill.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

	1 Consumer Protection	2 Public Service Jobs	3 Voter Registration	4 Legal Services	5 Energy Crisis	6 Public Power	7 Land Use	8 Food Stamps	9 Job Safety	10 Hospital Bargaining	11 Union Political Rights	Cumulative Voting Record R	W
ALABAMA													
1. Edwards (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	4	76
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	3	77
3. Nichols (D)	W	A	W	W	R	A	W	A	W	W	R	16	46
4. Bevill (D)	A	W	W	W	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	35	31
5. Jones (D)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	98	39
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	7	73
7. Flowers (D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	20	35
ALASKA													
Al Young (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	10	11
ARIZONA													
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	12	123
2. Udall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	86	11
3. Steiger (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	2	62
4. Conlan (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	19
ARKANSAS													
1. Alexander (D)	R	R	A	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	26	20
2. Mills (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	75	52
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	8	60
4. Thornton (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	12	9
CALIFORNIA													
1. Clausen, Don (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14	76
2. Johnson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	108	5
3. Moss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	128	4
4. Leggett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	84	5
5. Burton, Phillip (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	82	1
6. Burton, John (D)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	R	R	R	3	0
7. Dellums (D)	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	41	3
8. Stark (D)	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	20	0
9. Edwards (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88	1
10. Gubser (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	24	108
11. Ryan (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	18	2
12. Talcott (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	11	78
13. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	11
14. Waldie (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	60	3
15. McFall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	123	5
16. Sisk (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	116	7
17. McClosky (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	35	18
18. Mathias (R)	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	14	53
19. Holifield (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	A	139	5
20. Moorhead (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	21
21. Hawkins (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	85	1
22. Corman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	97	3
23. Clawson, Del (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	10	73
24. Rousselot (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	48
25. Wiggins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	6	56
26. Rees (D)	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	61	5
27. Goldwater (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	47
28. Bell (R)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	W	38	52
29. Danielson (D)	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	37	2
30. Roybal (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	89	1
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	A	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	81	2
32. Hosmer (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	A	W	W	W	25	107
33. Pettis (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	19	48
34. Hanna (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	A	R	R	R	74	8
35. Anderson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	54	2
36. Ketchum (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	0	21
37. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	18	0
38. Brown (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	67	1
39. Hinshaw (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	1	20
40. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	16	115
41. Van Deerlin (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	87	4
42. Burgener (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	W	W	1	18
43. Veysey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8	31
COLORADO													
1. Schroeder (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	20	2
2. Brotzman (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	A	W	R	W	16	61
3. Evans (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	71	10
4. Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	4	17
5. Armstrong (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	21
CONNECTICUT													
1. Cotter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	41	2
2. Steele (R)	R	R	W	A	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	33	7
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	A	R	94	14
4. McKinney (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	27	17
5. Sarasin (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	6
6. Grasso (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	42	2
DELAWARE													
Al duPont (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	14	31
FLORIDA													
1. Sikes (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	52	90
2. Fuqua (D)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	23	62
3. Bennett (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	63	83
4. Chappel (D)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	R	16	38
5. Gunter (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	A	A	A	R	10	9
6. Young (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	39
7. Gibbons (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	67	25
8. Haley (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	16	119
9. Frey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	51
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	3	18
11. Rogers (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	40	93
12. Burke (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	10	55
13. Lehman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	19	2
14. Pepper (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88	3
15. Fascell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	106	25
GEORGIA													
1. Ginn (D)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	12	10
2. Mathis (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	11	31
3. Brinkley (D)	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	18	51
4. Blackburn (R)	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	8	55
5. Young (D)	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	18	1
6. Flynt (D)	W	W	R	A	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	28	93
7. Davis (D)	W	R	R	A	R	A	W	A	W	A	A	44	48
8. Stuckey (D)	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	W	R	R	25	37
9. Landrum (D)	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	W	46	80
10. Stephens (D)	A	R	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	R	40	59
HAWAII													
1. Matsunaga (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	85	5
2. Mink (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	78	3
IDAHO													
1. Symms (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	1	20
2. Hansen (R)	R	W	W	A	A	W	R	A	R	A	A	18	30
ILLINOIS													
1. Metcalf (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	34	2
2. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	37	4
3. Hanrahan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	19
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	8	100
5. Kluczynski (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	127	5
6. Collier (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	12	115
7. Collins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	18	1
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	101	8
9. Yates (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	126	7
10. Young (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	3	19
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	78	4
12. Crane (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	3	47
13. McClory (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17	75
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	8	65
15. Arends (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	13	131
16. Anderson (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	24	80
17. O'Brien (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	19
18. Michel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	21	101
19. Railsback (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	26	39
20. Findley (R)	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	14	89
21. Madigan (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	A	R	W	7	14
22. Shipley (D)	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	84	22
23. Price (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	144	1
24. Gray (D)	R	A	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	A	112	11
INDIANA													
1. Madden (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	139	5
2. Landgrebe (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	8	46
3. Brademas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	111	2
4. Roush (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	88	10
5. Hillis (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	17	23
6. Bray (R)	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	23	111
7. Myers (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	8	61
8. Zion (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	6	60
9. Hamilton (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	W	R	R	62	19
10. Dennis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	55
11. Hudnut (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	20
IOWA													
1. Mezvinsky (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	20	2
2. Culver (D)	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	A	R	70	6
3. Gross (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	17	129
4. Smith (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	101	10
5. Scherle (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	59
6. Mayne (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	65
KANSAS													
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	7	47
2. Roy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	36	9
3. Winn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10	58
4. Shriver (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	17	84
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	15	75
KENTUCKY													
1. Stubblefield (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	69	44
2. Natcher (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	36
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	33	11
4. Snyder (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	16	63
5. Carter (R)	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	20	58
6. Breckinridge (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	17	5
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	134	9
LOUISIANA													
1. Hebert (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	A	W	W	39	89
2. Boggs (D)	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	17	4
3. Treen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	2	18
4. Waggoner (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	18	78
5. Passman (D)	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	R	W	38	99
6. Rarick (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	10	53
7. Breaux (D)	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	A	R	13	7
8. Long (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	W	R	R	29	39
MAINE													
1. Kyros (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	64	3
2. Cohen (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	14	8
MARYLAND													
1. Baumann (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	15
2. Long (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	74	15
3. Sarbannes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	40	4
4. Holt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	19
5. Hogan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	18	38
6. Byron (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	15	30
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	40	3
8. Gude (R)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	51	16
MASSACHUSETTS													
1. Conte (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	63	50
2. Boland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	132	7
3. Donohue (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	136	5
4. Drinan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	41	4
5. Cronin (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	3
6. Harrington (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	49	4
7. MacDonald (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	R	110	11
8. O'Neill (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	130	6
9. Moakley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	21	0
10. Heckler (R)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	49	15
11. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	110	5
12. Studds (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	22	0
MICHIGAN													
1. Conyers (D)	A	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	69	5
2. Esch (R)	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	A	R	W	26	38
3. Brown (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	19	48
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	87
5. VanderVeen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	10	1
6. Chamberlain (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	24	102
7. Riegle (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	50	17
8. Traxler (D)	*	*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	9	0
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	R	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	17	49
10. Cederberg (R)	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	11	123
11. Ruppe (R)	W	R	W	R	A	A	R	A	W	W	W	28	36
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	107	6
13. Diggs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	A	R	112	4
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93	4
15. Ford (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	75	3
16. Dingell (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	117	5
17. Griffiths (D)	R	A	R	A	W	W	R	A	A	A	R	107	12
18. Huber (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	17
19. Broomfield (R)	W	R	W	W	W	A	R	A	W	W	W	20	39
MINNESOTA													
1. Quie (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	R	R	W	20	95
2. Nelsen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	A	W	W	10	99
3. Frenzell (R)	A	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	W	W	11	32
4. Karth (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	106	5
5. Daniel, Dan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	86	5
6. Zwach (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	21	47
7. Bergland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	38	6
8. Blatnik (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	131	6
MISSISSIPPI													
1. Whitten (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	27	114
2. Bowen (D)	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	5	16
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8	57
4. Cochran (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	A	W	W	2	18
5. Lott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	1	19
MISSOURI													
1. Clay (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	46	3
2. Symington (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	47	8
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	128	4
4. Randall (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	86	24
5. Bolling (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	131	4
6. Litton (D)	R	A	W	A	A	R	W	R	W	R	R	13	6
7. Taylor (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	20
8. Ichord (D)	R	W	W	A	W	R	W	A	W	W	R	52	44
9. Hungate (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	65	14
10. Burlison (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	43	15

sentatives Voted

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
MONTANA													
1. Shoup (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	7	33
2. Melcher (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	45	12
NEBRASKA													
1. Thone (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	6	39
2. McCollister (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	43
3. Martin (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	94
NEVADA													
Al Towell (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	4	15
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
1. Wyman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	12	67
2. Cleveland (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	22	71
NEW JERSEY													
1. Hunt (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	13	53
2. Sandman (R)	A	W	W	R	R	W	A	W	R	A	W	17	44
3. Howard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	A	R	R	71	5
4. Thompson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	121	3
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	W	W	33	100
6. Forsythe (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	18	25
7. Widnall (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	58	83
8. Roe (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	47	5
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	78	3
10. Rodino (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	141	2
11. Minish (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	89	3
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	19	2
13. Maraziti (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	17	5
14. Daniels (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	109	1
15. Patten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	90	4
NEW MEXICO													
1. Lujan, Jr. (R)	A	R	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	14	33
2. Runnells (D)	A	W	R	A	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	18	19
NEW YORK													
1. Pike (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	78	26
2. Grover (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	18	73
3. Roncallo (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	R	7	13
4. Lent (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	11	30
5. Wydler (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	32	60
6. Wolff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	72	10
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	5
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	93	3
9. Delaney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	132	12
10. Biaggi (D)	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	50	7
11. Brasco (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	A	A	62	2
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	47	2
13. Podell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	55	3
14. Rooney (D)	A	A	R	A	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	128	1
15. Carey (D)	A	A	A	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	R	84	4
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	22	0
17. Murphy (D)	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	82	3
18. Koch (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	53	4
19. Rangel (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	38	3
20. Abzug (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	41	3
21. Badillo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	37	3
22. Bingham (D)	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	75	4
23. Peyser (R)	R	R	W	A	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	32	9
24. Reid (D)	A	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	R	R	R	76	11
25. Fish (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	A	R	W	R	W	26	29
26. Gilman (R)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	15	7
27. Robison (R)	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	24	92
28. Stratton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95	12
29. King (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	8	94
30. McEwen (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	10	63
31. Mitchell (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	9	13
32. Hanley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	76	5
33. Walsh (R)	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	13	7
34. Horton (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	A	R	R	R	68	24
35. Conable (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	11	69
36. Smith III (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	17	62
37. Dulski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	104	6
38. Kemp (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	W	12	29
39. Hastings (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	47
NORTH CAROLINA													
1. Jones (D)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	19	51
2. Fountain (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	8	101
3. Henderson (D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	31	72
4. Andrews (D)	W	W	A	W	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	9	11
5. Mizell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	52
6. Preyer (D)	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	28	28
7. Rose (D)	W	A	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	R	9	10
8. Ruth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	55
9. Martin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	2	20
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	85
11. Taylor (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	30	74
NORTH DAKOTA													
AL Andrews (R)	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	29	59
OHIO													
1. Luken (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	11	0
2. Clancy (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9	92
3. Whalen (R)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	55	12
4. Guyer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	2	19
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	102
6. Harsha (R)	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	90
7. Brown (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	15	52
8. Powell (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	36
9. Ashley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	118	8
10. Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	65
11. Stanton, J. William (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	26	55
12. Devine (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9	103
13. Mosher (R)	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	W	W	40	58
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	40	3
15. Wylie (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	9	59
16. Regula (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	6	17
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	9	91
18. Hays (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	123	9
19. Carney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	43	0
20. Stanton, James (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	38	4
21. Stokes (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	44	3
22. Vanik (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	126	6
23. Minshall (R)	A	A	W	W	W	A	W	A	A	W	W	16	101
OKLAHOMA													
1. Jones (D)	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	12	9
2. McSpadden (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	A	W	A	A	11	7
3. Albert (D)						Speaker						97	15
4. Steed (D)	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	93	43
5. Jarman (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	31	104
6. Camp (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	65
OREGON													
1. Wyatt (R)	W	W	W	A	A	R	A	R	R	A	W	28	46
2. Ullman (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	102	22
3. Green (D)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	91	35
4. Dellenback (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	24	45
PENNSYLVANIA													
1. Barrett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	141	1
2. Nix (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	114	1
3. Green (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	78	3
4. Eilberg (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	66	2
5. Ware (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	38
6. Yatron (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	50	3
7. Williams (R)	A	W	W	A	A	W	W	A	R	R	A	16	49
8. Biester (R)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	47	21
9. Shuster (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	2	20
10. McDade (R)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	62	29
11. Flood (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	129	9
12. Murtha (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	11	0
13. Coughlin (R)	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	W	R	21	35
14. Moorehead (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	106	6
15. Rooney (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	81	6
16. Eshleman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8	57
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	8	97
18. Heinz (R)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	24	11
19. Goodling (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	5	83
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	48	5
21. Dent (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	103	6
22. Morgan (D)	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	138	6
23. Johnson (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8	81
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	76	5
25. Clark (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	R	110	12
RHODE ISLAND													
1. St Germain (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	96	4
2. Tiernan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	64	3
SOUTH CAROLINA													
1. Davis (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	25	12
2. Spense (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	37
3. Dorn (D)	A	A	A	A	W	W	A	A	A	W	R	31	103
4. Mann (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	5	49
5. Gettys (D)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	18	62
6. Young (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	19
SOUTH DAKOTA													
1. Denholm (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	35	9
2. Abdnor (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	17
TENNESSEE													
1. Quillen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	A	A	W	W	9	78
2. Duncan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	12	71
3. Baker (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	5	37
4. Evins (D)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	A	R	76	49
5. Fulton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	81	7
6. Beard (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	2	18
7. Jones (D)	R	W	R	A	W	R	W	W	A	A	R	24	25
8. Kuykendall (R)	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	8	58
TEXAS													
1. Patman (D)	R	A	A	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	95	34
2. Wilson (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	19	3
3. Collins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	5	51
4. Roberts (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	R	31	64
5. Steelman (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	4	17
6. Teague (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	38	94
7. Archer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	42
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	65	3
9. Brooks (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	A	R	R	R	113	21
10. Pickle (D)	A	A	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	48	35
11. Poage (D)	A	W	A	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	R	55	72
12. Wright (D)	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	87	35
13. Price (R)	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	W	W	0	19
14. Young (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	86	35
15. de la Garza (D)	W	R	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	49	28
16. White (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	34	48
17. Burleson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	25	115
18. Jordan (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	21	1
19. Mahon (D)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	R	46	95
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	95	4
21. Fisher (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15	122
22. Casey (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	36	75
23. Kazen (D)	A	A	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	50	17
24. Milford (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	A	5	15
UTAH													
1. McKay (D)	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	A	R	W	A	31	7
2. Owens (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	20	1
VERMONT													
AL Mallary (R)	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	8	24
VIRGINIA													
1. Downing (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	26	86
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	11	44
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	76
4. Daniel, Robert Jr. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	2	19
5. Daniel, W. C. (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	50
6. Butler (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	20
7. Robinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	41
8. Parris (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	21
9. Wampler (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	16	60
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	16	120
WASHINGTON													
1. Pritchard (R)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	13	9
2. Meeds (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79	3
3. Hansen (D)	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	A	A	A	91	2
4. McCormack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	37	2
5. Foley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	72	9
6. Hicks (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	74	7
7. Adams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	83	0
WEST VIRGINIA													
1. Mollahan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	59	1
2. Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	135	9
3. Slack (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	97	15
4. Hechler (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	108	7
WISCONSIN													
1. Aspin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	39	5
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	A	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	104	8
3. Thomson (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15	90
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	142	4
5. Reuss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	127	5
6. Steiger (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	16	52
7. Obey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	49	7
8. Froehlich (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	4	17
9. Davis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	6	91
WYOMING													
AL Roncallo (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	45	10

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
A Absent and not paired.
***** Not in Congress at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

7. Environment—Land Use Planning

The lack of a coordinated and effective national land use policy and decision-making process has led to serious environmental problems including pollution, rural decline, urban sprawl and resource depletion. Organized labor strongly supported Senate passed legislation providing federal coordination, minimum standards, grants and technical assistance to the states in the formulation of their land use policies. Conservative Republicans and southern Democrats backed by land speculators and real estate interests, raised the spectre of "big government" to kill the bill before it reached the House floor.

The key vote came June 11 when the House by a 204-211 vote rejected the parliamentary motion to approve the rule under which the bill would be debated.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

8. Food Stamps for Strikers

Striking workers and their families have always been entitled to food stamps as long as they complied with the stringent eligibility requirements under the program. During House action on the Agriculture Appropriations bill, Rep. William Dickinson (R-Ala.) offered an amendment to deny food stamps to strikers and their families. The Dickinson amendment was rejected by the House on June 21 by a 147-169 vote.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

9. Job Safety

In the second session of the 93rd Congress efforts were again made to seriously weaken the Occupational Safety & Health Act. In debate on the Labor-HEW appropriations bill, Rep. Paul Findley (R-Ill.) introduced an amendment to exempt firms employing 25 or fewer employes from coverage under the act. This amendment excluded more than 30 percent of the workers and 90 percent of the job sites presently covered by law.

Despite strong labor opposition to this anti-worker amendment, the House on June 27 approved the Findley proposal by a 201-194 recorded teller-vote.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

10. Hospital Bargaining

Since 1947 when the Taft-Hartley Act excluded non-profit hospital workers from coverage under the National Labor Relations Act, these workers, numbering an estimated 1.3 million in 1973, have been denied the basic trade union rights taken for granted by millions of other workers.

In 1974, Congress remedied this situation by passing legislation bringing these workers under NLRA protection. The key vote in the House came on July 11 when by a 205-193 vote the House approved the conference report giving non-profit hospital workers collective bargaining rights.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

11. Union Political Rights

During House action on the federal election campaign reform bill, Rep. William Dickinson (R-Ala.) attempted to include a provision that would have severely crippled COPE-type political campaign activities. If approved, Rep. Dickinson's recommittal motion would have required each union voluntary campaign fund to include the name of every contributor as well as individual specified candidates to whom the contribution would be given.

In a key vote, however, the House on Aug. 8 rejected the Dickinson amendment by a 164-213 vote.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

How Your Senators Voted

1. Oil Prices

Amid soaring fuel prices President Nixon vetoed emergency energy powers which included a price rollback for domestic crude oil. On Mar. 6, the Senate by a 58-40 vote failed to obtain the two-thirds vote necessary to override this veto. For override—Right. Against—Wrong.

2. Union Political Rights

Although organized labor has strongly endorsed the public financing of federal elections, in the absence of such a system unions must pool the voluntary contributions of their members as a counterbalance to vast individual contributions from those representing big business. On Apr. 3, during debate on an election financing reform bill, the Senate rejected by a 36-53 vote an amendment by Sen. Baker (R-Tenn.) prohibiting unions from collecting voluntary funds for contributions to campaigns. For—Wrong. Against—Right.

3. No-Fault Auto Insurance

Despite heavy pressure from the Administration, trial lawyers, and segments of the insurance industry, the Senate passed legislation setting minimum federal standards for state no-fault auto insurance programs. The bill would cut costs by reducing legal fees, better allocate premium dollars and provide immediate and full compensation by insurance companies to accident victims. The Senate approved the legislation on May 1 by a 53-42 vote. For—Right. Against—Wrong.

4. Ending Wage-Price Controls

With the Administration's wage-price controls controlling only wages while prices, profits and interest rates skyrocketed, organized labor opposed any extension of the President's power to further mismanage the economy. An effort to extend standby control authority and provide for wage-price monitoring was rejected May 1 as the Senate voted 56-32 to table the proposal. For Tabling—Right. Against—Wrong.

5. Job Safety

During debate on NLRA coverage for employes of non-profit hospitals, Sen. Dominick (R-Colo.) offered an amendment that would have seriously weakened the Occupational Safety & Health Act by permitting discretionary rather than mandatory employer penalties for serious safety violations. In a key vote May 7 the Senate tabled this 47-41. For Tabling—Right. Against—Wrong.

6. Civil Rights — Education

The Senate, during debate on the Elementary & Secondary Education bill, rejected an amendment to sharply restrict the Supreme Court's right to provide all children with equal educational opportunity. Sponsored by Sen. Gurney (R-Fla.), the proposal was tabled by a 47-46 vote on May 15. It would have prohibited the busing of children between schools even when no other constitutional remedy was available. For Tabling—Right. Against—Wrong.

7. Food Stamps for Strikers

During debate on legislation extending the food stamp program, the Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. Helms (R-S.C.) to deny food stamps to needy families of strikers. The amendment was tabled 52-31 on May 21. For Tabling—Right. Against—Wrong.

8. Soviet Trade/National Defense

During debate on a military authorization bill, the Senate rejected an attempt to delete a "safeguard" amendment sponsored by Sen. Jackson (D-Wash.) giving the Secretary of Defense veto power over exports to the Soviet Union when they could be of possible military use. An effort to table this amendment was defeated in a key 40-50 vote June 11. For Tabling—Wrong. Against—Right.

9. Hospital Bargaining

Senate passage of the conference report on legislation extending NLRA protection to workers in non-profit hospitals paved the way for enactment of this long-overdue labor legislation. On July 10 the Senate approved the conference report 64-29. For—Right. Against—Wrong.

10. Anti-Strike Injunctions

The Senate passed a so-called "emergency" strike bill affecting West Coast maritime trade with Hawaii and other Pacific Islands that would permit island officials or employers to obtain a 160-day injunction over and above the 80-day cooling-off period provided under the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act. A labor-supported attempt by Sen. Javits (R-N.Y.) to recommit and thus kill the bill failed by a 31-65 vote July 17. For Recommittal—Right. Against—Wrong.

11. Consumer Protection Agency

In an effort to scuttle the House-passed Consumer Protection Agency, anti-consumer senators sought to treat labor as a commodity by placing labor-management relations within the new agency's jurisdiction. The amendment was tabled by the Senate 49-42 on July 16. For Tabling—Right. Against—Wrong.

	Oil Prices	Union Political Rights	No-Fault Insurance	Wage-Price Controls	Job Safety	School Busing	Food Stamps	Soviet Trade	Hospital Bargaining	Strike Injunctions	Consumer Protection	Cumulative Voting Record	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
ALABAMA													
Allen (D)	R	W	W	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	R	18	36
Sparkman (D)	W	R	W	R	A	W	R	A	R	W	W	77	60
ALASKA													
Gravel (D)	W	A	R	R	A	A	A	R	R	R	A	39	5
Stevens (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	35	14
ARIZONA													
Fannin (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	71
Goldwater (R)	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	6	91
ARKANSAS													
Fulbright (D)	R	A	W	A	A	W	A	W	A	A	R	63	61
McClellan (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	29	107
CALIFORNIA													
Cranston (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	52	3
Tunney (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	36	4
COLORADO													
Haskell (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	A	W	14	6
Dominick (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	14	76
CONNECTICUT													
Ribicoff (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	84	8
Weicker (R)	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	20	21
DELAWARE													
Biden (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	15	6
Roth (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	5	39
FLORIDA													
Chiles (D)	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	W	W	18	24
Gurney (R)	W	W	A	A	W	W	A	R	W	W	A	10	40
GEORGIA													
Nunn (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	8	13
Talmadge (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	A	R	R	W	W	36	84
HAWAII													
Inouye (D)	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	R	W	R	77	5
Fong (R)	W	W	A	R	R	W	A	R	R	W	W	50	52
IDAHO													
Church (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	A	A	W	W	R	94	18
McClure (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	4	17
ILLINOIS													
Stevenson (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	34	9
Percy (R)	W	A	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	40	18
INDIANA													
Bayh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	74	5
Hartke (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	88	11
IOWA													
Clark (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	19	3
Hughes (D)	R	A	R	W	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	41	7
KANSAS													
Dole (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	7	39
Pearson (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	33	55
KENTUCKY													
Huddleston (D)	R	A	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	16	5
Cook (R)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	27	29
LOUISIANA													
Johnston (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	R	A	W	R	8	11
Long (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	A	A	70	61
MAINE													
Hathaway (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	17	5
Muskie (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	93	10
MARYLAND													
Beall (R)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	19	25
Mathias (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	40	15
MASSACHUSETTS													
Kennedy (D)	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	79	7
Brooke (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	53	9
MICHIGAN													
Hart (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	98	7
Griffin (R)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21	45
MINNESOTA													
Humphrey (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	93	4
Mondale (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	72	6
MISSISSIPPI													
Eastland (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	26	110
Stennis (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	30	106
MISSOURI													
Eagleton (D)	R	R	W	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	45	7
Symington (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	W	A	116	11

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	W
MONTANA													
Mansfield (D)	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	W	R	W	R	111	21
Metcalf (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	A	R	R	R	85	9
NEBRASKA													
Curtis (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	6	125
Hruska (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	11	124
NEVADA													
Bible (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	83	46
Cannon (D)	A	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	74	31
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
McIntyre (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	A	76	8
Cotton (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	17	111
NEW JERSEY													
Williams (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	108	4
Case (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	110	23
NEW MEXICO													
Montoya (D)	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	97	13
Domenici (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	5	17
NEW YORK													
Buckley (R)	W	A	W	R	W	W	A	R	W	R	W	5	35
Javits (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	117	21
NORTH CAROLINA													
Ervin (D)	R	W	W	A	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	32	99
Helms (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	3	18
NORTH DAKOTA													
Burdick (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	89	10
Young (R)	R	A	W	A	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	35	101
OHIO													
Metzenbaum (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	10	0
Taft (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	14	27
OKLAHOMA													
Bartlett (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	20
Bellmon (R)	W	W	A	A	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	11	42
OREGON													
Hatfield (R)	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	37	26
Packwood (R)	R	W	R	R	A	R	W	W	R	R	R	24	29
PENNSYLVANIA													
Schweiker (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	50	7
Scott (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	R	82	54
RHODE ISLAND													
Pastore (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	122	11
Pell (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	90	6
SOUTH CAROLINA													
Hollings (D)	R	W	W	R	A	W	W	R	R	W	R	32	34
Thurmond (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	14	116
SOUTH DAKOTA													
Abourezk (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	16	3
McGovern (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	74	9
TENNESSEE													
Baker (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	15	45
Brock (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	8	79
TEXAS													
Bentsen (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	25	30
Tower (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	7	82
UTAH													
Moss (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	94	10
Bennett (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	11	118
VERMONT													
Aiken (R)	W	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	76	63
Stafford (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	25	13
VIRGINIA													
Byrd (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	8	65
Scott (R)	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	4	15
WASHINGTON													
Jackson (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	128	3
Magnuson (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	131	5
WEST VIRGINIA													
Byrd (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	81	44
Randolph (D)	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	89	19
WISCONSIN													
Nelson (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	81	7
Proxmire (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	106	16
WYOMING													
McGee (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	A	R	W	R	81	14
Hansen (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	62

Key to Symbols

- **R** Voted Right or was Paired Right.
- **W** Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
- **A** Absent and not paired.
- ***** Not in Congress at time.

Votes by senators while members of the House are not included in this record.

An Expert's Analysis:

False Alarms, Shaky Evidence Mark Attack on Social Security

The following is excerpted from a recent address by James B. Cardwell, Commissioner of Social Security:

THE SOURCE AND CAUSE of the growing debate about social security are not really hard to find. Roughly, they can be traced to:

First—The rising voice of the middle-income worker challenging the equity of the payroll tax.

Second—The continuing expression of concern over whether the system hasn't become too burdened with the cause of public welfare.

Third—The challenge of a declining birth rate and its implications for future financing and future benefit guarantees.

Finally—The growing unrest and expressions of doubt about the role and capacity of government and our public institutions.

Leaving aside the frivolous and ridiculous, most of the discussion that has occurred so far has centered on three contentions. I would like to take each of these arguments and test the evidence that has been offered so far in their support.

Social security is not insurance after all but, instead an income transfer system—I am prepared to stipulate that social security is indeed, largely by reason of its financing mechanisms, an income transfer system. It is generally true that revenues collected from workers during a given period serve as the most significant source of payments to persons receiving benefits during the same period. Some call this an intergenerational transfer—young and middle-aged workers, in effect, helping to finance benefits for older retirees.

The next most frequently used argument made about the insurance issue is that social security can't possibly qualify as insurance because it lacks full cash reserves sufficient to pay, at any one period in time, benefit rights of all participants. In my view, and in the view of the many who have examined this question through the years, it would be undesirable and wasteful of current national resources to maintain such reserves. In short, the system has so far and will, in my judgement, in the future operate quite effectively without them.

I might add that, by its very nature, insurance involves the banding together of a number of people in order to share a common risk. Social Security, it seems to me, is exactly that—workers banding together to share common risks—the risk of losing one's capacity to earn a living as a result of retirement, disability or death.

Social security is financially unsound and will leave those at the end of the line holding the bag—A principal argument used to support this contention—at least by the more thoughtful and concerned among social security's critics—is one that deserves attention and is, in my view, a legitimate basis for some concern—not for the immediate future, but concern for the long term. This argument is that the system, dependent as it is on resources obtained from current workers on behalf of current beneficiaries, will not be able to sustain itself if the ratio of workers to beneficiaries falls significantly—or if during any long period inflation rises rapidly or productivity falls rapidly. This is a matter of proper concern—but in no way justifies the expressions of alarm that are now appearing in the press.

It is true that the system would fall into a deficit position—by about 3 percent over the next 75 years—under current tax schedules and the latest economic and population predictions. I would stress, however, that all that exists at the moment is the possibility of this happening in the distant future and that we possess the means of preventing it from happening.

I do not believe that even the specter of a future deficit will be allowed to last beyond the next session of Congress.

I cannot help but say to you that those who would tell the aged and the workers of the country that the system has failed and that somebody is going to be left holding the bag are guilty of spreading the cruelest of false alarms.

People would be better off if left to their own devices and choices—It has been suggested that we scrap the system. In its place, some have said, leave everybody alone, let each citizen worry about his old age or his disability. Others have said, left to their own devices, people will buy insurance or save their money or invest their money with a higher return than can be provided by social security. They guess that they can obtain from the marketplace better coverage at lower cost.

Realizing as I do that the social security tax rate has risen rapidly in recent years and that the cost of living generally makes each of us think twice before we spend every dollar, I have a feeling that these speculations are particularly attractive to today's young worker who is feeling the dollar pinch.

I would never argue that there are not among us individual citizens who, as a result of their own good judgment or good fortune, could not get more for their dollar in the form of future savings or earnings than is now guaranteed by their investment in Social Security. This has always been true, for at least a select few among us. It was true when the Social Security system was first conceived. But it is also true that the great majority of us, even with good fortune and good judgment, will lack the means of fully providing for old age or for our families in the event of disability or death.

This whole question boils down to one of whether the society itself wants to plan in advance in an organized and systematic way for that period in the normal lifetime when a person or his survivors are unable to provide for themselves.

Business Propaganda Drive

Move to Cut Funds, Coverage Could Hamstring Safety Law

ATTEMPTS TO STALL effective operation of the Occupational Safety & Health Act by choking off funds needed to enforce the law and cutting a big part of the workforce from the law's protections drew a strong condemnation from organized labor.

Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., scoffed at contentions that the need for jobs is so great that new standards of safety should be set aside. Job creation and job safety "in most situations . . . are not contradictory," he asserted.

Corporate profits have "shot up roughly 100 percent" during the same period that "we have been trying to feed this healthy young body (the OSHA law) with an eye-dropper," Clayman stressed. He appeared on the radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual network.

Clayman said the labor movement is convinced that the breakthrough job health and safety act is "one of the major achievements of the U.S. Congress in our time. . . . It is a first-class law." The difficulty is, he said, that "we haven't plowed in enough" money, specialists, research, inspection and enforcement to make the law work the way Congress intended it to work.

A "vigorous propaganda campaign" aimed at exempting comparatively smaller firms from the federal job safety and health standards has resulted, Clayman said, in a House appropriations bill amendment that rules out federal investigation of violations in workplaces employing 25 or fewer workers.

Pointing out that 90 percent of the factories, shops and jobs sites within OSHA's jurisdiction fall into that category, he said that, in effect, "roughly 22 million workers . . . 30 percent of all workers" would be denied the law's protections, a great many of whom work in the "most hazardous occupations in our society."

That measure is now in the Senate, he said, where there is a concentrated effort to "save the House from its folly."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

FOR MANY, MANY YEARS the American labor movement has been urging the U.S. government to reassess its policies toward the huge growth of private U.S. investment abroad. Now, somewhat belatedly, Congress is beginning to take the problem of American multinational investment abroad seriously.

Sen. Frank Church, Idaho Democrat, is chairing a subcommittee that is investigating multinationals and their influence on American foreign policy. And Congress has authorized a study of the extent and impact of foreign investment in the United States and to determine whether controls are needed on such investments.

The United Nations has just finished a study of the impact of multinationals on the countries of the world. It hasn't come up with any recommendations and its study is limited, but it does show an appreciation of the change in the economy of the world since the end of World War II.

Organized labor's primary interest in the huge growth of American multinationals has been the loss of thousands of American jobs, the export of American technology that has further cost jobs and the impact of U.S. industrial activity abroad on the growth or lack of growth of the home economy.

This concern now has been overtaken by another concern which has hit the general public where it hurts—that is the emergence of 60 cents gasoline and the continued threat of new Arab boycotts that may once again produce those long lines of motorists wondering when the gas pumps will turn dry.

While much of American investment abroad has important peripheral influence on American foreign policy—notably the Soviet Union wheat deal—direct and unacceptable influence of the oil multinationals on the United States has left a bitter taste in American mouths.

STRIKING EVIDENCE of the stakes involved has come with publication by the Dept. of Commerce of the extent of U.S. investment abroad in 1973.

This shows that the value of the private investments overseas was $107.3 billion, an increase of $12.9 billion, or 14 percent over the year. The boost was financed by re-invested earnings of $8.1 billion, up 72 percent, and by U.S. outflows of $4.8 billion, up 39 percent.

What is striking about this 1973 increase is the fact that the corporations involved cut down on their dividend and hence taxable rates. They then re-invested almost 80 percent of the earnings that came to them as their share of the profits of their foreign-incorporated affiliates.

Thus, while the United States has been hovering on the brink of a recession, the U.S. multinationals have been vastly improving their position abroad—the retention of these earnings representing a kind of negative "flight of capital."

How many American jobs could have been created had a reasonable share of the profits earned abroad been repatriated, taxed, and used to help revive the American economy will never be known.

Not quite a year ago, the AFL-CIO expressed the urgency of a thorough UN investigation into the activities of multinationals all over the world. It warned, however, that "U.S. workers cannot afford to sit by and merely wait."

"The AFL-CIO will continue to seek better information within the United States and will continue its efforts to obtain U.S. government measures to deal with the multinationals and their operations," its spokesman said.

The oil imbroglio, the continuing loss of American jobs, the ongoing export of American technology, the economic crisis that the American people are now going through—all demand that investigation of the multinationals and their regulation in the interests of the domestic economy be pressed insistently.



THE CHOKE-OFF of enforcement funds has stalled effective operation of the federal job safety law Congress wrote four years ago, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman, center, of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Duane Emme, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Robert Barr of the Fairchild Publications. The AFL-CIO interview program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.







FREE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT highlighted "A Salute to Labor" at Wolf Trap Farm Park in Vienna, Va., on Labor Day. The special program featured well known performers and was made possible by a grant from the Music Performance Trust Funds. The music ranged from 18th-Century chamber music to Dixieland, from classical to country and Western. At top, President Sam Jack Kaufman of AFM Local 161-710 in Washington, D.C., introduces the various musicians, including the "big-band" group behind him. At bottom left, a family relaxes on the lawn while listening to the music. In the photo at right, a musician introduces a classical selection. Wolf Trap Farm, located just 12 miles outside Washington, is the country's first national park for the performing arts.

Convention Action:

AFGE Establishes 2 New Departments

By James M. Shevis

Boston—The Government Employes wound up the union's 24th biennial convention here by approving major internal changes to expand its services to members.

The 1,500 delegates adopted resolutions establishing two new departments—one to deal with women's affairs and the other with critical problems posed by the federal government's contracting-out of work to the private sector.

The departments will be funded through a 70-cent per-capita increase approved earlier in the convention.

The convention also set up a committee to consider reorganization of the union's regional districts and to report its findings at AFGE's 1976 convention in Las Vegas.

The union now has 15 districts, each headed by an area national vice president. A resolution to reduce the number of districts to 10 was rejected in favor of further study.

AFGE President Clyde M. Webber, elected by acclamation to his first full term as head of the union, said he was gratified by the unanimous vote and said organizing efforts would rank high on his agenda over the next two years.

Executive Vice President Dennis Garrison also was elected to his first full term, defeating two opponents. Garrison first came to the post two years ago when Webber moved up to the presidency upon the resignation of the late John F. Griner.

Nicholas Nolan of AFGE's big Local 1923 in Baltimore emerged the winner in a runoff election for secretary-treasurer. Nolan outpolled incumbent Douglas H. Kershaw and Donald W. Jones on the first ballot, then defeated Jones in the runoff by a vote of nearly 2 to 1.

The 15 national vice presidents who administer the union's districts were elected prior to the convention at district caucuses.

Delegates paused during deliberations to pay their respects to Griner who guided the union through a 10-year period which saw AFGE triple its membership. Webber announced formation of a committee to recommend a permanent memorial to the former AFL-CIO vice president who died earlier this year.

In voting to set up a contracting-out department, the delegates noted the harmful impact to the public of contracting-out of federal jobs. The practice of turning over jobs to private firms frequently results in both higher costs and lower efficiency, it was pointed out.

The union's research department has developed material to show that contractors of support services are not under the same strict controls as federal public officials, who are bound by law to uphold the public interest.

The resolution calls for the new department to wage a continuing full-time battle against contracting-out. The unit's job will be to work for legislation to halt the practice and to institute court proceedings in appropriate cases.

The new women's department replaces a part-time position that had been established at the union's national headquarters in Washington, D.C. Louise Smothers, a General Services Administration employe in Washington, was named director of the department. An elected director will be chosen at the 1976 convention.

Women make up 40 percent of the federal workforce as well as the membership of AFGE. Eighty percent of the women who work for the federal government are employed at low-paying positions, grades 1-6.

The new department's main functions will be to fight sex discrimination in the workplace, improve job opportunities in the federal government for women, and provide leadership training.

Delegates acted on scores of policy resolutions and proposed amendments to the union's constitution. They also heard from several members of the House and Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committees which act on legislation affecting them.

Among the speakers were Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.), chairman of the Senate Committee, and Rep. Thaddeus J. Dulski (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House panel.

Others were Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.), Representatives Jerome R. Waldie (D-Calif.), Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), and John J. Moakley (D-Mass.), AFL-CIO Regional Director Franklin J. Murphy, Humberto Cardinal Medeiros, archbishop of Boston, and Ludwig Andolsek, a member of the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

California AFL-CIO Convention Asks Justice for Farm Workers

San Diego—Delegates to the California AFL-CIO convention called for a united labor campaign to bring "justice and human dignity" to the state's farm workers.

The convention pledged "unswerving support" to the United Farm Workers and to the boycott of table grapes and head lettuce not carrying the UFW label.

It endorsed a bill before the state legislature to set up machinery for secret ballot union representation elections in the fields. And the convention also urged full coverage of farm workers under both state and federal social legislation, including unemployment insurance.

The farm worker collective bargaining bill, which Gov. Ronald Reagan has threatened to veto, was backed by the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Edmond G. Brown, Jr., currently California Secretary of State. Brown was endorsed by the concurrent convention of the California Labor Council on Political Education.

Under constitutional changes adopted at both conventions, California COPE becomes a standing committee of the State AFL-CIO. The state federation also raised its per capita tax by two cents to 15 cents per member per month, with five cents of the sum earmarked for political activities.

Labor's concern at the economic devastation caused by high interest rates was stressed by AFL-CIO Vice President William Sidell.

Sidell, who is president of the Carpenters, represented AFL-CIO President George Meany as keynote speaker at the California convention.

The housing industry has already been plunged into recession, Sidell said, because funds are not available for homebuilding and families can't afford the high rates charged for mortgages.

He urged that the federal government establish a direct lending program to provide mortgages at reasonable interest rates for middle-income housing and expand existing assistance for low-income housing.

Sidell said labor's job in the November congressional elections will be more difficult because the balloting won't be "a referendum on Richard Nixon."

But, he suggested, "that is best for the labor movement and the country as well. Because this campaign will be a referendum on policies, not personalities. We'll be voting on issues, like those that swell corporate profits while the hard-earned dollars of our members buy less and less."

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard told the convention that lack of jobs has kept America from making the progress it should toward elimination of inequality. And National COPE Director Al Barkan stressed that it is the Administration's "disastrous" policies that have brought high inflation and heavy unemployment.

The convention called for improvements in unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and in the state's disability insurance law.

It urged that disability insurance cover unemployment resulting from pregnancy on the same basis as unemployment caused by other non-job related disability.

The 1,200 delegates called for increased organizing efforts in industries employing large numbers of women, noting that government studies have shown that unorganized white collar women average 31 percent lower income than women who belong to unions.



IBEW Ends Walkout At Phone Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

Council struck Western Electric on Aug. 5—the date IBEW, the Communications Workers and the unaffiliated Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions had set as a deadline for settlement with AT&T.

Hours before the deadline, CWA, the unaffiliated union and IBEW's Telephone Council reached tentative agreement on new three-year pacts providing a 35.2 percent improvement over the life of the contracts in wage and fringe benefits for more than 650,000 members in the Bell System.

IBEW's Western Electric units rejected management's proposal as inadequate for the members they represented. Job security also was an issue in dispute.

At the time, Gino charged the cost-of-living formula which AT&T proposed would provide less money for 80 percent of the IBEW members involved than the formula in the old contract.

Meanwhile, members of IBEW's Telephone Council, representing an estimated 70,000 employes at Bell System operating companies, and members of the Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions, representing some 10,000 operating company employes, completed ratification of their new national contracts.

Results of a nationwide vote on the pact between CWA and Bell were not yet complete when the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Meany Cites Prospects for Depression

Following are excerpts from an interview with AFL-CIO President George Meany conducted on Aug. 29. Reporters questioning Meany were Bob Dobkin, Associated Press; Chuck Flinner, United Press International; Jim Hyatt, Wall Street Journal; Damon Stetson, New York Times; Frank Swoboda, Business Week; Archie Robinson, U.S. News & World Report, and Harry Bernstein, Los Angeles Times. Also present was AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland.



Q: Well, George, now that you are 80, you have seen a lot of developments in the labor movement over the years. How does it compare today with what you saw when you became president of the AFL in 1952? How is the labor movement today compared with then?

MEANY: Well, of course, there have been tremendous changes since '52. The labor movement has become much more sophisticated. I think that the militancy is still there, but it is very well under control. I don't think we have strike-happy unions as we did in the past.

I think we are meeting the employer pretty much on an equal basis, and, frankly, if government would let us alone and let us do battle with the employer, I have every confidence as to what the outcome would be.

Q: Now, we have a recession and a lot of unemployment. Do you look for a resurgence of militancy in unions?

MEANY: Yes. I think there is a cause-and-effect there. What the hell, people get to the point that they have nothing to lose by fighting. Only when they have something to lose are they more reluctant to become so militant.

Q: Are you already seeing that militancy?

MEANY: Yes. We are in a recession now, and there is every indication that we are going into a depression. I thought we had really eliminated the major causes of depression in this country during the Roosevelt days. Take, for instance, unemployment insurance. Back before we had unemployment insurance, you had unemployment feeding on unemployment. In other words, if a fellow got out of work, he was out of the market as a consumer the next morning. Well, that is no longer true.

We have certain safeguards that minimize the effect of stock market gambling on the economy. Those were enacted in the Roosevelt days. Then, of course, we now have savings bank insurance which we didn't have then. As you recall, in the early '30s, banks were closing so fast that when Roosevelt became President he closed all the banks in America. The next morning he just shut them down in order to stabilize the situation. Now, we don't have that. And I say all of these things are safeguards against a depression. But still, in spite of that, I can see a depression coming unless there is a quick turn-around.

Q: What kind of depression can you see?

MEANY: Business failures, widespread unemployment. Just the same as before.

Q: Of the same magnitude, you think, as the '30s?

Economy is Bigger

MEANY: Well, I don't know. I would say perhaps even bigger, because we have a bigger economy. We have more people to take care of and the percentage of people out of work now is going up. If we ever get to the point where the consumer purchasing power reaches its lowest ebb—the low ebb it reached in the '30s—then we are in real trouble.

Unemployment—there is even a limit to unemployment insurance. You get supplemental unemployment insurance, you get this federal extension and additional weeks which the Congress has passed in the years gone by, and which it undoubtedly will do again. But there is a limit to all this. In other words, what I'm trying to say is that I'm quite pessimistic about the whole economic picture, despite the fact that I think there is going to be a much more open approach to it.

I think that we are going to have under this new President . . . I think we are going to have a real effort made to meet the problem. But the problems are so widespread. They are into everything. The prices are going like mad all the time—there is no control over them—and no matter what they try to do, there won't be any control over them unless they set up a tremendous bureaucracy to control them. And I just can't see President Ford doing that any more than Nixon would do it.

Q: Do you want to tell us quickly, if you can, what the solution is?

MEANY: We have a whole laundry list of solutions. And Number One, we think that the most important fact contributing to inflation right now is high-interest rates. Now, they have got to change the law. We are told that Arthur Burns is independent, nobody can touch him. Well, if that is so, we have got to do something about it, because Arthur Burns is not going to change. Arthur Burns learned his lessons many, many years ago and he has never unlearned them. To him, economics is a science. As far as I am concerned, a science of looking backward. And he won't do anything different—restricted credit, tight-money policy, high-interest rates and unemployment.

Housing Crisis

You take the housing industry—this is an absolute disgrace in a society that is supposed to have a government by the people. Is there anything more basic than a home—a man's home? And we have gotten to the point now where a man making $25,000 a year who has no home—he has three or four kids and is willing to buy a home—he can't get a home. He has to live in the ghetto—the only place he can live. He cannot buy a home under 10 percent mortgage money.

So, what we would like to see—we would like to see an allocation of credit. We would like to see the government go into the mortgage business and help finance home building.

Another thing that disturbs me is this attitude that "Well, balancing the budget is going to solve all of our problems." Well, I don't know what it is going to do, but if we are going to balance the budget along the lines that Roy Ash is suggesting, it is going to add a lot of problems to the poor and the people on welfare. Because he says that "we have to look at the programs that are controllable." And, I just want to see how they are going to balance this budget and, frankly, they say they are going to keep it under $300 billion in fiscal '76 and it is projected now to go $340 billion—so they have to cut $40 billion.

Q: You would think that what the country needs is another New Deal. Do you see any signs of it in the Ford Administration? Do you think he could do it as a Republican?

MEANY: I don't think there is going to be any miracles. I don't think it is going to be done quickly. I think there is a long-range job to be done, and I'm just hopeful that Ford will be able to do something. But there has to be new ideas. There has to be innovative ideas. There has to be new directions. We can't continue going down hill. We have been going down hill under the Arthur Burns policy since February 1969, and Arthur Burns said the other day that if we do anything other than what we have been thinking and talking about for the last five years, we are in trouble. This puts you in an almost hopeless situation.

Q: What's the outlook, then, as you see it, for this Fall with the change of Administration? I know you said a few weeks ago that it would be a Republican disaster if Nixon stayed on.

MEANY: Well, it has very definitely changed. I would say that my estimate of the turnover in the House on the Democratic side is reduced by the change. On the other hand the effects of Nixon are still going to be felt. The number of Republicans that have won by, oh, 6, 7, 8, 10 percent of the vote in 1972, who are not running this year, who now, if they had a chance to get back, with Nixon out of the White House, might like to get back. But they're gone, so those districts are up for grabs.

I think that with Ford in the White House . . . the Democrats have now been denied the opportunity to run against Nixon, and the experience shows that running against Nixon was quite successful.

COPE Contributions

Q: What about COPE's role this fall in terms of getting money? Are you getting contributions in substantial amounts this year?

MEANY: Bigger than ever. Our voluntary contributions are up. I don't have the figures, but we did have a report the other day. We had a meeting of the Operating Committee of COPE and we went down the line, and it was plus all the way. . . . When an off-year tops the Presidential year, that's very good.

Q: Is your campaign for a "veto proof" Congress changed?

MEANY: Yes, it's changed completely because those vetoes came from Nixon. And we have had no experience with Ford on whether he will take a similar line on social programs, people programs—that he will veto them all on the grounds that they are inflationary. Of course, I understand that he's holding up the passage of the Veterans' Education bill on that ground, but that is a case where he wants a little less money and he's willing to sign the bill. But Nixon, he just vetoed everything and after that he impounded funds and all that. So our campaign for a "veto-proof" Congress was directed at Nixon.

Q: Mr. Meany, what do you expect from Gerald Ford as President?

MEANY: Well, I think Gerald Ford is what he appears to be. I think he's open; he's very easy to talk to. I don't expect any miracles from him. It doesn't make any difference to me who would be there, this economic thing is going to be a terrific burden. Whether they can turn it around or not, I don't know. I am certainly not optimistic about it. But, at least, I think we'll have no trouble communicating with the President. I think that he is open and frank. Of course, his record is very much on the conservative side.

Q: Do you think he is making a sincere effort to have a reconciliation with labor people?

A Practical Politician

MEANY: I don't think it's a question of a reconciliation. In all the years that Ford was in Congress, we didn't have any problem talking to him. He just voted Grand Rapids. Now he's not going to, I'm sure, reach his decision on the same set of premises that applied before, when he was thinking strictly of his constituency in Grand Rapids—which was fairly conservative. After all, he's a practical politician. He found out early in the game that was the way he got re-elected, and he kept on voting that way and he kept on getting re-elected. He has an entirely different responsibility now.

Q: What do you think the summit is going to do for the workers—the economic summit meeting?

MEANY: Well, I wish I knew the answer. I'll give President Ford credit for trying to do something. I'm worried about some of the other people around him. Now this summit is not going to be a decision-making session. According to all reports, they are going to have these mini-summits, they are going to get all the information they can get, and, of course, one thing they are going to hear from every segment of American society that comes to these many meetings—they are going to hear we are in trouble.

We know that now, but it is going to be emphasized. It's going to be driven home. Now, the idea is that out of all of these discussions, the President is going to come up with some sort of a long-range program, and it has to be a long-range program because I don't think there is any immediate cure. And, hopefully, they may do something about the problem we spoke about before, about seeing that money goes into areas that are socially important—that something be done to provide houses for America, that something is being done about high-interest rates, and things like that.

Q: You've got a lot of accomplishments now, like pension reform. . . . There is a long list of accomplishments like that. Some action coming up on health plans and so on. What about some other areas?

MEANY: Well, I'll tell you, when you look back at the accomplishments of the labor movement, things have developed so rapidly and happened over the years. I can look back with a great deal of satisfaction over a lot of things that the labor movement has accomplished in my time.

Maritime Jobs at Stake:

Oil Cargo Measure Nears Senate Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

President early this year, Rockefeller's nomination will be considered by the House Judiciary Committee and the Senate Rules Committee. A majority vote of both the House and Senate is required for confirmation.

A backlog of major bills will keep Congress busy until adjournment.

A House-Senate conference committee will face a complex task of reconciling the campaign reform bills passed by the two bodies. There is no single are of difference that is expected to be insurmountable, but many weeks of meetings are likely before conferees agree on a bill to be brought back to the House and Senate for final passage.

The Senate is scheduled on Sept. 18 to make a fourth attempt to break a filibuster against a bill to establish an independent consumer protection agency. A new compromise, bringing the measure close to a House-passed version, picked up support in an Aug. 20 cloture vote. But the majority was still four short of the two-thirds needed to limit debate. Sponsors are hopeful that the fourth try will be successful. If not, the bill will almost certainly be sidetracked.

Another labor-backed consumer bill — no-fault auto insurance — faces an uphill battle against the adjournment clock. The Senate approved the legislation last spring and a House Commerce subcommittee has completed hearings.

A new House-Senate conference will be needed to salvage a veterans educational benefits bill after the House killed an earlier conference report at the urging of the White House. The AFL-CIO had strongly supported the original conference report as the minimum needed to keep faith with veterans of the Vietnam conflict.

Still awaiting Senate action is a bill carrying appropriations for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare for the fiscal year that started last July 1. The House-passed version includes a rider strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO that would prevent enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act in establishments with 25 or fewer workers.

The Ford Administration is pressing the Senate to act on a House-passed trade bill that the AFL-CIO wants killed because it would leave American workers even worse off in terms of job losses.

The President also has urged Congress to act on a token health care bill that would presumably ease the pressure for passage of a comprehensive health security plan without meeting the nation's needs. The House Ways & Means Committee, where such legislation normally would initiate, abandoned efforts to reach a consensus on a bill this year.

Also in limbo is tax reform legislation, with different congressional blocs pulling in different directions and little chance that a bill closing major loopholes and not opening new ones will clear Congress in the remaining weeks of the session.

Federal Workers Hit Bid to Postpone Raise

(Continued from Page 1)

The chairmen of both the Senate and House Civil Service Committees called for restoration of the Oct. 1 pay raise date.

Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.) who led the successful fight against the Nixon delay last year, said he will again sponsor a resolution of disapproval. House Committee Chairman Thaddeus J. Dulski (D-N.Y.) said he will do likewise. Government employes shouldn't be made "whipping boys for the state of the economy," Dulski said.

The exact amount of the raise that nearly 1.4 million federal salaried employes and 2.2 million persons in the armed services will receive had not yet been officially determined.

A report by the Civil Service Commission and the Office of Management & Budget, based on a salary survey taken last March before wage controls had ended, calls for a raise averaging only 5.5 percent.

The Federal Employes Pay Council, a body established by Congress to give government employe unions a voice in the pay-setting process, has called for a raise of not less than 7.3 percent. A Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of salary changes from the ending of controls on May 1 to mid-July supports the higher figure.

The supplemental salary survey had been requested by still another body involved in the pay-setting procedure, the Advisory Committee on Federal Pay, whose members come from the private sector.

Ford will make the final decision, but he would be departing from the precedents of Nixon if he chose a figure higher than that recommended by the Civil Service Commission and budget agency.

Meany said the Civil Service Commission proposal would "short-change" federal workers by trailing the cost of living by six months.

Ford's message to Congress on the pay deferral plan said holding down the federal payroll is "an essential first step in holding down the federal budget and showing the way for restraint by all Americans."

Nixon used similar language last year in saying federal employes should set an example of "self-denial." He had also sought to postpone federal employe pay raises in the two previous years.

The President's action does not affect the government's hourly-paid blue collar workers whose pay is adjusted on the basis of area prevailing wage scales.



PENSION REFORM BILL is signed by President Ford at a Labor Day ceremony in the White House. It includes a key union-supported reinsurance plan to guarantee that earned benefits will be paid even if an employer goes out of business. Among those shown at the signing ceremony are AFL-CIO President George Meany, Steelworkers President I. W. Abel, President Robert Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock and Mine Workers President Arnold Miller.

Need for Catch-Up Pay Seen Spur to Teachers

New York—The nation's teachers, limited to 5.5 percent wage increases during the Nixon wage and price controls program, have been "on the losing end" while inflation has raged at better than 10 percent "with no controls on the rest of the economy," Albert Shanker, newly elected president of the American Federation of Teachers, told a national television audience.

Until interest rates come down to where teachers can afford to buy a home again and until huge runaway profits are ended, teachers will continue to be militant in their bargaining with school boards, Shanker said on NBC's Meet the Press.

"I don't see why the public employe or employes in the private sector ought to be the only people in our country who are being asked to make sacrifices," Shanker observed in the Labor Day interview. More than 5,000 teachers across the nation struck on the opening day of school in attempts to negotiate improvements in their contracts.

Shanker, an AFL-CIO vice president, hailed the authorization of the federation's new Public Employes Dept., and looked toward better organization of teachers and other workers on state and local payrolls as a result.

Public employes now do not have the basic rights enjoyed by other workers, Shanker pointed out.

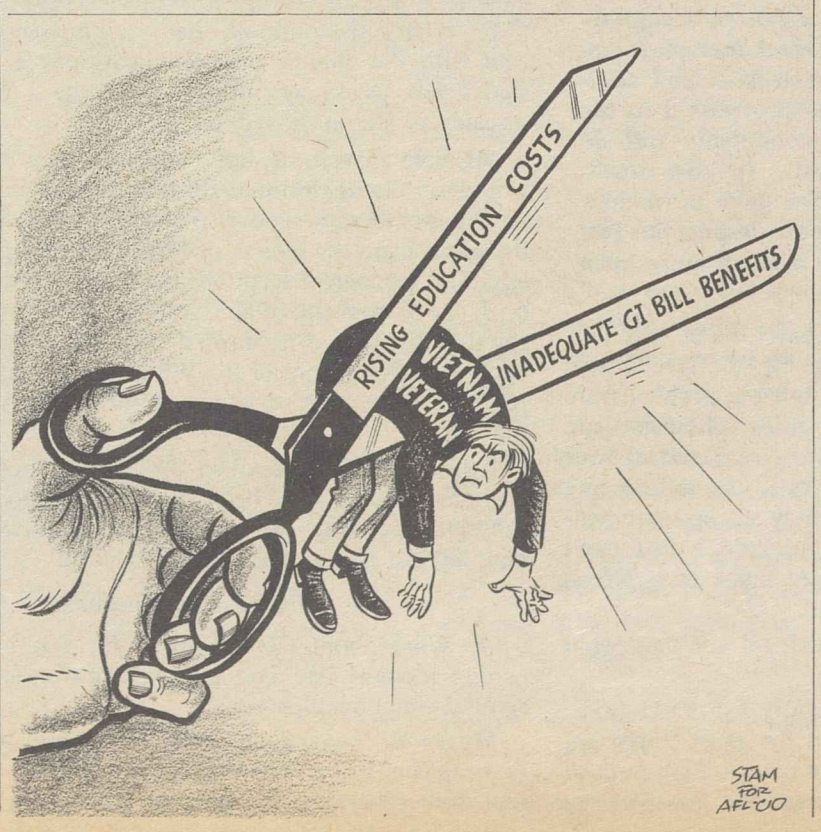
"I would hope that this Public Employes Dept. would fight very hard to place public employes under the National Labor Relations Act so that we can at least start with the same rights that other workers got back in the Thirties," he said.

He declared there should not be "a blanket restriction" on public employe strikes, but said he recognized that "there are some strikes, private and public, which endanger public health or life, and there society has a right to take some action."

On the subject of merger between the AFT and the unaffiliated National Education Association, Shanker told viewers "I can think of nothing more important on the agenda of the American Federation of Teachers."

He said the two teacher organizations ought to "come together, resolve their differences, and . . . have one organization which would speak effectively" in behalf of all the nation's teachers.

Shanker noted that both the AFT and NEA have firm positions on whether the merged organization should be affiliated with the AFL-CIO, "but people who want to achieve an objective find ways of developing compromises."



Ford Signs Long-Sought Pension Bill

With more than a score of trade union leaders on hand, President Ford signed landmark legislation to protect workers' pension programs in formal ceremonies at the White House on Labor Day.

The Employe Retirement Income Security Act, the product of at least seven years of work by Congress, was passed by both houses by overwhelming margins. It protects the retirement benefits of 30 million workers currently covered by private pension plans.

In signing the bill, Ford called it an "historic Labor Day" and added, "I don't think I've ever had a happier day."

Ford said that the final measure was a product of House-Senate cooperation, labor-management cooperation and cooperation between the Executive and Legislative Branches of government.

Standing behind Ford as he signed the bill were congressional leaders, management executives and AFL-CIO President George Meany, Steelworkers President I. W. Abel, Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock, President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept. and President Arnold Miller of the Mine Workers.

Among other international union officials at the signing were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland; Tom Donahue, executive assistant to Meany; President Peter Fosco of the Laborers; President John H. Lyons of the Ironworkers; and President S. Frank Raftery of the Painters.

Meany said "this is a great day, to see this bill signed into law after so long a time." He called it "a wonderful step forward."

Political, Labor Leader John F. Shelley Dies

San Francisco—John F. Shelley, a union leader repeatedly elected to high public office, died here two days before his 69th birthday.

Shelley had served as president of the San Francisco Central Labor Council and as president and secretary of the California State Federation of Labor before his election to Congress in 1949. He served in the House until 1964, when he was elected to a four-year term as mayor of San Francisco. Ill health forced his retirement from active public life.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, September 14, 1974 | No. 37

Labor Urges Ford to Drop Bankrupt Economic Policy



'NEW DIRECTIONS' in economic policies were urged on President Ford and his Administration by AFL-CIO President George Meany and other trade union leaders. The setting was a White House conference with Ford preparatory to the economic "summit" meeting.

Wrong Tools Used To Fight Inflation

By James M. Shevis

Organized labor called on President Ford to abandon the bankrupt economic policies of his predecessor and pledged to cooperate with any inflation-fighting program that is equitable to all Americans.

"We have got to have some new thinking—some new ideas and some new directions," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared at a White House meeting with Ford—one of a series leading to a "summit" meeting on inflation Sept. 27-28.

As a starting point, Meany suggested, "we should agree that we are doing something wrong. . . . We have been going downhill for five and a half years under the present economic policy that we have right up to this minute."

Meany and 28 other labor leaders representing nearly 20 million workers spoke bluntly to the President about the nature and causes of the nation's unstable economy. They warned against "indiscriminate" cuts in the federal budget which could cut out needed social programs and raise unemployment.

They also urged allocation of bank credit at more reasonable interest rates to those areas of the economy that have suffered the most—housing, public utilities, and transportation.

Other recommendations called for greater public service employment, raising unemployment insurance benefits for workers unable to meet today's soaring prices, creation of a national planning board, tax relief for the working poor, a thorough review of the antitrust laws, and a review of the nation's export sales policy.

There was widespread agreement

(Continued on Page 8)

Wholesale Price Rise Continues

Wholesale prices soared again last month—3.9 percent, seasonally adjusted—virtually assuring higher retail prices over the next few months.

The increase, largest one-month jump since August 1973, came on the heels of a 3.7 percent rise in the federal government's wholesale price index in July. If worked out on an annual basis, the August increase would translate into a 46.8 percent wholesale price rise.

Price changes in wholesale items usually are passed on to the consumer in a matter of weeks, depending on the commodity.

Substantial price increases for both industrial and agriculture-related products contributed about equally to the August rise, the Bureau of Labor Statistics noted in announcing the price changes.

Industrials, chiefly because of higher prices for metals, chemicals, machinery and pulp and paper products, rose 2.5 percent, the average monthly increase for this group since the first of the year.

(Continued on Page 8)

5.4 Percent Unemployed:

Jobless Rate Rises To Set High for '74

Unemployment in the nation rose another notch last month, reaching 5.4 percent of the workforce, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Although the August jobless rate was only slightly higher than the July figure of 5.3 percent, BLS noted it represented a break from the 5.2 percent plateau that had prevailed during the first six months of this year.

The jobless rate now has risen by eight-tenths of a percentage point from last October's three and one-half year low of 4.6 percent. The August rate was the highest level since October 1972, when it was 5.5 percent.

Were it not for a marked slowdown in the growth of the labor force, the unemployment rate would be even higher. Since the beginning of the year, there has been relatively little growth in the civilian labor force which last month, at 91,061,000, was down 106,000 from the July level.

Total employment, meanwhile, has been practically unchanged over the past two months and has risen only 375,000 since January. The number employed in August was 86,187,000, a drop of 125,000 over the July level.

The number of persons out of work last month was 4,874,000, up 19,000 since July. The total number of unemployed included 1,891,000 adult males, 1,688,000 adult females, and 1,295,000 youths of both sexes between the ages of 16 and 19. All figures are adjusted for seasonal variation in employment practices.

(Continued on Page 8)

Tight Money Scored by Economists

Any further dose of the tight-money, high interest rate policies which have already brought the economy to "the edge of disaster" could result in "a deepening recession," the AFL-CIO's research director warned at a White House meeting of leading economists. It was one of a series of meetings leading up to the National Conference on Inflation Sept. 27-28.

With this worsening recession would come "the threat of widespread business failures and certainly the immediate threat and

(Continued on Page 2)

Full Support Of UFW Goals Reaffirmed

The AFL-CIO is determined to help the Farm Workers bring decency, justice and democracy to workers in California's vineyards and fields, Federation President George Meany declared.

"This fight is our fight," Meany told a luncheon sponsored by the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, honoring the Farm Workers and UFW President Cesar Chavez.

"We are involved, and we are going to stay involved until the sour grapes of oppression taste sweet again," he said.

Meany called for new efforts "to promote the boycott of table grapes

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Sees Legal System Flawed By Ford's Full Pardon for Nixon

Kansas City—President Ford's decision to give Richard Nixon an unconditional pardon "raises serious questions about the integrity of our judicial system," AFL-CIO President George Meany said.

Meany expressed his disappointment at Ford's action in a speech to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers convention here.

Because of the presidential pardon, he said, the American people may never learn the full truth of Nixon's involvement or non-involvement in Watergate.

Further, Meany suggested, it gives credence to a widespread belief that "we have a dual standard of justice in this country—one for those in high office and one for those who do the bidding of those in high office."

Meany made it clear that he has no desire to see a former President of the United States in jail and would have supported a presidential pardon—if Nixon were to plead guilty or be convicted of a crime. But, he said, the case should have been allowed to follow the normal judicial process in accordance with the basic principle of "equal justice under law."

Until Ford's decision, Meany said, the "new management" at the White House had "looked fairly good."

Ford's surprise announcement of a pardon for his predecessor for any crimes he committed during his term as President led to angry protests in Congress and in a flood of letters, telegrams and phone calls to the White House. It also led to the resignation of Ford's highly regarded press secretary



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD of the Catholic Labor Institute in Los Angeles is presented to AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard by Paul F. Meister, the institute's executive director. Others honored at the Labor Day breakfast included John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California State AFL-CIO, who was named "man of the year."

Varied Mortgage Rate Viewed as Inflationary

Labor opposes a proposal by the chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to allow federal savings and loans associations to offer variable interest rate mortgage rates, AFL-CIO President George Meany said.

In a letter to Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Banking & Currency Committee, Meany warned that the scheme would injure home buyers and further fuel inflation without improving the lenders' competitive position in the money market.

Meany cited these major problems that would arise from variable mortgage interest rates:

- Mortgage payments would rise during inflationary periods, subjecting home buyers to higher outlays at the same time other costs were rising, creating economic hardship.
- Home buyers would be forced to demand higher wages and salaries to meet the increased demands on their incomes, adding to inflationary pressures.
- The Bank Board's proposal to protect mortgagors by limiting interest increases to one half of 1 percent during any six-month period would still leave savings and loan institutions at a disadvantage in competing for investments against business borrowers free to offer higher interest rates to obtain funds for non-housing purposes.
- Most home buyers would still be unable to compete. Thrift institutions authorized to raise interest rates paid on savings to perhaps 8 or 8.5 percent would still be unable to place many loans for housing at the 9 or 9.5 percent rates they would have to charge.

Meany pointed out that there has been a "fundamental change" in the choices householders make between savings accounts and even certificates of deposit and higher-yield investments open to them. Not only floating rates security issues of banks, but those of industrial corporations and money-market investment funds are drawing household savings away from the savings and loan institutions, he noted.

"The creation of one more mechanistic means of trying to deal with a fundamental problem will not work," Meany concluded.

"Unless we devise and adopt a realistic means of credit and capital funds allocation which would assure an adequate supply of mortgage credit at reasonable interest rates, there will continue to be frequent and extended periods when families cannot buy the homes they need, and construction labor and industry and the economy will suffer."

Labor Affirms Support For Recycling Plan

The AFL-CIO reiterated its strong support of recycling programs and its strong opposition to attempts to outlaw disposable containers.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged a Senate Public Works subcommittee to approve legislation that would expand a program of federal grants to help states and cities carry out solid waste recycling or recovery programs.

The bill by Sen. Edward S. Muskie (D-Me.) would also set up regional planning, guarantee loans for private as well as public recovery systems and seek to encourage markets for recycled materials.

Biemiller expressed the labor movement's support for a provision of the bill that would prohibit any state or community receiving federal funds for resource recovery from imposing any restrictions on disposable containers that would "unduly burden interstate commerce or substantially alter container distribution systems."

Biemiller cited testimony by the Steelworkers, Glass Bottle Blowers and Aluminum Workers that tens of thousands of jobs would be lost through "ban the bottle" or "ban the can" legislation.

Printers Ratify Pact At New York Post

New York—Printers employed by the New York Post have overwhelmingly ratified a new contract that gives them lifetime job guarantees in exchange for giving the paper the right to introduce automated equipment.

Similar pacts earlier were ratified by Typographical Local 6 at the New York Times and Daily News.

At 30th Convention:

IBEW Tops 1 Million Mark, Looks to Further Growth

By John R. Oravec

Kansas City—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers passed the million-member milestone this year and laid plans for further union growth through organizing at its 30th quadrennial convention here.

IBEW Prseident Charles H. Pillard told the more than 3,000 delegates that "we must organize and organize wherever there is an electrical worker or an employer in any branch of our jurisdiction who is not under the protection of the IBEW."

As of June 30, the IBEW reported its membership in the United States and Canada as 1,047,000, an increase of 100,000 in the four years since the last convention.

Delegates voted to amend the union's constitution to establish a mandatory retirement age of 65 for international officers and representatives effective Apr. 1, 1976. The retirement rule will affect several IBEW officers, including Secretary Joseph D. Keenan and Treasurer Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., who already are over 65. Pillard is 56.

In his keynote address, Pillard said the trade union movement is being made the scapegoat for the nation's economic woes. But he warned that organized labor will not take the blame for the rising living costs, high interest rates and the unfair tax burden on wage earners.

"We will not accept the exporting of jobs and technology overseas from North America so that multinational corporations can make more profit by employing workers whose wages and standard of living are much lower than ours," Pillard declared.

AFL-CIO President George Meany noted in an address to the convention that President Ford had inherited a serious economic mess from former President Nixon. Meany warned that the worn out policies of the past Administration will not solve the nation's problems.

"I'm sure you don't have to be told that economically we are in trouble in this country and that there are tough times ahead for workers and for their unions, for consumers, housewives and everybody else who is trying to meet the family bills and make ends meet," Meany said.

"I have talked to President Ford about some of these problems and I hope he understands that policies which have brought this country to the brink of economic disaster after five long years of spectacular failure cannot be continued."

Meany expressed concern that many of Nixon's economic advisers, including Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns, are still "calling the shots" in the new Administration.

He said that these are same "economic jitterbugs" who devised the two and a half years of freezes and phases that "added up to a gigantic swindle of the nation's workers" through the control of wages while prices rose unchecked.

"These people are pressing today for what they call wage and price guidelines. Don't be fooled. A wage price guideline is just as bad as a wage control . . . just as unfair."

Meany said price guidelines would be completely meaningless, just as price controls were during the Nixon economic stabilization program.

"But wage guidelines would be enforced rigidly by 'patriotic' employers," he said. And "the very same employers would continue to gouge the public with ever higher prices."

Meany pledged cooperation with Ford, adding:

"When we think he is right, we'll support him wholeheartedly; when we think he is wrong, we will say so loudly and forthrightly."

The new IBEW mandatory retirement clause, while the effective date is delayed until Apr. 1, 1976, will require the international officers and representatives to step down the first of the month after reaching 65. But officers and representatives who have less than 10 years' service under the union's staff pension program will be permitted to stay on until the next IBEW convention in 1978.

Affected officers, in addition to Keenan and Van Arsdale, include four incumbent vice presidents and the chairman of the IBEW executive council, E. J. Farnsway. The vice presidents are A. R. Johnson, third district; J. B. Pate, fifth district; S. E. Thompson, eighth district, and Robert G. Garrity, 11th district.

Delegates also approved salary increases for the union's top officers and representatives. The president's annual salary was raised from $60,000 to $77,500; the secretary's from $55,000 to $67,500; the treasurer's from $15,000 to $18,000, and the vice presidents' salaries were raised from $35,000 to $45,000.

Annual salaries for the executive council members were increased $3,000 each, with the chairman's going to $18,000 and $15,000 for regular members. The salaries of senior staff representatives were increased from $25,000 a year to $32,500.

All of the 12 vice presidents were re-elected in district caucuses. Election of the top officers was scheduled for later in the convention.

Tight-Money Policy Hit By Leading Economists

(Continued from Page 1)

reality of high unemployment," Research Director Nat Goldfinger, said.

Goldfinger, the only labor representative among the 28 leading economists invited to the Sept. 5 meeting, blamed the misguided policies of the Nixon Administration and those of the Federal Reserve Board under its chairman, Arthur Burns, for creating the worst peacetime inflation in the nation's history.

The economists, reflecting a variety of viewpoints, gathered in the East Room of the White House to analyze the causes of the 12-percent inflation now eroding the average American's buying power, and to come up with some practical solutions. They were asked by President Ford for "some unvarnished truths" about the state of the nation's economic health.

Goldfinger, for his part, diagnosed the illness as "inflationary recession," and proposed a package of remedies formulated by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its quarterly meeting last month.

Goldfinger and others at the meeting generally agreed the outlook for the rest of this year and next was for a "flat" or slightly rising real GNP, high or slightly declining rates of inflation, and rising unemployment.

Goldfinger traced the start of the current price spiral to the Russian grain deal in July 1972. Dollar devaluations, the vast export sales of goods in short supply, speculation and profiteering in the essentially unregulated commodity exchanges, and last winter's energy crisis drove prices even higher, he said.

The Federal Reserve Board's attempt to slow the rate of inflation by limiting the money supply caused interest rates to rise sharply, and was "a major factor in throwing the economy into today's continuing recession," he said.

The high-interest rates hit the homebuilding industry first and hardest, and drove residential construction into "a condition of a depression at present," Goldfinger noted. Today, he said, about three-quarters of American families are priced out of the housing market because of sky-high home prices and mortgage interest rates.

Goldfinger listed the following actions urged by the AFL-CIO:

- An easing in the current monetary policy, a suggestion put forth by many of the conferees.
- Allocation of a significant portion of available bank credit at reasonable interest rates for priority purposes such as housing, community facilities, the expansion of public utility plants and the regular operation of business.
- Implementation of new housing legislation, which President Ford signed recently, to stop the continuing sharp decline in residential construction, and "to lift the whole state of housing which not only is of economic importance but of social importance."
- A complete revamping of the nation's tax laws to eliminate loopholes, and to cut down on the excessively high profits of corporations and certain industries.
- Rejection of any and all tax cut proposals for business which some of the participants at the conference hinted at.
- Controls on export sales of agricultural products and other goods which are in short supply, along with a rebuilding of the nation's stockpile of reserves of such commodities.
- Substantial improvement in the nation's unemployment benefits program, a recommendation also advanced by former Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz and others.

The same group of economists is scheduled to meet again on Sept. 23. Other specialized meetings are slated over the next two weeks, with a final two-day "summit" planned to get underway Sept. 27.

At 23rd Convention:

Painters Press Ford To End 'Nixonomics'

By Rex Hardesty

Los Angeles—The five years under Richard Nixon forced the Painters to expend tremendous amounts of money and manpower and "struggle mightily just to hold our own," Pres. S. Frank Raftery told the union's 23rd convention.

The Painters' membership stayed at 211,000, almost exactly where it was at the last convention in 1969, Raftery said, despite the expenditure of more than $700,000 in special organizing assistance to local unions.

"But in the Nixon years, that was an achievement," Raftery said. He put the total cost of complying with Construction Industry Stabilization Committee regulations during wage-price controls at another $500,000.

"What we're doing here today is starting to build on a new and better tomorrow," Raftery said, pledging cooperation with President Ford. But after Ford's pardon of Nixon the previous day, Raftery said, "I'm not sure how deep our cooperation is going to be able to go."

Raftery said Ford had a perfect blueprint in front of him on how not to run the national economy—the record of the Nixon Administration of one-sided controls programs, tight-money policies and allowing inflation to run wild.

"Don't give us the old bromides about inflation being caused by consumer demand chasing scarce goods," Raftery advised Ford, "and don't tell us prosperity is just around the corner if we put up with tight money just a little longer. Our message is simple: Nixon is gone, let Nixonomics go with him."

Raftery stressed political action and occupational safety and health as the union's undertakings of the future.

"I want you to know we are going to be calling on you and leaning on you for a great expansion of our Political Action Together (PAT) in the years that lie ahead," Raftery said.

The convention was the launching point for a clinical testing of painters and related craftsmen for occupational disease which Raftery described as the union's major concern for the next decade.

Some 400 of the convention's 1,300 delegates were being tested at the convention headquarters for chest, liver and kidney diseases traceable to their occupations.

The testing, done under a $90,000 grant from the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health to the Mt. Sinai School of Environmental Medicine, was to continue after the convention via a mobile van which will tour the country to test more of the union's members.

The clinical testing is the first stage of a three-stage job safety program which will include a mortality study of everyone who was a member of the union in 1967, Raftery said. He estimated that the first phase of the study will take about a year to complete.

Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, director of the Mt. Sinai School, was scheduled to address the Painters' convention later.

Secretary of Labor Peter Brennan told the convention that business can expect to have to sacrifice in the programs coming out of President Ford's economic summit meetings, "because labor has been carrying the whole burden." Brennan also said interest rates have to come down because of what mortgage rates have done to the housing industry.

Robert Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., told the convention that the malaise in housing construction—down 31 percent in the first half of 1974—had already begun to affect commercial construction because of less need for shopping centers and the like to service new residential areas.

California's Democratic candidate for governor, Edmund G. Brown Jr., compared the Republican records of California Gov. Ronald Reagan with Nixon's administration. Brown accused Ford of breaking faith with the American people by pardoning Nixon after "he told us on several occasions that he wouldn't issue a pardon until the special prosecutor had completed his action."

AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter McGavin thanked the delegates for the Painters support of the Merchant Marine Act. Enactment of that bill marked "the first time the oil companies have been beaten by labor's united action," he said. The act will correct the situation in which the United States was the only nation in the world which shipped its oil on foreign flagships, McGavin said.

Film Accord Approved 6-1 By Musicians

New York—A three-year agreement between the Musicians and the Motion Picture Association of America has been ratified by a vote of 6 to 1, AFM President Hal C. Davis announced. The contract, negotiated last month, covers musicians' services for motion-picture and television films.

Retroactive to Aug. 1, the new agreement provides an 8 percent wage boost for the first 18 months of the contract, and an additional 9 percent increase over the remainder of the term. The pact also raises employer contributions to the pension fund from 6 to 7 percent.

Perhaps the most advantageous feature of the contract, Davis pointed out, is "the extremely important progress made toward the elimination of the improper use of previously recorded track."

Under the old agreement, 80 percent of the guaranteed number of hours worked in television films had to be scored live. Over the term of the new contract, 100 percent of the guaranteed hours will be scored live.

The new agreement establishes procedures and penalties which Davis said "will vastly reduce the problems we have experienced in the past. The more we cut down on such contract violations, the more job opportunities we create."

Other improvements in the contract include wage increases for sideline and rehearsal musicians, an increased wardrobe allowance, increases for arrangers, orchestrators, copyists and librarians adding up to 17 percent, and the prohibition of both foreign and domestic library music in trailers.



LABOR SUPPORT for the Farm Workers and the boycott of non-UFW iceberg lettuce and table grapes was emphasized by AFL-CIO President George Meany at a luncheon sponsored by the Greater Washington Central Labor Council in honor of UFW President Cesar Chavez. The two are shown discussing the boycott.

Meany Renews Pledge To Back UFW Cause

(Continued from Page 1)

and head lettuce harvested by scabs."

He said the boycott is beginning to have its effect on the growers whose aim, in signing sweetheart contracts with the Teamsters, is the destruction of the Farm Workers.

Chavez announced the extension of the boycott to other countries that buy grapes and lettuce from the United States and Meany urged unions with international ties to aid the effort.

Chavez thanked Meany and the AFL-CIO for their help in the Farm Workers' struggle, and expressed optimism the union would win out.

He said the UFW would have no trouble winning its strike against the growers were it not for the "illegals." He charged that 80 percent of the field workers in the Delano, Calif., area were recently brought in from Mexico.

"If we could get the illegals out of the grape and lettuce fields," he said, "the growers would have to meet with us in 24 hours."

Msgr. George G. Higgins of the U.S. Catholic Conference said church groups were helping with the boycott but they cannot win the strike. That will be won only with support of the labor movement, he said.

Meany said the AFL-CIO will press relentlessly for enforcement of the immigration laws.

"These millions of illegals could be stopped, could be returned to their own country if the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service did what it should be doing—enforcing the law," he said.

In addition, he said the federation would seek new laws to penalize the growers and other employers who hire aliens in this country illegally.

Until the legislative fight is won, Meany said, support of the boycott must widen. "And right now, harvest time, is the time to do it," he said.

Meany called upon state and local central bodies to volunteer workers. He urged the labor press to redouble its efforts in spreading the boycott's message.

"We have a big job to do to inform every union member, every union family, every union friend of the issues and to urge their support," Meany said. "We must not relent—we must not relax."

Service Employes Add Unit of 6,000

Los Angeles—A public-employe association representing 6,000 city and county workers across southern California has voted to affiliate with Local 660 of the Service Employes here.

Under terms of the agreement, the California League of City Employe Associations will become the city division of Local 660. The new division represents workers in 44 southern California cities and one county.

In a joint statement announcing the affiliation, Local 660 President Austin Grigsby and CLOCEA President David McConnell said they anticipate "greatly increased activity in the field of collective bargaining for the city groups covered by the affiliation."

CWA Ratifies Bell System National Pact

Members of the Communications Workers have ratified the union's new nationwide contract with the Bell Telephone System by a margin of better than 2 to 1.

The agreement, covering more than half a million CWA members in 28 bargaining units, provides wage and fringe benefit increases expected to total over 35 percent for the three-year life of the pact.

CWA President Glenn E. Watts, noting the contract was the result of the union's first national negotiations with the telephone company, described the agreement as "truly historic." In years past, the union had engaged in "pattern" bargaining with individual Bell companies.

About 316,000 members voted on the new pact, which provides initial wage increases of 7.1 to 10.7 percent in the first year, with additional raises in 1975 and 1976. The contract is retroactive to July 18, expiration date of the old agreements.

The same contract was ratified last week by the Telephone Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions, an unaffiliated organization.

IBEW's Electrical Manufacturing Council also has accepted a new separate agreement with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s manufacturing arm, Western Electric.

In announcing the ratification vote, CWA reported that only four of its bargaining units failed to approve local contracts. The union said negotiations would continue in an effort to resolve differences.

The national pact includes a cost-of-living escalator effective on the first and second anniversaries of the agreement.

Watts noted this feature of the contract "means that our members will have protection against inflation in the future."

Dow Contract Ratified As Long Strike Ends

Midland, Mich.—The Steelworkers voted to accept a new contract with Dow Chemical Co., thus ending the union's long strike at the firm's huge chemicals and plastics complex here. The walkout by some 5,300 workers began last Mar. 18.

While economic issues in the contract had been worked out in a meeting in mid-July held under the auspices of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service in Washington, D.C., the two sides could not agree on the fate of 21 workers whom Dow had discharged for alleged picket-line disturbances.

The back-to-work agreement, which union members approved by a vote of 3,273 to 1,158, stipulates that seven cases will go to arbitration and 14 workers will receive disciplinary suspensions for various periods.

The new contract provides for a total of 82 cents in hourly wage increases over a 32-month period. Forty cents of the total became effective upon the workers' return to work. A 21-cent increase becomes effective on Mar. 10, 1975, and another 21-cent increase goes into effect on Mar. 8, 1976.

The pact also includes a cost-of-living escalator clause calling for payment of 1 cent an hour for each one-half point rise in the federal government's consumer price index, payable quarterly. The COL provision has a "cap" of 60 cents in pay adjustments over the life of the contract.

The settlement also increases health insurance coverage and provides for a review of pensions.

The walkout was the first by the local since 1948.

STATE-COUNTY ADDRESS

The State, County & Municipal Employes has moved its headquarters in Washington to 1625 L Street, N.W., from its former location on 15th Street, N.W.

New Posts Given To 2 Mediators

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service has named two former trade union officials as area coordinators for the FMCS in Los Angeles and in Minneapolis.

Samuel H. Sackman, 50, once a business agent for the Ladies' Garment Workers, has been designated area coordinator for the Los Angeles office. He has been a federal mediator for the past 10 years in New York City and Buffalo.

Barton L. Hess, Jr., 53, already assigned to the Minneapolis office, becomes area coordinator there. A 12-year veteran as a federal mediator, Hess spent 15 years as a district director for the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in a six-state area.

For a People's Congress

OUR ECONOMY is in a recession. A depression is coming—unless strong measures are taken. Will the new President take these measures that will lift the burdens left by the Nixon Administration on the backs of working people and their families?

We hope for the best. But hope is not enough. We need a Congress that will fight inflation but not at the expense of the little man.

We need a pro-people Congress today just as much as we did before President Ford took over. If the new President wants to make a new start for the people, he will need a pro-people Congress to back him up. If he wants to follow the threadbare economics of his predecessor, then the people will need a responsive Congress more than ever.

TOO MANY members of the present Congress follow the old script: cut federal spending and balance the budget.

Instead of slashing programs that the people need, Congress could raise more than $30 billion by closing the tax loopholes that benefit the wealthy individuals and big corporations.

Some candidates for Congress who want to stick to the old Nixonomics, who want more vetoes and impoundments, are hoping to ride to victory in November on the new President's coattails. They want to exploit the great goodwill the public has for Mr. Ford—they promise to "support the President."

But the job of Congress is to serve the people. We need an independent Congress that can launch its own programs—if the President's are inadequate.

We have already seen in recent years how much bad presidential policies can damage our country. While wishing the best for our new President, let's concentrate on the election of an anti-inflation Congress.

That way to do that is easy. First—register. Second, learn the issues and the records of the candidates. And then vote—vote on Nov. 5 for candidates endorsed by COPE.

—From AFL-CIO President George Meany's remarks in the Sept. 2, 1974 Memo from COPE.

The Pardon and Watergate

PRESIDENT FORD'S unconditional pardon of former President Nixon, for any and all offenses that he may or may not have committed while occupying the highest office in the land, raises serious questions about the integrity of our judicial system based on equal justice under law.

What can be the effect of this on our judicial system? What can be the effect of this on the investigation—the continuing investigation into the scandals of Watergate?

Well, it could have the effect of completely halting that investigation, and the final effect would be that the American people would never get the truth about the involvement or non-involvement of the Chief Executive. This also can lead to a widespread consensus that we have a dual standard of justice in this country—one for those in high public office and one for those who do the bidding of those in high public office.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany to the IBEW convention in Kansas City.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Joseph A. Beirne*	Paul Hall	I. W. Abel
Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg
John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan
C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco
Thomas W. Gleason	Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith
Louis Stulberg	Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery
Alexander J. Rohan	James T. Housewright	George Hardy
Al H. Chesser	Martin J. Ward	William Sidell
Murray H. Finley	Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker
Sol Stetin	C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey

* Deceased

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry

Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

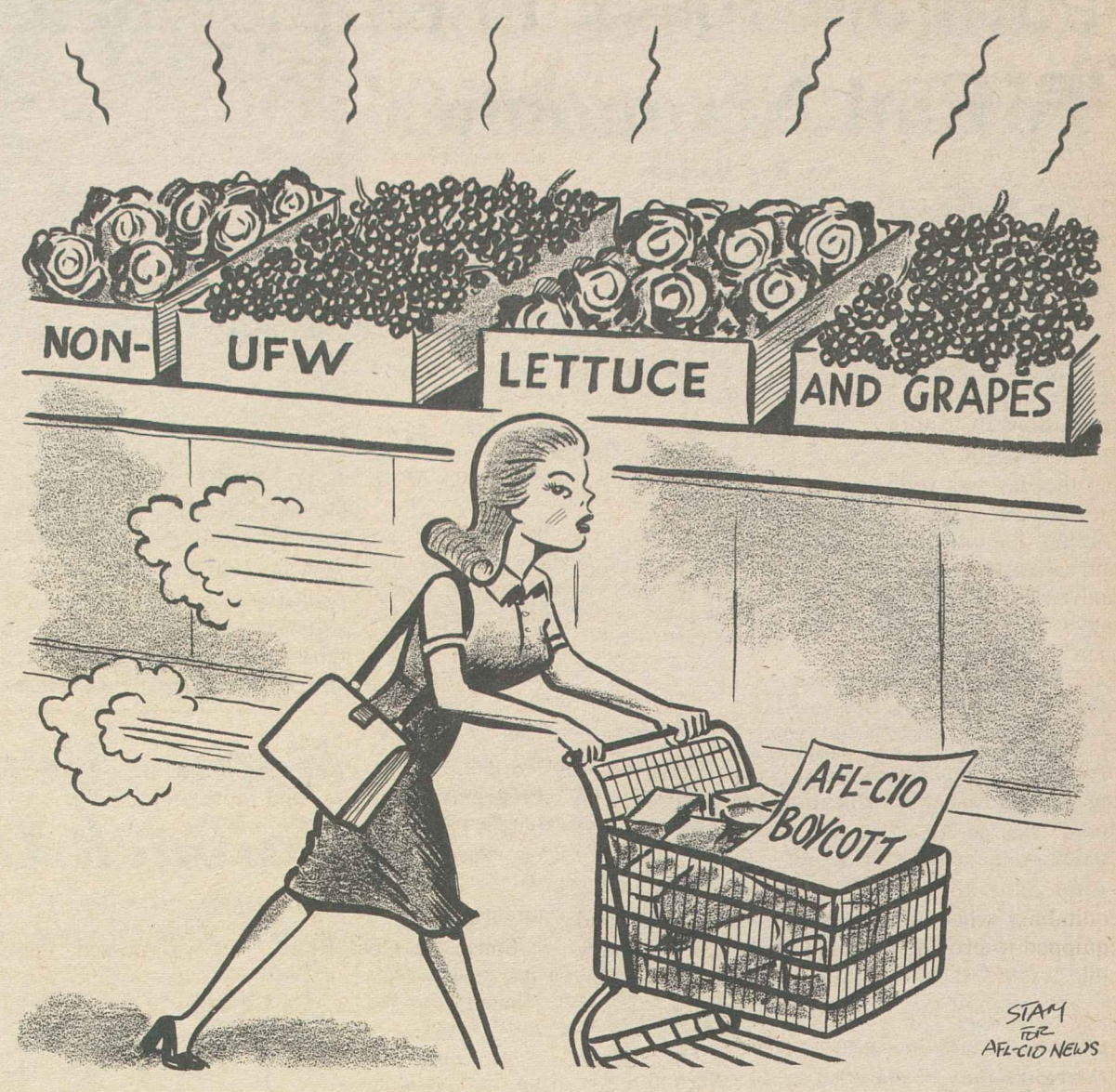
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, September 14, 1974 No. 37

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO/CLC ASSOCIATION

Pass It By!



A Word Edgewise:

Changing Political Scene Adds To Woes of Book Publishers

By John P. Roche

IT CERTAINLY HAS BEEN a bad year for publishers. First of all, there must have been a half-dozen books on that great statesman, Spiro whatshisname, based on the assumption that he would be running for President rather than from grand juries. Then there was the great "Uncle Sam" craze. "Saturday Review World" asked me to do a collective review of the volumes devoted to that simple rural sage, Sam Ervin. Bound galleys arrived in every mail for a week: "The Wit and Wisdom of . . . "etc. By the time I got around to looking at them, Ervin's summer stock hit had folded in New Haven. The books may have appeared, but if so they moved directly from the publishers' shelves to the remainder counters.

Right now various publishers must be numbly contemplating the works on impeachment, Watergate, the corruption of the "system" that are in the tube. It seemed to me that every scholar who had even a passing acquaintance with the work of the Founding Fathers was busily at work on these and related topics.

By sheer accident, Raoul Berger, who had been delving into impeachment and executive privilege when Watergate was but a small cloud on the horizon, virtually cornered the market. I found his books intriguing, but they are learned micro-analyses—may God have mercy on the souls of those poor citizens who rushed to buy them unequipped with a thorough grounding in English legal history. Yale law Professor Charles Black also beat the clock with a lucid (as one might expect from a Luce Professor), little popular work on impeachment.

With Nixon out, and most of those who voted for him having already forgotten his name, one can anticipate the fate of the flood of books initially scheduled for fall and winter publication. One of the most remarkable collective characteristics of the American people is the ability to forget unpleasant events. Publishers learned this at great cost in connection with Vietnam—any work on the war, whether pro or con, sank without a trace after 1969-70.

Right now William Safire is engaged in an elaborate legal brawl with a publisher who contracted a volume on President Nixon with a substantial, six-figure advance. Safire duly delivered a completed manuscript, but intervening events led the publisher to take a dive. The issue is now in arbitration, and it would be unseemly to comment on the merits, but it is a good example of the problem that a number of publishers currently face. (Probably the prize loser in this league is Victor Lasky, who brought out a nasty attack on Robert Kennedy shortly before the latter was murdered, and, when I last encountered him, was writing a campaign biography of Spiro whathisname.)

HOWEVER, as publishers glumly count their inventories, a new wave of authors is pounding like surf upon their doorsteps.

Predictably, anybody who ever passed a course in abnormal psychology wants to do a psychobiography of Nixon. This is a risky genre: it is almost hilarious to read Gary Wills's "Nixon Agonistes" in the light of the past year's events. The complex Nixon who Wills complexly (at points his prose was almost impenetrable) analyzed turns out to be—on the basis of the tapes—an indecisive patsy wholly lacking in machismo. He could neither run a third-rate burglary nor a third-rate coverup.

Indeed, I confess that I overestimated Nixon's intelligence—one of the few times in my life that I have committed this particular error. (Normally, as my wife is fond of suggesting, I err in the opposite direction and sadly lack that Christian charity which St. Paul extolled as the highest virtue.) But the crucial point is that never have we had so much raw data on the confidential activities of a President, and what it indicates is that there was far less to Nixon than met the eye.

He was not tough and ruthless: had he been, the tapes would have been incinerated the night before Alexander Butterfield testified on the subject. (Note how the CIA "routinely" destroyed its vast tape bank in December 1972—just as Watergate began to heat up.)

In short, a fascinating book could be written about Richard Nixon. Not by a hot-eyed Freudian in quest of an Oedipus complex, but by someone thoroughly conversant with Nixon's political milieu who understands the role of sheer luck in politics. There was more of Willy Loman than Machiavelli in the Nixon saga.

Pollard Cites Labor Commitment:

Good Schools, Full Employment Termed Key to Black Progress

The following is excerpted from an address by William E. Pollard, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, to the California AFL-CIO convention.

A WHOLE GENERATION of blacks is growing up without ever having seen a "white only" sign or ever having been told to go to the back door or the rear of the bus. And that is one of the most complete and most peaceful social revolutions in history.

There is still friction and controversy surrounding the desegregation of schools, particularly the busing issue. But this has less to do with racial friction than with friction between neighborhoods and school districts over the unequal financing and uneven quality of school systems themselves. Busing is far more a tax issue and a legislative issue than a race issue.

The AFL-CIO believes that every child, black or white, has an equal right to a good education, the best available. If busing is what it takes to provide that equality, and if the courts order busing to ensure better education for children who are otherwise deprived of it, then we support busing.

But only when school funding is made more equitable, when every school is staffed and equipped to provide the good education that every child is entitled to, will this issue be resolved.

In the meantime, the great bulk of America's schools have been desegregated for years, and the result—a real and measurable upgrading of the education of blacks—is already showing up in the statistics.

There has been great improvement between what was and what is. But to close the gap between what is and what ought to be is going to take a greater effort than has ever been made.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination in employment, and the organization that fought hardest for it was the AFL-CIO.

Before Title VII took effect, the AFL-CIO called a meeting of the nation's civil rights leaders and all the presidents of the AFL-CIO unions and saw to it that everybody understood the law. The AFL-CIO worked very closely and effectively with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission during its first 18 months. We were notified promptly of every complaint involving one of our unions so that our internal compliance machinery could swing into action. And our machinery was effective.

In recent years that has not been so. The EEOC has not taken the trouble to let us know what complaints there are. It has made little or no effort to seek voluntary compliance or conciliate differences. It has simply gone to court and filed suit, dragging out for months matters that might have been resolved in minutes through our collective bargaining process.

The EEOC has a new chairman and the nation has a new President and it is our hope that this situation will improve. We are as committed as strongly today to equal opportunity as we were when we fought to have Title VII enacted. We are aware that there are still pockets of resistance in our own ranks, and we want to work with the EEOC, as we did in the first 18 months, to rectify that.

MEANWHILE, THE AFL-CIO and its unions have taken a great many other steps to take affirmative action to end discrimination. "Affirmative action" simply means that you not only stop keeping people out, but you try to get them in.

Because of the Outreach Programs we have developed, working with the Labor Dept. and employers, 40,000 black apprentices and journeymen are building new careers in the building trades bringing millions of dollars into the minority communities. There are 120 separate Outreach Programs under way, and more are coming.

But Outreach isn't the only effort we are making. Similar programs, formal and informal, are going on all across the country, in all of our unions.

Since the Civil Rights Act was passed, there has been a real upgrading of blacks and other minorities in the world of work, just as in education.

In 1960, 58 percent of all employed blacks held jobs in low-income occupations such as laborers, farmhands and service workers. In 1973, the percentage of blacks in these jobs was down to 37.8 percent, while 62.2 percent were white collar workers and skilled or semiskilled workers.

For blacks trying to improve their incomes, the union has been the biggest and most important factor.

Blacks who belong to unions have higher incomes and smaller black-white differentials than nonunion blacks.

In 1970 the median earnings of black men who belonged to unions and worked the year around for $7,732, or 83 percent of the earnings of white union members. For nonunion blacks median earnings were $5,906, or 62 percent of their white counterparts.

Young blacks, with better education, higher skills and a better start in life, have a much lower black-white gap than older people, for the youngsters moving into the organized, skilled trades, there is no gap at all.

But all of this applies only to those lucky enough to have jobs, and far too many Americans, black and white, have no jobs.

Gains in Wages, Conditions:

Hospital Workers to Benefit From New Bargaining Law

RESTORATION of full union rights to non-profit health industry workers was termed a big step toward better conditions and reduction of the traditionally heavy turnover rate among employes.

Noting that non-profit hospital workers were dropped from National Labor Relations Act coverage in 1947, Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO, said that pay and other conditions in the industry have slipped so badly that a great many of those workers are forced to seek food stamps and other public aid while working at full-time jobs. He said the 1947 exclusion went through Congress with "almost no debate and very little question."

The 27-year battle just to win back rights they had before they were "written out" of the law demonstrates "why labor must be politically active . . . how small things happen in the Congress that affect millions of people," Donahue declared. He appeared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Donahue turned aside the contention that the growth of unionization among health industry workers will trigger even higher hospital rates. He said that while wages are "about 52 percent of the total cost of operation," many other factors affect rates, particularly the outmoded health care delivery system. He said the increased organization of hospital workers will "expedite" needed reshaping of health care delivery, as hospitals become "more efficient and better geared to provide the services."

Donahue pointed out that one of the most important effects of the new law will be on "the attitude of the worker himself and his ability to do a job in which he finds fulfillment," while he earns enough to raise a family without being forced to turn to "welfare sources."

Reporters questioning Donahue on the AFL-CIO produced program were Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT IS NOT HARD to see why the new pension law is ranked alongside other pieces of landmark legislation—the Wagner Act, Medicare, Social Security and the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

Private pension plans have been operating in this country for almost 100 years. In 1875 the American Express Co. established the first such plan on record. It provided retirement benefits to employes 60 years of age or over with 20 years of company service. Benefits equaled one-half the average salary earned during the retiree's last 10 years of work but could not exceed $500 a year.

The number of non-contributory plans established in this country up to 1929 were limited, however. Historian John R. Commons said that as of 1929 there were only 139 such plans in effect. The Great Depression wiped out many of them. And since most plans required continuous employment of 15 to 30 years only a very small part of the wage force actually received pensions.

This was the critical problem. With no vesting, widespread layoffs, particularly in such depression years as 1907-08, 1921 and 1930-33, saw massive loss of pension benefits.

The almost unanimity in which the new law was accepted by Congress and management, as well as labor, stands in marked contrast to the cool reception early labor efforts for such legislation received.

When the Steelworkers sought to negotiate pensions with Inland Steel in 1948, management refused to bargain on the issue on the basis that the National Labor Relations Act covered only wages, hours, rates of pay and other terms of employment.

In the historic case, the Steelworkers had to fight for the right to negotiate on pensions through the National Labor Relations Board and through the courts—right up to the Supreme Court—before winning the right.

However, the earliest meaningful moves for pension security legislation took place in 1962 when President Kennedy appointed a committee to study the problem. The committee recommended that fuller funding of private pension plans be required and that minimum standards be established giving employes pension rights even though they had left a company—a practice known as vesting. Nothing happened, though.

In 1965, President Johnson's Committee on Corporate Pension Funds and Other Private Retirement and Welfare Programs made recommendations along the lines of the Kennedy panel.

EFFORTS TO SECURE LEGISLATION were met by resistance. However, in 1970 President Nixon did call for a four-part program that was limited, but was an important initial step.

The House Education & Labor Committee held hearings on three pension bills in 1970 and some of the testimony is illuminating.

Said Robert C. Tyson, chairman of the finance committee of U.S. Steel: "The government should primarily concern itself with fostering a climate for the growth of private pension plans and the fulfillment of pension promises—and not specifying what those promises should be."

E. S. Willis of General Electric, testifying for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.: "The Chamber supports sound programs of funding and vesting, but sees no need for additional controls. . . ."

Herbert Ferster, representing the Clothing Manufacturers Association: "Multi-employer-union pension plans should not be required to vest, fully funded or insure past-service liability. . . ."

All told it took some nine years before both houses of Congress passed the pension bill this year with scant dissent. During that period hundreds of trade unionists testified before committees of Congress.

The new law has limitations. For example, there is no portability whereby workers can earn credits for benefits as they move from job to job. But, after all these years, pension security became law on Labor Day, a bright, sunny Labor Day.



BETTER CONDITIONS and a more stable workforce are likely now that full union rights have been restored to workers in the nation's non-profit health industry, Thomas R. Donahue, center, executive assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Delegates Cite R-T-W Harm To Virginia

Roanoke, Va.—Delegates to the 18th biennial convention of the Virginia State AFL-CIO approved an educational program to point up the bad effects of the state's so-called right-to-work law.

The 430 delegates charged in a resolution that the statute has severely hampered union organizing and the economic improvement of the state's workers.

Delegates to the three-day convention approved a 5 cent raise in per capita, to 30 cents effective Jan. 1, 1975. The increase was due to higher operating costs.

Julian F. Carper was re-elected president by a wide margin over Willie T. Wright, a member of the Communications Workers in Richmond.

Sec.-Treas. Brewster Snow and Vice President Archie V. Iddings were re-elected without opposition. Twenty-six members of the organization's executive board were elected at district caucuses during the convention. All offices are for two-year terms.

A move to extend the length of the office terms to four years was turned back. Delegates voted to increase the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer from $15,600 to $18,600 a year. They are the organization's only two full-time positions.

The convention approved a resolution calling for participation in state and national bicentennial activities. Other resolutions backed passage of the Corman-Griffiths National Health Security bill in Congress, and supported the strikes and boycotts against the R & G Sloane Manufacturing Co., and the Rowe Furniture Co., by the Rubber Workers and the Upholsterers, respectively.

Speakers included Sec.-Treas. Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Sec.-Treas. Gilbert C. Padilla of the Farm Workers and state, local and national officials, including Sen. Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D-Del.). AFL-CIO Regional Director Walter Waddy installed the officers.



LEGISLATION to safeguard the Railroad Retirement System, based on a negotiated union-management agreement, is endorsed at Senate hearings by C. L. Dennis, president of the Railway & Airline Clerks. A companion bill was scheduled for House action. At left is James J. Kennedy, Jr., the union's legislative counsel.

Senate Backs Greater Use of U.S. Oil Tankers

A 42-28 vote in the Senate virtually assured congressional passage this year of a labor-backed bill that would require oil companies to use American-flag tankers for a portion of their imports.

The House had passed a similar bill last May, and a House-Senate conference committee was expected to reconcile minor differences between the two versions without difficulty.

Initially, oil companies would be required to use American-flag vessels when available for at least 20 percent of imports. Presently, less than 5 percent of imported petroleum arrives in tankers flying the American flag.

The percentage of imports reserved for U.S. ships would rise to 25 percent next year and to 30 percent in 1977.

Passage of the bill would generate an estimated 10,000 jobs in shipyards and at sea. The Nixon Administration had opposed the bill but its sponsors suggested during the Senate debate that President Ford is likely to sign it.

The House returned from its end-of-the-summer recess on Sept. 9, a week later than the Senate, and one of its first scheduled bills was a labor-supported measure to restructure the Railroad Retirement System.

Its provisions were negotiated by rail unions and management at the direction of Congress, which has for several years sought to restore financial stability to a system which is in trouble because declining employment on the railroads has resulted in a dwindling workforce maintaining benefits for a growing roster of retirees.

The new system establishes a two-tier system of computing benefits—with social security as a base and a supplemental pension computed under the Railroad Retirement Act. It would require Treasury payments to meet obligations to persons already retired and to cover vesting for past services. But thereafter, the program is designed to be self-financing.

Scheduled for early Senate action is a House-passed appropriations bill carrying funds for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The Senate Appropriations Committee firmly rejected a House provision that would bar enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act in establishments with fewer than 26 workers.

The restriction, sought by small business groups, is strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO. It would eliminate nearly one-third of all workers and 90 percent of all establishments from the law's protection. A Senate floor fight over the issue is likely.

Democratic leaders served notice that Congress will return after the elections for an unusual "lame duck" session. Earlier plans had been to adjourn the 93rd Congress in mid-October.

A statement issued after a meeting of Senate and House leaders said Congress will be called back after the Nov. 5 elections "so that it will be on hand to work with the Administration in bringing about an improvement in the economic situation and, particularly, to try to curb inflation."

Health insurance and a tax revision bill—all highly controversial issues—were among the measures mentioned in terms of a post-election session.

On Pricing Role:

IUE Asks Probe Of Conglomerates

Chicago—Delegates to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers 16th biennial convention called for a congressional investigation into the role of giant conglomerates in effectively controlling the prices Americans pay for food, gasoline and utilities.

Responding to IUE President Paul Jennings' call for "action now to stop increasing unemployment and wage-robbing inflation," the delegates also called for new tax laws providing relief for low- and middle-income persons and the closing of loopholes such as the oil depletion allowance and capital gains tax breaks.

The more than 600 IUE delegates also adopted a strongly-worded resolution calling for the rollback and freezing of prices at the January 1973 level, when "Phase 3" of the controls program was begun.

Jennings said in his keynote address that high interest rates have completely wiped out any chances for the average worker to buy a home or rent a decent place to live.

He stressed the need for the development of an effective full employment policy to provide jobs at wages to maintain living standards. He promised to bring the message to President Ford's economic summit conference.

Jennings also attacked Ford's granting of a full pardon to former President Nixon for his crimes in office. He termed Ford's action "completely repugnant to the American system of justice" and and said that it "once again will divide this country into bitter camps over the entire Watergate question."

In a close rollcall vote, the convention endorsed an executive board proposal to increase membership dues $1 effective next Jan. 1 and to provide for subsequent annual increases by the same percentage as the increase in wages in the electrical manufacturing industry in the preceding year.

The constitutional amendment must be ratified by the IUE membership voting under a unit rule in each local.

The current minimum monthly dues locals charge members is $5.75, with $3.30 going to the international, 35 cents to district councils and the balance remaining with the local.

Of the initial $1 increase, an additional 60 cents would go to the international, 35 cents to locals and 5 cents to districts.

Sen. Adlai Stevenson III (D-Ill.) also deplored Ford's pardon of Nixon, expressing concern in his address to the convention that the action scars the nation's constitutional democracy and "will lead many to believe we have two separate sets of laws and the law is more equal for some than others."

National COPE Director Al Barkan stressed the need for effective political action by IUE membership in calling for the election of an "independent" Congress that will "cooperate with the President when he is right and oppose him when he is wrong."

Barkan warned that Ford's performance since taking over the presidency indicates he is following Nixon's anti-worker economic policies.

Major resolutions adopted during the first two days of the week-long convention called for:

- Enactment of the labor-endorsed National Health Security measure.
- Continued support of inter-union coordinated collective bargaining with major corporations.
- Prohibition of surveillance of people by government agencies without just cause and elimination of wiretaps, closed circuit television, lie detectors and other similar equipment in workplaces.
- A series of economic and social proposals to improve living standards in Canada.

Panel Rebuffs Ford On Pay Raise Delay

The Senate was urged by its Post Office & Civil Service Committee to overturn President Ford's plan to compel salaried government workers and the military to wait an additional three months for an already outdated catch-up pay raise.

A 7-0 vote by the committee for a resolution to disapprove the President's delay of the pay raise made it likely—although not certain—that Ford faces his first setback in Congress.

Under the salary comparability law, a pay adjustment based on a survey of private industry salaries goes into effect Oct. 1, unless the President rules otherwise. But a presidential deferment can be overturned by a majority vote of either the House or Senate.

The White House said that Ford "feels strongly the federal pay raise should be deferred for three months as one method by which to cut spending."

But Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.), the assistant Republican leader, said government employe unions "have reacted very quickly and effectively" to Ford's attempt to delay the 5.5 percent raise.

Griffin said the President's deferment plan would probably be rejected by "10 or 12 votes" if the Senate acted now.

Two Republicans joined five Democrats in the resolution of disapproval and Committee Chairman Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.) termed it unfair to "pick on federal employes" who are "the last ones to get a pay raise."

Cruikshank Named To Panel on Aging

Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, has been named to the newly established Federal Council on the Aging for a three-year term. He is a former director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

The 15-member panel serves in an advisory capacity to the President and the Commissioner on Aging, making recommendations in behalf of the elderly. Bertha S. Adkins, former Undersecretary of Health, Education & Welfare, has been designated chairman of the council, established under the Older Americans Comprehensive Services Amendments of 1973.

Dunlop Named Arbiter For Oil Pipeline Pact

John T. Dunlop, former executive director of the federal Cost of Living Council and former chairman of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, will serve as an impartial arbitrator to resolve jurisdictional disputes which may arise under the trans-Alaska pipeline system Project Agreement.

His selection was announced jointly by President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and William J. Curtin, chairman of the negotiating group for Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. Alyeska is the firm responsible for the design, construction and operation of the trans-Alaska pipeline.

Sam Kagel of San Francisco will serve as the permanent arbitrator, on 24 hour call, to decide issues arising under the no-strike, no-lockout provisions of the agreement. Kagel is an attorney and professional arbitrator who has worked extensively on the West Coast in many industries.

In addition to Dr. Dunlop, who has returned to Harvard University as a professor following completion of his federal government responsibilities, the permanent panel of arbitrators to hear and decide disputes that may occur under the Project Agreement includes Howard S. Block, Robert E. Burns, William Eaton, Arthur B. Jacobs, and Thomas Roberts. All are California attorneys with arbitration experience.

The Project Agreement covers all working conditions for the duration of the construction of the pipeline and related facilities.

It provides special procedures to handle jurisdictional disputes, expedited arbitration under the no-strike provision and arbitration of all other disputes.

Error Corrected On Voting Record

A misplaced name line in the congressional voting record insert in the Sept. 7 issue of the AFL-CIO News erroneously put a Virginia congressman into Minnesota's 5th congressional district. It should have shown Rep. Donald M. Fraser (D) for that district. Otherwise the tally correctly showed his voting record and a cumulative total of 86 "right" and only 5 "wrong" votes.

The error has been corrected on all reprints of the voting record section.

Unions 'Capably Served':

Award Judges Laud Role of Labor Press

St. Paul, Minn.—The trade union movement of the U.S. and Canada is "capably served by its press" which is "very well fulfilling its function" of keeping critical communication lines open.

That's the opinion of the panel of judges for the annual journalistic awards contest of the International Labor Press Association, in its report on the contest winners here at the ILPA's annual conference.

The three-day meeting dealt with specific labor press problems and challenges as well as the 1974 elections and consumer affairs.

The 1974 elections were discussed in detail by AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan, Ruth Colombo, director of COPE's Eastern Area Women's Activities Department and Ben Albert, COPE's director of public relations.

Richard Scammon, top political analyst, discussed polls and party prospects in 1974 and 1976, emphasizing that the state of the economy will be the most decisive issue in both election years.

Minnesota Gov. Wendell Anderson, strongly supported by Minnesota COPE in 1970, welcomed the conference and spoke of his close relations with the state's labor movement, making the point that "labor hasn't come to me seeking special privilege, only social justice."

Barkan and the COPE staffers urged union publications to spur voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives and to hit the key issues, especially the economy and inflation. Barkan said the AFL-CIO will cooperate with President Ford "when we think he is right and oppose him when he's wrong," but he noted that his congressional record was overwhelmingly conservative.

A highlight of the conference was a presentation of the "electronic revolution" in journalism coupled with a tour of the St. Paul Union Advocate's plant which has converted to cold type and is moving further ahead with computers, scanners, etc. There were also workshops on news photography and mimeograph and multilith publications as well as diagnostic clinics for various types of labor papers.

A meeting of the ILPA executive council held during the conference filled two vacancies. Elected to the council were Pat Ziska, editor of the Laborer, publication of the Laborers International Union, and Bernard Stephens, editor of the Public Employee Press, published by District Council 37, AFSCME, New York. They replace George Ryder, former editor of the AFGE's Government Standard, now with the Auto Workers, and William Scoggins who moved from editor of a local steel union publication to the union's national public relations staff.

The problem of consumer coverage in the labor press was explored at a session with Harvey Benson, AFL-CIO community services representative in Duluth; Sherry Chenoweth, Minnesota director of consumer services, and Bette Clements, director of consumer affairs, Council of Better Business Bureaus.

The awards contest winners were announced at the conference and presentations will be made to various editors at places of their choice. The contest this year produced the largest number of entries in its history. It was judged by Eugene A. Kelly, former assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News and a veteran Cleveland journalist; William Eaton, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily News and a columnist for the Guild Reporter; Sam Marshall, former labor editor and presently information officer for the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The 1974 top award winners are:

International publications—circulation of 100,000 or more, newspaper format, the Machinist; magazine format, Retail Clerks Advocate; less than 100,000 circulation, newspaper format, the Guild Reporter.

State and local central bodies—circulation of 20,000 or more, Public Employee Press (AFSCME District Council 37); less than 20,000, Midwest News (ACWA Chicago Joint Board).

Local union publications—circulation of 15,000 or more, New York Teacher (UFT edition); circulation between 7,500 and 15,000, the PFT Reporter (Philadelphia Federation of Teachers); circulation between 2,500 and 7,500, FLM Joint Board Tempo (Fur, Leather Workers); circulation of less than 2,500, Pipeline (St. Louis Fire Fighters).

Special performance awards—best cartoon, American Postal Worker; best photograph, 1199 News; best editorial, Fairless Union News; best signed column, Pennsylvania AFL-CIO News; best feature story, the American Teacher; best front page, newspaper, the Machinist; best cover, magazine, Catering Industry Employee.

Fred Wingard Dies, Veteran Organizer

New Orleans—AFL-CIO Field Rep. Fred J. Wingard died here at the age of 56 after a long illness.

He was a member of the Woodworkers before joining the CIO organizing staff in 1946 and assisted in organizing textile, furniture, paper, lumber and steel workers on organizing assignments for the AFL-CIO.

Burial was in his home city of Greenville, S.C.



TRADITIONAL LABOR DAY MASS in Washington, D.C., was followed by a brief ceremony before the statue of James Cardinal Gibbons, a churchman who contributed greatly to the cause of labor relations in the United States. Above, Raymond J. Dolan, assistant administrator in the Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hour Division, delivers the principal address. Behind him are other participants in the ceremony. From the left, they are Most Rev. Thomas W. Lyons, auxiliary bishop-elect of the Washington archdiocese; Anthony P. Bellissimo, assistant to the president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Most Rev. William W. Baum, archbishop of Washington.

British Unions Rally to Labor Party On Eve of New Election Campaign

Brighton, England—Support for the election of a new Labor Party government commanding a substantial majority in the House of Commons was the main theme that underlay this year's congress of the British Trades Union Congress here.

A Labor Administration led by Prime Minister Harold Wilson took office in London on Mar. 1 of this year. The Labor Party won more of the 630 Commons seats than any other party. But because of the resurgence of the Liberal and Scottish National parties it did not secure a parliamentary majority.

In spite of this handicap, the government succeeded in doing many things demanded by the unions, including a freeze on rents, restrictions on other prices, the biggest ever hike for pensions, and the repeal of laws putting limits on wage bargaining and constraining unions' freedom to act introduced by the outgoing Conservative Administration.

The TUC responded by giving a thunderous welcome to Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan at its convention. And it further helped the Labor Party by endorsing the new idea of a social contract between unions and the Party.

The social contract had been worked out in a long series of discussions between Labor Party and union leaders starting three years ago. In return for undertakings by the party to end legal shackles on union action, control prices and profits, improve a wide range of social benefits and renegotiate Britain's terms of entry to the European Economic Community, among others, the unions said they would refrain from using their full bargaining strength at the negotiating table.

Edward Heath's Conservative government had tried to secure such a compact with the unions two years ago in a bid to control soaring inflation, but he failed to meet union terms. Instead the Conservatives imposed wage-price laws modeled in detail on those of the Nixon Administration.

Under the social contract with the Labor Party, wage laws are abandoned and the TUC at Brighton undertook to monitor wage bargaining on a voluntary basis.

With an election due to be called within days, the unions were in no mood for internal controversy. No issues were forced to a head-count vote, although one potentially serious split was headed off only at the last moment.

The Engineering Union, which with 1.4 million members is the second largest in the TUC, had deep reservations about committing its members to any form of wage restraint, voluntary as well as legally enforced.

It introduced a resolution effectively condemning the social contract, but was persuaded to withdraw it just before it came to a vote.

Besides the social contract, the most important new policy development to emerge from the Congress was a decision to back experiments in worker directors. British unions have never until now been happy with the idea of workers sitting on company boards, fearing that it would compromise union freedom, independence and the right to look after members' interests, but the issue came to a head as a result of British membership in the Common Market.

The German unions in the DGB have long supported worker participation, and the European authorities last year began consultations on extending the German system throughout the nine member states. In an unexpected reversal of policy, TUC leaders opted to recommend that half of every company board should be union nominees. But at Congress this proposal was modified so as to make this system voluntary rather than compulsory. It is likely to be taken up by the new government if the Labor Party continues in power.

U.S. Fraternal Delegates Urge Solidarity of Democratic Unions

Brighton, England—The need for solidarity among the democratic "legitimate labor movements of Europe and the world" is more important than ever before in face of severe challenges from the Soviet Union and its World Federation of Trade Unions, an AFL-CIO leader told the British Trades Union convention here.

Federation Vice President Max Greenberg, president of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, appearing as a fraternal delegate, told the 106th meeting of the TUC that neither the USSR nor the WFTU has "anything to do with the legitimate concerns and aspirations of the millions of working men and women whom we represent."

AFL-CIO Vice President James T. Housewright, president of the Retails Clerks and a fraternal delegate from the federation, noted that there are many similar pressures on British and American workers in the economic area especially at the hands of multinational corporations.

He described America's awakening from the "national nightmare" of Watergate and said that "American liberties and constitutional rights and processes are intact." He noted the "central role" of the AFL-CIO in combatting Watergate and its early call for former President Nixon's impeachment or resignation.

Greenberg cited the Soviet detente policy and its combination with WFTU programs to weaken the International Labor Organization and keep it concerned with political issues rather than the important programs for the world's workers.

He pointed out that the Soviets and their "minions" voted in the ILO to condemn Israel, the only functioning democracy in the Middle East. He stressed the equal rights and privileges that Arab workers have in Israel as providing the lie to the Soviet and Arab charges of discrimination.

As to detente, he noted that the Soviet Union "has not reduced its military stockpile, it has not ceased its policy of undermining democratic governments and institutions around the world nor of providing military support for the guerilla groups, terrorist activities and wars of aggression in violation of the UN Charter."

Greenberg voiced concern over the action by the European Trade Union Confederation in admitting to membership the Italian General Confederation of Labor, still part of the WFTU, and noted the French communist union group is also applying.

Housewright described the continuing economic problems in the U.S., the AFL-CIO's opposition to wage-price controls unless full equity is involved and the federation's program for renewed economic health and prosperity.

And he warned that the "AFL-CIO and the TUC, as well as free trade unions throughout the world are being jeopardized by the unchecked growth and concentration of power in the hands of huge multinational corporations" whose only goal is to maximize profits and who are ready to "declare open season on trade unions throughout the world. . . ."

At White House Conference:

Labor Tells Ford New Policies Needed to Treat Economic Ills

(Continued from Page 1)

the country's economic problems could not be solved by treating inflation alone.

Meany, sitting directly opposite Ford, told the President all Americans agree on the need for breaking the back of inflation, hopefully long before 1976.

"But as worried as our members are about inflation," Meany noted, "they are also very concerned about recession—the forgotten twin of America's economic woes.

"It would be bad government, in our view, to fight inflation by making recession worse," Meany observed.

Meany and others pointed out that today's inflation is not the result of too many dollars chasing too few goods. Therefore, budget cuts, high-interest rates and tight money—which might be appropriate weapons against excessive-demand inflation—are not the right answers, he asserted.

Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland noted "the time is long overdue for a general easing of credit across the board, so as to make it more generally available at lower rates of interest."

Kirkland said the severe inflation rampant in the economy today stems from several sources—past dollar devaluations, massive commodity exports, the "practice of extortion and blackmail at the hands of a cartel of Arab petroleum-producing countries," and profiteering by certain industries.

"They have very little to do with the state of the credit market, and to attempt to treat them by pure monetary means — restricting credit, raising the price of money far beyond any level that used to be considered usurious—compounds and aggravates the difficulties," Kirkland said.

Meany, responding to Ford's request for "unvarnished truths" from the labor leaders, told the President it is easy for government economists to talk about "acceptable" rates of unemployment but very difficult for those who are out of work.

"The prospect of a deepening recession and mounting unemployment—even in the name of the glorious battle against inflation—is a frightening prospect to millions of Americans," Meany said. "Their only hedge against inflation is their jobs."

Ford announced at the meeting that $415 million in federal funds will be granted those communities in which unemployment is highest to finance 85,000 public service jobs.

Appealing to both labor and industry for a "self-imposed restraint on wages," Ford reiterated his pledge there will be no wage and price controls imposed upon the economy.

"I see no circumstances that would prompt me, the Congress or anybody else who understands this problem to recommend such action," Ford said.

Meany told Ford he was gratified to hear no controls were contemplated. But he warned against "some great minds around in the economic field" who advocate "guidelines."

"To me, guidelines are the same as controls because, Mr. President, you have never seen greater patriotism, greater civic pride on the part of private employers as when you give them a guideline on wages."

Meany said price and wage controls will not work in this country unless they are absolute and complete, applying to profits, dividends, interest and executive salaries as well as earnings.

I. W. Abel, an AFL-CIO vice president and chairman of the federation's Economic Policy Committee, said he hoped Ford would not allow any of his advisers to change his decision on wage and price controls.

The Steelworkers' president, noting the nation's jobless rate now stands at 5.4 percent, also expressed his concern over possible greater joblessness.

"Certainly this country can't afford an expansion of unemployment," Abel asserted.

Abel urged the President to revitalize the National Committee on Productivity which has been allowed to drift into near oblivion. Ford said Congress is now considering a $2 million funding proposal to reactivate the committee.

Others around the conference table urged the President to take steps to improve the nation's deteriorating railroads. There also were calls for helping public utilities to expand, to ease environmental restrictions on construction projects, and to halt the illegal entry of immigrants into the country.

Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock said he was pleased to hear Alan Greenspan, the new chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, agree with labor that a "wage-push" is not the cause of the current inflation.

Greenspan, reporting on the state of economy, was pessimistic about any downturn in prices in the near future. "In the immediate period ahead it doesn't appear that the inflation rate will be turning down," he said.

Mine Workers President Arnold Miller urged vigorous antitrust action against the energy conglomerates. Sec.-Treas. Murray W. Miller of the Teamsters called for an investigation of the multinational corporations and the effects of their policies on the American economy.

Others participating in the conference were AFL-CIO Vice Presidents C. L. Dellums, Murray Finley, Peter Fosco, Thomas W. Gleason, Max Greenberg, A. F. Grospiron, Paul Hall, John Lyons, Frederick O'Neal, Albert Shanker, Floyd E. Smith, Sol Stetin, Joseph P. Tonelli, Martin Ward, C. L. Dennis, and Hunter P. Wharton.

Also participating were Auto Workers Vice Presidents Odessa Komer and Nelson J. Edwards and Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to Meany.



Incumbents Fare Well In 13 State Primaries

The selection of candidates for the 1974 elections was virtually completed last week in 13 state primaries with the pattern of few upsets and incumbents winning nomination holding firm.

Nine governors and five senators easily won renomination and in contests where there were no incumbents, favorites dominated the returns.

However, three incumbent House members were defeated—in New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin—although in contests for numerous House seats where members were retiring or running for other offices the results followed pre-election predictions.

In New York the candidates chosen by the Democratic convention all went down to defeat as Rep. Hugh Carey topped Howard J. Samuels for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination and State Sen. Mary Ann Krupsak won the lieutenant governor's spot. Former Attorney General Ramsay Clark beat out Syracuse Mayor Lee Alexander for the senatorial nomination. Carey, Krupsak and Clark all opposed the convention selected candidates. Carey will oppose GOP Gov. Malcolm Wilson and Clark will go against GOP Sen. Jacob Javits, who won renomination.

In the District of Columbia labor-backed Walter E. Washington appeared assured of being the city's first elected mayor as he defeated Clifford L. Alexander in the Democratic primary set up under recent home rule legislation. Washington is expected to have token opposition in the November election. He has served as the appointed mayor of the city for the past seven years.

Another unexpected result came in the Republican gubernatorial contest in Maryland where former State Sen. Louise Gore topped Rep. Lawrence Hogan. Gore will oppose Democratic Gov. Marvin Mandel who easily won renomination.

Other incumbent governors who won renomination included Democrats Reubin Askew, Florida; Wendell R. Anderson, Minnesota; Patrick J. Lucey, Wisconsin; Thomas P. Salmon, Vermont; and Republicans Francis W. Sargent, Massachusetts; Meldrim Thompson, Jr., New Hampshire. and John Vanderhoof, Colorado.

Other incumbent senators winning renomination were Republicans Charles McC. Mathias, Maryland; Barry Goldwater, Arizona; Peter Dominick, Colorado, and Democrat Gaylord Nelson, Wisconsin.

Askew will be opposed by former State Sen. Jerry Thomas; Anderson by John Johnson; Lucey by William Dyke, former mayor of Madison; Salmon by Walter Kennedy; Sargent by former State Sen. Michael Dukakis; Thomas by Richard Leonard; Vanderhoof by Dick Lamm. In Arizona, where the governor is retiring, Democrat Paul Castro will oppose Republican Russell Williams.

In the Senate races Mathias will be opposed by Baltimore City Councilwoman Barbara Mikulski; Nelson by State Sen. James Petri; Goldwater by Jonathan Marshall; Dominick by Gary Hart, Sen. George McGovern's campaign manager in 1972.

In three other Senate races where incumbents are retiring the lineup is: Florida—Republican Jack Eckerd to oppose the winner of a Democratic runoff between Rep. Bill Gunter and former Secretary of State Dick Stone for the seat vacated by Sen. Edward Gurney (R); Vermont—Republican Rep. Richard Mallary to oppose Democrat Patrick Leahy for the seat vacated by Sen. George Aiken (R); New Hampshire—Republican Rep. Louis Wyman against Democrat John Durkin for the seat vacated by Sen. Norris Cotton (R).

The three incumbent congressmen defeated in the primaries were Rep. Bertram L. Podell (D-N.Y.), Rep. Robert O. Tiernan (D-R.I.), Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R-Wis.).

Jobless Rate Rises To Set High for '74

(Continued from Page 1)

The brunt of the higher joblessness last month was carried by young men between the ages of 20 and 24 and by older men, those 55 and over. Among the young men, unemployment rose from 8.1 percent in July to 9.3 percent.

The older men, who have experienced rising joblessness for three straight months, saw their rate move up from 2.7 to 3.2 percent over the month. Their rate in May was 2.3 percent.

For adult men as a whole, the jobless rate went up from 3.5 percent in July to 3.8 percent in August. The rates for other major labor force groups showed little or no change over the month.

The rate was 5.2 percent for adult women, 4.8 percent for whites, 9.2 percent for non-whites, 3.1 percent for household heads, 2.6 percent for married men, 4.8 percent for full-time workers, and 15.3 percent for teenagers.

The number of nonfarm payroll jobs in August was 77,177,000, virtually unchanged since May. Continued growth in the service-producing sector was offset by declines in the goods-producing sector.

Within the goods-producing industries last month, manufacturing employment fell by 115,000 to 19.8 million, with nearly all of the reductions taking place in the durable goods industries.

Construction continued sluggish in August, with the number of jobs in that area rising by only 20,000. Since December, construction jobs have shown a net decline of nearly 190,000, a reflection of the marked weakness in homebuilding.

The workweek for rank-and-file workers, at 36.7 hours last month, has shown little movement since the first of the year, BLS noted. The average workweek in July was 36.8 hours.

Average hourly earnings in August rose three cents to $4.25, seasonally adjusted. The over-the-month increase was seven-tenths of 1 percent.

While hourly earnings have advanced by 8.4 percent since August 1973, they still lag behind prices. The government's consumer price index for July showed retail prices nearly 12 percent above the level of 12 months earlier.

9-14-74

New Pact Ratified By Screen Actors

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors ratified new three-year agreements covering theatrical and television motion pictures by a vote of 10,668 to 222.

Key provisions of the new contracts include parity of wages and working conditions between filmed and videotaped dramatic shows on network prime time, in addition to total compensation on prime time network reruns rather than minimums. Employers will also increase contributions to the pension and welfare fund.

Wholesale Prices Reach 12-Month High

(Continued from Page 1)

Prices for farm products and processed foods and feeds rose 7.6 percent in August, following a 6.4 percent jump the previous month. Such prices declined in each of the four months prior to July.

The latest price increases lifted the all-commodities WPI to 167.4 of its 1967 base, a 17.8 percent increase over the year-earlier level.

Of the 15 major commodity groups measured by the index, 13 increased from July to August. Hides, skins, leather and related products were down three-tenths of 1 percent. Lumber and wood products dropped by 2.6 percent.

Over the past three months wholesale prices have risen at the annual rate of 37.3 percent.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, September 21, 1974 | 7 | No. 38

5.5% Catch-Up Pay Raise Voted U.S. Workers Oct. 1

Senate Vote Bars Cuts On Safety

The Senate refused to scuttle enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act by exempting most employers from inspection.

It decisively rejected a House-passed amendment to an appropriations bill that would have forbidden safety inspections of establishments with 25 or fewer workers.

Also defeated, by smaller margins, were alternative proposals to exempt from inspection workplaces with up to 10 or up to five employes. **(Rollcalls on Page 7.)**

That leaves the next move up to a House-Senate conference committee that has the job of reconciling differences between the two versions of the appropriations bill for the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and several related agencies.

On job safety enforcement, the House version would exclude about 90 percent of the nation's workplaces and nearly one-third of all workers. The establishments would still technically be under the law, but federal safety inspectors would be barred from checking to see if they are complying with its requirements.

The House last July voted by a narrow 201-194 to impose that restriction.

The Senate Appropriations Committee opposed it and was upheld by a decisive 60-29 when Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) sought to retain the House provision.

The Senate then voted 56-30 against excluding establishments with up to 10 workers. And by a narrow 44-42 margin, it rejected an exemption for firms with up to five workers. Even that supposedly "token" small business exemption would have eliminated 68 percent of workplaces and 10 percent of all workers.

Earlier, on the same bill, the Senate added more funds than its Appropriations Committee had recommended for manpower funds allocated to states and cities.

The House had added, on a labor-supported floor amendment, $350 million that could be used for a variety of employment programs, including additional public service jobs.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged the Senate to go along with the higher House figure after the Appropriations Committee had deleted the unbudgeted $350 million.

In a compromise move, the Sen-

(Continued on Page 6)

Consumer Agency Killed by Filibuster

A labor-backed bill to establish a consumer protection agency died in the Senate as a fourth attempt to break a filibuster fell two votes short of the required two-thirds majority.

It was the closest of the four tries, but Senate leaders had said in advance that efforts to pass the bill would be dropped if the cloture vote failed.

A similar bill had passed the House earlier this year and compromises were made in the Senate version in an effort to attract additional votes.

On the showdown, 64 senators voted to halt debate and 34 were opposed.



INTRICATE MAZE of fittings captures the attention of a youngster at the Americans at Work exhibition held at Louisville, Ky., as a forerunner of the nation's bicentennial observance. The festival was jointly sponsored by the AFL-CIO, the Labor Dept. and the Smithsonian Institution. **(Story, additional photos, Page 6.)**

Senate Rebuffs Ford On 3-Month Delay

Congress refused to delay a scheduled pay increase for federal employes and handed President Ford his first major legislative defeat.

A 64-35 vote in the Senate rejected Ford's effort to postpone for three months a 5.5 percent catch-up raise for nearly 1.4 million salaried federal employes and 2.2 million persons in the military services.

They will get their raise on Oct. 1, the date set by law for annual salary "comparability" adjustments keyed to private industry pay patterns. Ford's plan to postpone the effective date until Jan. 1, 1975 was subject to disapproval by either the House or the Senate. The Senate vote, following the unanimous recommendation of its Civil Service Committee, made House action unnecessary.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, in a letter sent to all senators on the eve of the vote, termed it "morally wrong for the President to attempt to force federal employes to carry the burden of the battle against inflation while corporations and banks continue to reap unlimited profits."

Ford had said government workers should set an example to the nation of "restraint" and said the delay would help curb inflation.

But the American Federation of Government Employes, representing the largest group of affected workers, made a convincing case to the Senate that federal employes had already sacrificed during a period of double-digit inflation.

The Federal Employes Pay Board, an advisory group representing all government worker unions, noted that the 5.5 percent raise was based on a survey of private industry jobs taken last March—before wage-price controls were lifted. A raise of at least 7.3 percent would be needed to match the results of more recent surveys, it stressed.

Meany sounded the same theme, declaring that "further delay would only penalize federal workers and

(Continued on Page 8)

Trades Ask Bold Action On Housing

Atlanta—The scarcity and high cost of credit—fostered by the Federal Reserve Board and supported by both the Nixon and Ford Administrations—has been a leading factor in bringing on the severe depression that now grips the housing industry, President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. told representatives of the Ford Administration here.

Georgine, attending the third in a series of meetings scheduled by President Ford in advance of the summit conference on inflation said the government must act boldly if the situation is to be brought under control.

"We can no longer afford to stall," Georgine said in a review of the economy as it affects the construction industry.

"We cannot continue to invoke the same old discredited nostrums of balancing the budget, cutting back on the money supply, increasing the interest rates, halting necessary construction programs, closing our eyes, and hoping our problems will go away. They will not," Georgine declared.

Georgine and five other trade-union leaders at the day-long meeting advanced several possible solu-

(Continued on Page 3)

'Administrative Ineptness':

Senate Study Raps Job Safety Agency

By John R. Oravec

A Senate report sharply criticized the Labor Dept.'s enforcement of the federal job safety law and called for prompt action to improve the performance of the department's Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee that conducted the investigation, said the law passed with such fanfare and high hopes more than three years ago "has yet to be properly implemented."

Effective enforcement "has been shackled by an administrative ineptness," Williams wrote Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan.

The subcommittee staff, aided by the General Accounting Office, examined OSHA operations and the staff developed 17 issue papers pinpointing deficiencies.

Williams termed the report "not encouraging" and prodded Brennan to "take the necessary steps" to remedy the situation.

Since the law went into effect in April 1971 more than 95 percent of the covered employers have yet to experience an OSHA inspection, the study noted.

Williams also questioned the lax enforcement policies of OSHA, pointing out that 98.6 percent of the violations charged against employers were classified as "non-serious," with the average proposed penalty amounting to $18. Only 1.3 percent of the violations were found to be serious and less than

(Continued on Page 8)

Improved Funding for Rail Pensions Scores 343-10 Victory in House

A bill to restructure the Railroad Retirement Act and place it on a sound financial basis passed the House by an overwhelming vote, 343 to 10.

The measure, which was opposed by the Administration but endorsed by the nation's rail unions and major carriers, was sent to the Senate. The Senate Labor Committee, meanwhile, has a similar bill under consideration.

The House version provides $285 million a year in general revenue funds over the next 25 years to keep the rail industry's pension program from going bankrupt.

The federal funds would assure workers already retired under the act, as well as those with vested rights under the program's so-called "dual benefits" plan, that they will receive the full pension that they have already earned. Many workers qualify for dual benefits by virtue of sufficient employment under both social security and railroad retirement programs.

The House-approved bill provides a two-tier pension, with social security as a base and a supplemental amount computed under the railroad retirement system. The revisions generally are in line with recommendations of the congressionally-created Committee on Railroad Retirement, which conducted an extensive study of the system.



PAINTERS PRESIDENT S. Frank Raftery, second from right, and Sec.-Treas. Michael DiSilvestro receive the congratulations of delegates after their unanimous re-election at the union's 23rd convention in Los Angeles.

Painters Approve Per Capita Hike To Finance New Organizing Push

By Rex Hardesty

Los Angeles—Delegates to the Painters convention voted overwhelmingly to increase per capita payments to the international as an investment in the union's growth. It will go up $1 immediately, with another 50-cent increase effective Jan. 1, 1977.

Expanded organizing efforts were one of the prorities for the increased funds. President S. Frank Raftery expressed disappointment that the union's membership was still 211,000, about the same as at the last convention in 1969.

The increase puts the union's per capita payments to the international at $3.25 immediately, going to $3.75 in 1977. The convention resolution mandated that local unions increase their dues by the entire $1.50.

Delegates also re-elected the principal officers, Raftery, Sec.-Treas. Michael DiSilvestro and seven vice presidents, to new five-year terms without opposition.

The convention wound up its week-long deliberations with a rousing welcome for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.). Kennedy said that President Ford's pardon of former President Nixon flew in the face of Ford's own pledge and "led many Americans to believe that it was the culmination of the Watergate coverup."

Kennedy said the key issues facing America were economic policies that protect wage earners, campaign reform, national health insurance and reform of tax laws.

The convention passed three strong resolutions relating to tax reform, citing $20 billion in additional federal revenue that could be raised by closing loopholes, urging an end to the tax credit for royalties paid overseas by multinational companies and calling for a re-examination by Congress of possible antitrust violations by major U.S. oil companies.

Delegates condemned environmental legal actions that deny jobs to construction workers and said the nation should concentrate instead on developing ways to convert solid wastes into fuel and fiber.

The convention endorsed the Griffiths-Corman National Health Security bill, called for federal standards for state unemployment compensation laws and said that educational standards should not confine youngsters to "narrow vocational skills" but should prepare them for full participation in society.

Delegates also committed the union to expansion of its senior citizen clubs, which now number 57, and pledged cooperation with jobs for veterans programs.

In addition to the increased per capita tax, the union expanded voting rights for apprentices, provided a $2,000 benefit for any member killed or disabled on the job and empowered its executive board to look into pension benefits for local union representatives and employes.

Some 400 of the 1,300 delegates were tested for job-related diseases during the convention, and the director of the program, Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, addressed the convention on potential hazards of paint and related products.

In a message from AFL-CIO President George Meany delivered to the convention by Director of Organization & Field Services Alan Kistler, the job safety program was cited as "an example of the forward-looking programs so typical of the Painters."

Noting that wholesale prices have been soaring over the previous three months and workers' buying power had dropped 5.3 percent over the last year, Meany said: "These are very difficult times and your convention faces a challenging agenda. I have every confidence it will produce the solid, trade union programs your members need and deserve."

A representative of union contractors, Glen Craven, told the convention that annual surveys of the industry show 69 percent of the jobs available are in repaint work. Lowering wages is not the way to compete for those jobs, Craven said, because talented youngsters will take up another craft. He called for maximum flexibility in hours, tools and work standards in order to compete with non-union contractors.

Earl Warren, Jr., a Sacramento judge and chairman of the National Consumer Center for Legal Services, urged the delegates to set up prepaid group legal plans in their locals. He noted that such plans could be set up by unions as well as through future collective bargaining.

Paul Burnsky, director of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., gave the delegates a rundown on bargaining developments for the 658,000 workers affiliated with the department. In addition to Kistler, the convention also heard from two other AFL-CIO department directors—Al Barkan on political action and Leo Perlis on community affairs.

Unions Join in Plans For Morse Memorial

Eugene, Ore.—Plans for establishing the Wayne L. Morse Chair of Law & Politics at the University of Oregon are nearly completed and a formal fund drive is planned to start in October.

The national AFL-CIO has contributed to the fund and other unions are expected to aid the drive.

Meanwhile, the Lane County Labor Council has a representative working on an unofficial community-wide committee discussing possible memorials in addition to the chair announced by the university. In Portland, the Multnomah County Labor Council has concurred with a proposal to change the name of the new Fremont Bridge which spans the Willamette River to the Wayne L. Morse Bridge.

Morse had served in the U.S. Senate from Oregon for 24 years before he was upset by a narrow margin in 1968 by Republican Bob Packwood. Morse had won the Democratic nomination to oppose Packwood in the November election at age 73 but was suddenly stricken with a kidney ailment and died in a Portland hospital on July 22.

The University of Oregon said that plans to establish a Wayne Morse Chair of Law & Politics had gotten under way with formal discussions in October 1973, but weren't announced until after his death in July.

Morse came to Oregon in 1929 to teach at the University of Oregon Law School and became its dean two years later at age 30. He served in that position until 1942, when appointed to the War Labor Board by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

10-Point Resolution:

IUE Presses Fight Against Sex Bias

Chicago—The continuing fight to eliminate discrimination based on sex was renewed here by the 16th convention of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers with the adoption of a strong 10-point resolution.

The 600 delegates called for immediate passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, the establishment of day care centers and the incorporation in contracts of a job-bidding system to help eliminate prior discriminatory promotion policies.

In winding up its week-long sessions, the convention also called on locals to work for the creation of closed-panel, prepaid group legal services plans, a stepped-up drive for occupational health and safety programs, through negotiations, legislation and community efforts.

The delegates pledged full and complete support for the activities of the IUE Skilled Trades Council and urged all units in the union to cooperate and help implement skilled trades programs.

Other key resolutions included support for the HMO concept of medical care, enactment of National Health Security legislation, backing for the Farm Workers boycott of non-UFW lettuce and table grapes, reform of campaign financing, teaching of trade union history in schools and creation of a consumer protection agency.

A resolution strongly critical of President Ford's pardon of former President Nixon as "an incredible act of political cynicism" was resoundingly adopted along with a call for a congressional investigation into the presidential pardoning power.

A convention highlight was the presentation of the IUE's Kennedy-King award for best implementation of the union's commitment to civil and human rights to IUE District 1 which covers the East Coast from Pennsylvania through Georgia. The presentation was made by AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William Pollard.

District 1 President George Berry noted the repeat win of the trophy by the district and said it "represents the simple belief of IUE members that all citizens are entitled to equal rights, not only at the workplace, but in participation in political and social efforts too."

A series of constitutional amendments was approved by the convention and sent to local referendum. They include more effective representation at the conference board level for amalgamated locals as well as tieing future dues increases to the same percentage as the increase in wages in the electrical manufacturing industry in the preceding year.

The delegates heard a warning from noted environmentalist Barry Commoner on potential energy shortages facing the nation and adopted a resolution urging Congress to enact a crash program to develop shale oil, better utilization of coal and electric power technology, development of solar and nuclear energy with adequate safeguards, and setting up a TVA-type public authority to oversee the program and protect the public.

The resolution on occupational health and safety called for a "significant increase in appropriations" so that an adequate number of inspectors can be hired by the government.

The convention also heard addresses from Addie Wyatt, director of women's affairs for the Meat Cutters, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma and a number of others. The delegates wound up by re-electing all five incumbent trustees of the union for new two-year terms. Other union officers are midway in four-year terms of office.

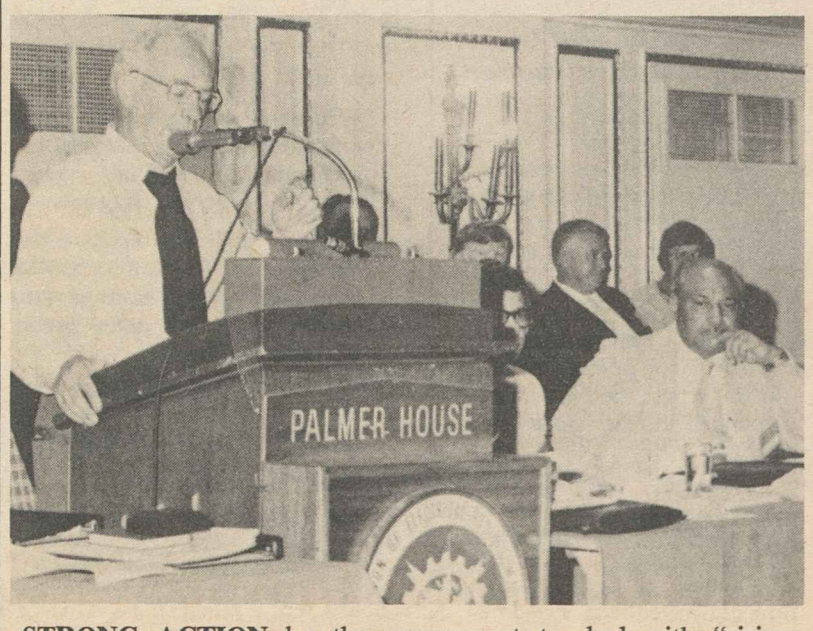
Appalachia Council Gets Training Pact

Philadelphia — The AFL-CIO Appalachian Council and the Labor Dept. have signed a $510,000 Job Corps contract under which all the vocational training at the Pittsburgh residential manpower center will be union-sponsored.

The contract is the first to be carried out entirely under union auspices. The Appalachian Council was set up to promote union efforts to solve job problems of that region.

Under the contract, some 500 youths from Pennsylvania and the western part of West Virginia will be trained annually in the fields of welding, communications maintenance and repair, auto electric work, small engine repair, metal fabrication and diesel mechanics. Unions will cooperate in the training.

After their training is completed, the youths will be placed in jobs with employers holding union contracts.



STRONG ACTION by the government to deal with "rising unemployment and wage-robbing inflation" was urged by IUE President Paul Jennings at the Chicago convention of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

At 34th Convention:

Sheet Metal Union Demands Changes in Economic Policy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Deep concern with the state of the national economy and with the present deep recession in the nation's construction industry colored the delegates' discussion and served as the theme of visitors' speeches at the 34th convention of the Sheet Metal Workers here.

President Edward J. Carlough, in his keynote address to the nearly 800 delegates representing some 160,000 members, said economic trends force us "to remind ourselves, very forcefully, that we are a movement of protest. Those among us who have forgotten that have forgotten all."

Carlough recalled that he had attended a preliminary "economic summit" session at Atlanta a few days before the convention and said, "I listened with growing impatience as economists, bankers, land developers and others" presented statements that "could have been written 10, 20 or and even 30 years ago."

"I became convinced," Carlough told the convention, "that to a great extent these men of power are either unwilling or unable to do the things that have to be done to get this country moving again."

As a result, he reminded the delegates, "It's time to remember where we came from . . . and to remember again what militant trade unionism is all about. It's time to start marching to the sound of that old drummer who screamed and scratched and got us where we are."

During the four years since the union's last convention, the report of the officers showed, the Sheet Metal Workers have added about 10,000 members, an 8 percent growth rate; developed new research and government affairs departments in the headquarters; strengthened its organizing and political action funds; and made important progress on the union's effort to achieve job stabilization for its members.

Both Carlough and Sec.-Treas. David Turner were re-elected to new four-year terms without opposition. The delegates approved, also without opposition, a 75-cent increase in per capita, raising it to $4.50 a month. By unanimous vote they approved salary increases of $10,000 a year for the president and secretary-treasurer, and a series of other increases for vice presidents and top staff officials ranging from $2,000 to $6,000.

The convention heard that 46 local unions have been successful in negotiating contracts covering SASMI—the Stabilization Agreement for the Sheet Metal Industry.

The plan provides for employer payments into a fund that reimburses workers for underemployment, up to a maximum of 180 hours each half year; provides travel expenses to permit members from slow work areas to get to locations where jobs are at least temporarily available; pays for health and welfare protection for workers out of jobs; and gives incentive benefits to members who are fully employed.

The program, which has been attacked by sheet metal contractors in many areas and caused a number of strikes, won strong support from the convention. The delegates approved a resolution reaffirming the provisions of SASMI as a top priority item in coming contract talks. At the same time they lashed out at employer groups which have circulated "malicious and vicious propaganda" against the stabilization program.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told the convention that after five and a half years of "Richard Nixon & Company," everybody realizes that "our country is in a great deal of trouble today, trouble that is in no way the fault of the working men and women of this country and in no way the fault of their unions."

Meany observed that the AFL-CIO "takes it for granted that President Ford wants and intends to be President of all the people." When we think he is right, Meany added, "we intend to support him wholeheartedly. When we think he is wrong, we intend to say so forthrightly."

He added that "Nixon left this economy in a shambles, and in my book this country is facing the worst depression since the early 1930s." The American people must look to the Congress, he continued, for new government assistance programs to aid the housing and mortgage industries, to plug tax loopholes and other measures to bring balance into the economy.

Bayard Rustin, head of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, congratulated the Sheet Metal Workers for making major strides towards providing membership and job opportunities to qualified black and Puerto Rican young workers.

Acknowledging that minority groups had a few years ago been critical of the union, he congratulated "the leadership and you, the delegates," for helping "open up opportunity for everyone capable of doing it."

He noted that 85 percent of the young minority-group workers who go through the apprenticeship route into union membership stay in the program of Local 28, New York—a sign, he said, that "you are honest and decent and willing to help them get on." Building trades unions, Rustin added, "have had the courage to bring more and more blacks into the unions, and for that we thank you."

A number of other convention speakers discussed the gloomy economic outlook in the nation and the construction industry. They included Labor Sec. Peter Brennan; President Robert Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.; President Paul Burnsky of the Metal Trades Dept.; President Paul Hall of the Maritime Trades Dept.; national COPE Director Al Barkan, and Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.).



LABOR ATTACHES, diplomats from various nations whose assignments include observing trade union developments in the United States, meet at AFL-CIO headquarters with International Affairs Director Ernest Lee and other federation officials.

Anti-Labor Legislation Ruled Out for Illinois

Chicago—Gov. Daniel Walker told the 2,500 delegates to the Illinois AFL-CIO convention that he would veto any so-called "right-to-work" bill that might reach his desk, and pledged cooperation with labor's legislative program.

That program, hammered out in a series of resolutions adopted at the four-day session, included a law providing for collective bargaining for public workers, banning the importation of strikebreakers, a stronger state minimum wage law and improvement in workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation benefits.

The convention pledged also to boycott the Chicago Tribune Co. if it does not bargain in good faith on the future of workers who lost their jobs when Chicago Today was suspended recently and support for the Chicago Teachers union and other teachers locals in negotiations with school boards.

Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson, III (D-Ill.) told the delegates that "the first order of business is a Democratic victory in 1974." He said that after five years of economic failures the White House experts still blame everyone save themselves. "And instead of action," Stevenson said, "we get a conference.

"It is time to halt a policy which offers 6 percent loans for truck factories in Russia and no loans at any rate to your families seeking a home in America," he said.

Al Barkan, national director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, told the delegates that nothing is more important on labor's agenda for the next few weeks than the election of an "independent" Congress.

Barkan said organized labor wants men and women in Congress who will draft their own solutions to the nation's economic problems if the Ford Administration fails to come up with the answers.

A parade of candidates in the Nov. 5 elections spoke and Mayor Richard J. Daley made his first major public appearance since returning to work after his recent illness.

On the eve of the convention, the state federation's executive board sent a telegram to AFL-CIO George Meany informing him of Illinois labor's strong opposition to President Ford's pardon of former President Nixon.

Fire Fighters To Draft Guide On Bargaining

The Fire Fighters received a grant of $31,150 from the Labor Dept. to be used in preparing a collective bargaining manual.

IAFF President William H. McClennan, in receiving the grant from Assistant Sec. of Labor Paul J. Fasser, Jr., said that "although the manual will be meant primarily for Fire Fighters, we feel it will be of great value to all types of government employe organizations."

Subjects to be dealt with by the manual will include the handling of fact-finding, mediation and arbitration of disputes in the public employe sector.

The manual is expected to be completed early in 1975. The Washington economic consulting firm of Ruttenberg, Friedman, Kilgallon, Gutchess & Associates will assist IAFF in developing the manual and "field testing" it through union seminars.

Tight Money Blamed For Housing Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

tions to the current crisis in the construction industry. One recommendation urged the President to exercise control of credit under the 1969 Credit Control Act.

The statute gives the President authority to cut back on credit for luxury goods and services, and to provide a more equitable allocation of credit at reasonable interest rates for priority purposes such as housing, public utilities and needed state and local government construction.

"It is necessary to have a selective monetary and credit allocation policy based on social and economic priorities," Georgine asserted.

Not only the housing industry, but construction in general has been "emasculated" by raging inflation, Georgine said.

In the past year, the housing starts rate has dropped 38 percent while permit issuances have gone down 43 percent, he noted.

"Private housing market construction will probably go even lower, given the current 10 percent long-term mortgage interest rates, 15 to 17 percent construction financing rates, and a continued large stock of unsold homes in relatively high-price brackets," Georgine said.

Joblessness in the industry last month hit 11.1 percent, up from 8.5 percent in August 1973 and more than twice the 5.4 percent rate for the economy as a whole. Georgine said he expects heavy construction industry unemployment to increase in the months ahead.

"Combined with the housing situation," Georgine told Sec. James T. Lynn of the Housing & Urban Development Dept., who chaired the meeting, "construction unemployment rates of 15 to 20 percent in the next six months are very real possibilities."

Certain crafts in the construction industry already are experiencing as much as 35 to 40 percent joblessness, Georgine observed.

"Just last month, 18,000 construction workers marched on the State House in New Jersey demanding jobs," Georgine said. "It was a scene which has been unknown since the 30s."

Other labor participants in the mini-summit meeting were AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Peter Fosco, Martin J. Ward, John H. Lyons and Hunter P. Wharton and President Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers. Fosco is president of the Laborers; Ward heads the Plumbers & Pipefitters; Lyons is president of the Iron Workers and Wharton leads the Operating Engineers.

Also invited, but unable to attend because of conventions or meetings of their unions, were President S. Frank Raftery of the Painters, President William Sidell of the Carpenters, and President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

4 Names Dropped In Conference List

The names of four AFL-CIO vice presidents who attended the White House labor conference on inflation were inadvertently omitted from a story in the Sept. 14 issue of the AFL-CIO News. They are Al H. Chesser, Francis S. Filbey, George Hardy and Jerry Wurf.

Wages Top OCAW Unit's Contract Goal

The National Chemical Bargaining Committee of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers has adopted a tentative program which seeks to ease the impact of inflation on the pocketbooks of its members.

The program calls for substantial wage increases plus cost-of-living pay adjustments. It also seeks a "catch-up" pay increase to compensate workers for past increases in living costs, improvements in pensions and vacation and strong job health and safety protection.

At a subsequent meeting delegates from OCAW's chemical units will discuss the proposals, alter them if deemed necessary and vote on ratification of them as a bargaining program.

In an address opening the conference, OCAW President A. F. Grospiron noted that he has been invited by President Ford to a White House meeting to discuss anti-inflationary proposals.

"I cannot go to such a meeting and tell the President that workers should bite the bullet and bear the brunt of turning the economy around," Grospiron said. "The situation is that we must have a lot more money to keep up with the cost of living which is rising now at a rate of 12 percent a year."



Budgeting & Recession

EXCESSIVE FEDERAL SPENDING has not caused inflation. Proposals to cut as much as $7 billion out of the $305 billion budgeted for the current fiscal year will have no effect on lowering prices.

Such reductions will, however, deepen and prolong the recession and have direct, immediate and adverse effects on jobs, on the living standards of many Americans, on state and local governments—particularly larger urban areas—and could seriously endanger the nation's future.

America faces vast unmet public needs—from sewer, water and waste treatment systems to jobs, housing, urban mass transit, education, health-care, public safety, roads, recreation facilities and energy conservation and development.

The Congress has already planned to cut $4-5 billion out of this year's defense appropriations—the largest single item in the budget. Most other budget outlays represent payments to individuals and families mandated by law—such as social security benefits, Medicare and Medicaid, public assistance, and unemployment compensation and veterans' benefits. Other large items represent contractual obligations of the federal government such as procurement contracts, and interest on the federal debt.

Interest on the federal debt in the fiscal year that ended last June totaled $28 billion, a $5 billion increase over the prior year—mostly as a result of soaring interest rates. These payments will take an even greater share of this year's budget.

The most likely targets for cutbacks are funds for programs such as child nutrition, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, highway construction, certain health and education outlays and many of the programs of the Environmental Protection Agency. To achieve a $7 billion reduction would necessitate cuts in social security benefits, unemployment compensation and/or deep cuts in federal aid to state and local governments for essential public facilities.

The continuing series of budget deficits over the past five years—a total of $67 billion—did not come about through excessive federal spending. These 1970-1974 deficits and the $11 billion expected this fiscal year are the result of the failure of the economy to grow at a pace fast enough to provide jobs, incomes and federal tax revenues; the $6-8 billion annual business tax giveaways enacted in 1971; and the continuing failure to enact a program of tax reform which, through closing tax loopholes, would increase federal revenues, create a fair and equitable tax system, provide funds needed to relieve the tax burden of low- and middle-income Americans.

IF THE FEDERAL BUDGET is to be used effectively as a tool for stabilizing the economy—to bring it to full employment without inflation and soaring interest rates, economy stabilizing fiscal policies—budget deficits, surpluses or balances—can only be undertaken when the basic budget is at a level sufficient to meet the nation's public investment needs.

If fiscal restraint is needed, it must be accomplished at higher levels of federal expenditures and tax receipts.

This can be accomplished through enactment of a substantial and thoroughgoing program of tax reform to raise $20-30 billion in revenue.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Joseph A. Beirne*	Paul Hall	I. W. Abel
Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg
John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan
C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco
Thomas W. Gleason	Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith
Louis Stulberg	Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery
Alexander J. Rohan	James T. Housewright	George Hardy
Al H. Chesser	Martin J. Ward	William Sidell
Murray H. Finley	Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker
Sol Stetin	C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey

* Deceased

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry

Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

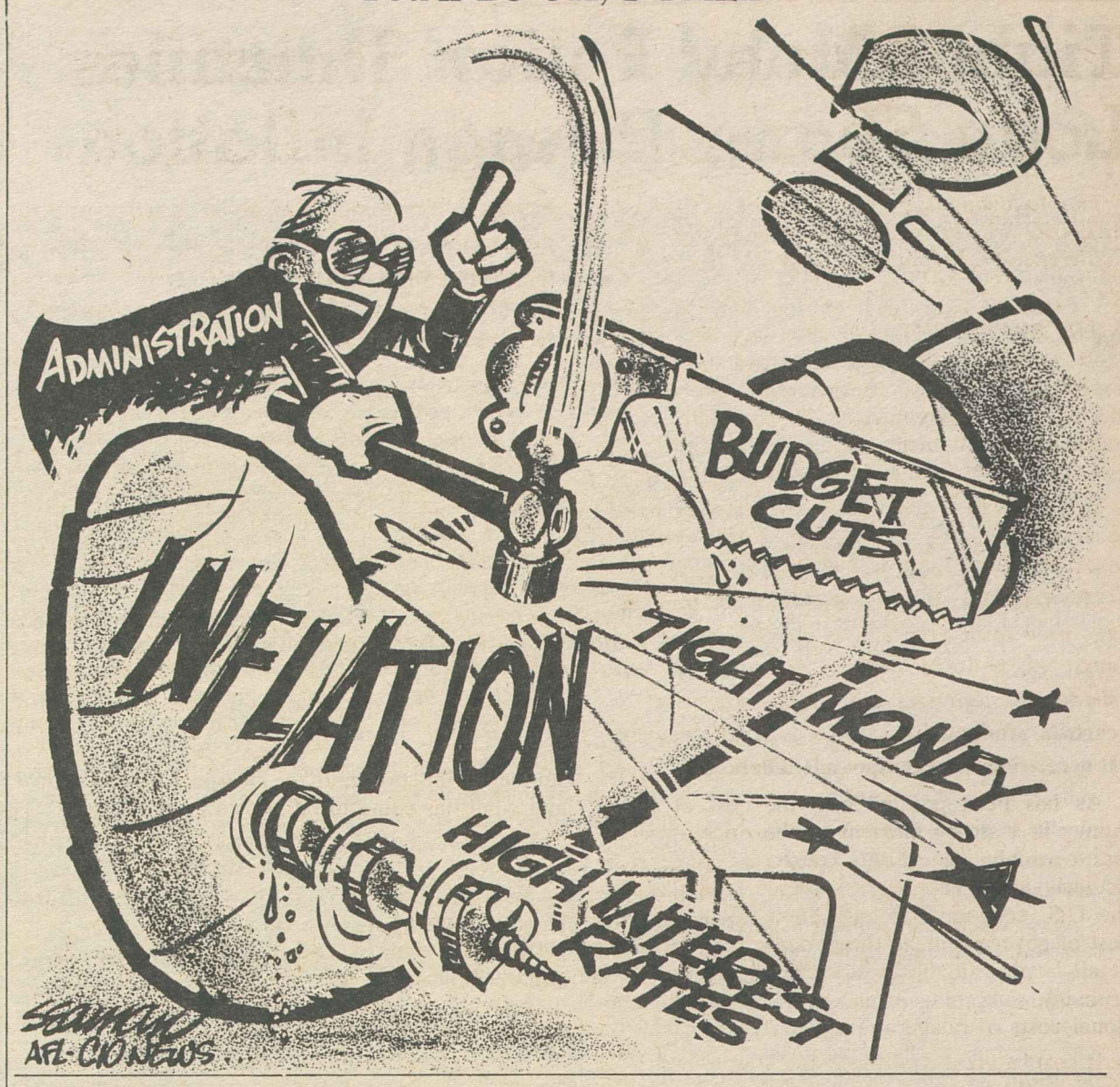
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, September 21, 1974 No. 38

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO-CLC ASSOCIATION

'You'll Be OK, I Think'



A Word Edgewise:

Resiliency of U.S. Democracy Nullifies Alarmist Predictions

By John P. Roche

PROBABLY THE ONLY FAVOR Adolf Hitler did for the United States was to drive into exile the top echelon of Germany's intellectual elite—Jewish and non-Jewish alike. A very significant proportion succeeded (despite the Roosevelt Administration's appalling foot-dragging) in moving to American universities where they provided an invaluable leaven. However, they did make one unfortunate contribution to American politics: Inevitably, perhaps, they were burdened down with the lesson of Weimar Germany.

They had watched one of the freest societies on earth, seemingly free of anti-Semitism and other forms of cultural barbarism, collapse in the face of the Nazis. The German people, who had seemed models of dedication to law, order and decency, suddenly went berserk.

This is not the place to investigate the complex political background of Hitler's rise to power, which involved among other things a highly politicized army accustomed to making its own foreign policy (the Wehrmacht had a private deal going with the Soviets as early as the 1920s which permitted them to develop and test in Russia weapons, such as tanks and aircraft, forbidden under the Treaty of Versailles). What is important for our purposes is that the anti-Nazi refugees were profoundly distrustful of mass democracies.

Given their experiences, this is understandable, but the problem is that they passed on to future generations of American intellectuals what I call the "Weimar psychosis."

This first came to my attention in the early 1950s, when Dwight Eisenhower was President and Sen. Joseph McCarthy was loose in the land. It was clear to me (as I wrote at the time) that McCarthy was a malevolent political nuisance who wholly lacked an organized political base. I suggested he would end up drowned in a wave of boredom.

Yet in rarefied intellectual circles McCarthy was billed as the American Hitler with Eisenhower playing the role of von Hindenburg, the senile German president who made Hitler chancellor. The first time I heard this, I thought it was a joke. After all, my father—an old Coughlinite who refused to vote for Stevenson or Eisenhower because they were too radical—had written McCarthy off as a "loud-mouthed drunk." If even Dad didn't take him seriously, where was McCarthy going to find his troops?

At any rate, I laid into this loony analogue with my customary sweetness and learned a very interesting lesson: When it didn't happen, all the apocalyptics got furious at me. It was almost as though they had a vested interest in the United States going fascist to retain their illusion of infallibility.

A similar episode occurred during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, when a sociologist from a neighboring university called a friend of mine in a terrible state: Could he bring his family and obtain "sanctuary" in my friend's home?

Questioning revealed that this expert on American society had signed some public statements in favor of Castro and knew the blood-thirsty mob would be out to lynch him. Since the blood-thirsty mob seldom reads full-page political ads, he somehow survived unscathed.

BUT ALL THIS was small potatoes compared with the reaction to the Nixon crisis. It was put beautifully in a letter to the "Economist" from one Humphrey Wakefield of New York. He concluded: "I truly believe that many here (in the U.S.) regard the last Administration's excess as alarming first steps on a potentially Hitlerian march, and Watergate as a sort of Munich." Elsewhere, in the American press, commentators suggested that perhaps Nixon would pull a coup, or start a war, to divert the inexorable Leon Jaworski. The Weimar psychosis began to reach epidemic proportions among the intelligentsia.

Meanwhile, back in the government of the United States, all sorts of quiet little things were happening. The Secretary of Defense, for example, made certain that he would be involved in any discussions between the White House and the military. A nasty, suspicious man? On the contrary, considering that Nixon, Kissinger and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs kept Secretary of Defense Mel Laird completely short-circuited on Cambodian bombing, a nice sensible precaution.

In the top circle of the Administration there was re-emphasis of the point that oaths of allegiance are taken to the Constitution and the Republic, not to the man temporarily at the top. In his last few days, I doubt if Mr. Nixon could have ordered a cup of coffee without alerting three sentinels. The United States is a tough, resilient democracy: It is not Weimar Germany.

Kirkland at White House Conference:

Tight Money Policy Sanctifies Loan Sharks, Breeds Inflation

The following is a transcript of remarks by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at the Labor Conference on Inflation at the White House Sept. 11, 1974.

MR. PRESIDENT, I'm sure it comes as no surprise to you that we regard the application of "tight money" to the current problems of this economy as completely inappropriate, wrong and not relevant to the real sources of the inflation.

It is equivalent to treating a fever with a dose of arsenic, leaving the patient, I think, with a worse condition than he had before.

Beyond that, it enshrines what not too long ago used to be regarded as usury as an instrument of national policy. It sanctifies loan sharks. It represses and stifles enterprise. It curtails productivity. It breeds unemployment. It accelerates and compounds inflation.

As has been pointed out, the cost of hiring money is a strong element in the price structure and certainly one that is most pervasive, particularly in an economy as highly capitalized as the U.S. economy. It adds tremendously to the cost of government, to the budgets of government at all levels. In the instance of the federal government, something in excess of $5 billion additional costs of raising money last year.

It costs a great deal more at the state and local level, without any compensating expansion of services or benefits to the public which is called upon to pay these amounts. It transfers income effectively from the less affluent to the affluent. It saddles young people and families with a long-term burden of debt to meet their cost of education today and to provide housing and the other necessities of life. And it has many other consequences.

Surely a policy that has those characteristics and produces those inequities can not be all good. I think we need to look squarely at the sources of inflation. Inflation certainly does not stem from easy money or low interest rates.

In fact, this country grew, to a large extent, on the basis of a general easy availability of credit at relatively low interest rates and capital costs, as compared with other parts of the world. It is the source of the development that has led to the extraordinary productivity in the expansion of this economy.

The source of this inflation, certainly one major source, is a practice of extortion and blackmail at the hands of a cartel of Arab petroleum-producing countries. It is a product of past devaluations of the dollar, whether prudent or misguided or necessary. It is a product of massive commodity exports from this country with a prospect of further exports stemming from the devaluation and the cost of paying for the oil.

Coupled with this is a very heavy element, I think it should be squarely recognized, of speculation and profiteering in those industries and areas which are in a position of advantage and in a position to take advantage of the conditions that are confronting the country. I think those are the essential sources.

They have very little to do with the state of the credit market. And to attempt to treat them by pure monetary means—restricting credit, raising the price of money beyond, far beyond any level that used to be considered usurious—compounds and aggravates the difficulties. It creates a new source of inflation and the prospect of recession and what has come to be known as stagnation.

We have, of course, our views—some of which have been stated—as to what the appropriate approach to monetary policy ought to be in the current state of the economy. Certainly, what's getting to be massive outflow of credit from this country in search of even higher interest rates abroad—a trend that has been pointed out by Mr. Brimmer of the Federal Reserve Board publicly that the rate of increase was something like $8 billion over the past few months—that should be stemmed and checked so as to make those capital resources available to the needs of this country.

We, of course, strongly advocate the exercise of the powers that I think are on the books to allocate credit, at bearable rates of interest, to those areas of the economy that have suffered most from the consequences of tight money—primarily in that crucial area of housing, in the area of urban needs, transit, public utilities and other areas of foremost priority—in terms of access to credit and in terms of the purposes and objectives of this country.

We believe that the time is long overdue for a general easing of credit across the board, so as to make it more generally available at lower rates of interest. And, I think that view is becoming to be widely shared.

I know that one of the easiest things in the world is to state what the solution is to any given problem and what the right thing to do is. The hardest part and the most difficult thing is to get people to do it. But, I think, Mr. President, that's the primary task of leadership.

Chavez Hits 'Sweetheart Deals':

Farm Laborers Lose Rights In Teamster-Grower Pacts

THE RIGHT of self-determination in choosing the union that represents them is the key issue for workers in the lettuce fields and vineyards of California and the Southwest, Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez declared.

The switch of UFW contracts to the Teamsters was engineered by the grower-employers, Chavez charged, and the workers had no vote "to determine for themselves and by themselves," which union, if any, should represent them. He said that most of the former UFW jobs are now held by "illegals" the growers have brought in from Mexico, but there is little chance for a "crackdown by the U.S. Immigration Service" to halt the practice.

"Wherever we have a strike, the illegals are breaking it," he declared, and there is growing belief that "the Border Patrol, the growers and the Teamsters are in cahoots." Chavez appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Chavez said that the "sweetheart deals" worked out between the Teamsters and the growers have cut both the wage rates and fringe benefits won by the UFW. He said that stiff protections on pesticides and farm implement safety, as well as "potable drinking water and restrooms . . . have been wiped out." He also deplored the return to "labor contractors—two-legged hiring halls all over the valleys—running around under-bidding each other, at the expense of the workers."

He rejected the contention that the issue is "really a jurisdictional dispute" between unions, pointing out that the California Supreme Court so held in an action brought by the growers against the UFW under the state's Jurisdictional Disputes Act. He said the Court found that "the employers brought the Teamsters in . . . as an instrument against the Farm Workers union."

Chavez said that while the UFW has done "all the bleeding and the going to jail," it will win the fight and "it will be a strong union."

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and John V. Reistrup of the Washington Post. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



By Press Associates, Inc.

THE OTHER DAY Caspar W. Weinberger, secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, made a speech before the American Association of Medical Clinics in which he revealed some horrendous statistics on the soaring costs of medical care during the past half year.

What has happened during the four months since the end of controls Apr. 30 is that:

- The cost of medical care in July has increased at a 50 percent faster rate than the cost of living in the economy as a whole.
- Hospital charges are now increasing at an annual rate of 17.7 percent as compared with 12.5 percent for the cost of living in the economy as a whole.
- Physicians' fees are "rising at an unprecedented rate" and if increases continue at this rate doctors' bills will be 19.1 percent higher by Apr. 1, 1975 than they were a year earlier.
- "With such skyrocketing inflation, the costs for health care in this fiscal year will increase an additional $4 billion and the next year an extra $9 billion. . . . Some 70 percent of these higher costs will come—by one route or another—out of the consumer's pocket."
- The increased costs, while hurting all Americans, will hurt the elderly and the poor particularly.

The secretary noted that he will meet with health care leaders and consumer groups as part of the Ford Administration's "economic summit" conferences designed to fight inflation. Presumably, he will repeat these statistics and warn as he did before the Association of Medical Clinics that "such increases, during the time when the Congress is considering national health insurance legislation, raise a most dangerous prospect."

And, what is that "dangerous prospect?"

It is, according to the secretary, that such increases in medical costs "could lead to public demand to limit the independence traditionally accorded to providers of health care, and to broaden the extent of federal intervention in the operation of America's health care system."

The secretary, consequently, went ahead to put in a plug for the late Nixon Administration's Comprehensive Health Care Plan that would be based on the private insurance companies and, presumably, would retain that same medical "independence" that has brought cost rises so severe that they threaten to become "the subject of the outrage of the American public," in the secretary's well chosen words.

THE THREE MAJOR BILLS now before Congress—the Administration's private insurance bill, the Mills-Kennedy compromise bill and the Griffiths-Corman bill which organized labor supports—differ so radically in substance and economic impact on low-income workers that hit and miss legislation would be intolerable.

Indeed, the three bills differ profoundly in spirit and philosophy. There is the Long-Ribicoff bill in the Senate which is essentially limited to catastrophic illness which would increase the social security tax and benefit only those hit by catastrophic illness; there is a Mills-Kennedy bill that is more liberal than the Ford-Nixon program, but would still turn to private insurance companies for administration.

It is only the Griffiths-Corman bill that provides for a true national health insurance program that places responsibility for its conduct squarely where it belongs—on the federal government itself without the intervention of profit-motivated private insurance companies.

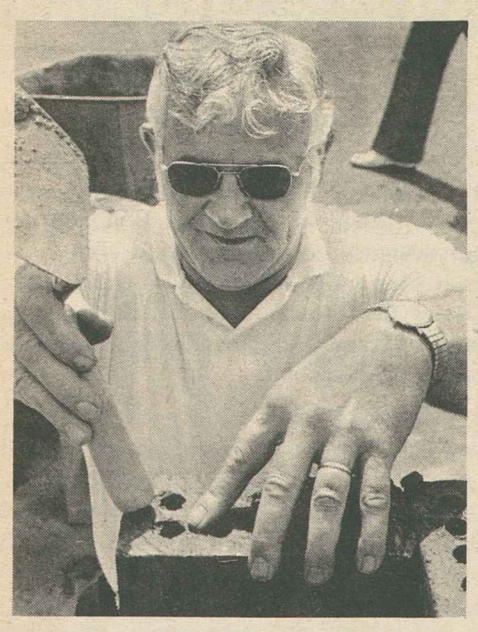
The fact that the House Ways & Means Committee has been unable to agree on a health care bill has caused the Democratic leadership to shift its attention to the Long-Ribicoff bill in the Senate. Organized labor is opposing these last-minute maneuvers. And, with reason. A national health insurance program deserves more than hasty action on the part of a dying Congress. This is especially true for a Congress that has not made up its mind what it wants even during the committee stage of legislation.

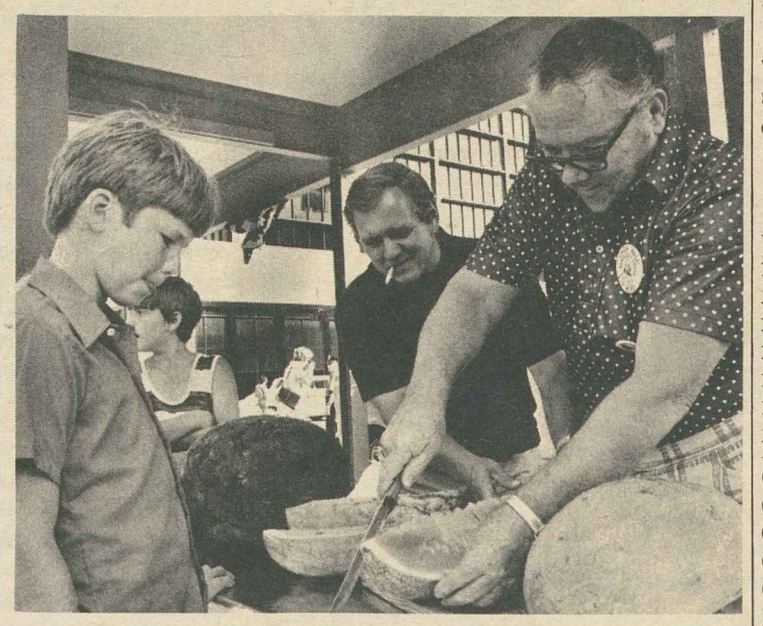


WORKERS—not their employers—must choose the union that represents them in the grape and lettuce fields, Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Ann McFeatters of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and John Reistrup of the Washington Post. The public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.









LABOR'S SHOWCASE of crafts and skills was featured at the Riverfront Plaza in Louisville, Ky., during the three-day Labor Day weekend, in addition to some generous portions of watermelon.

Senate Bars Cutback In Safety Inspections

(Continued from Page 1)

nate added $175 million to the committee figure and expressed its intent that the bulk of the money be used for public service jobs. In this area, too, the House-Senate conferees will have to reconcile the differences.

Overall, the Senate voted $105.2 million for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, about $4.4 million above the House bill but with about $5 million over the House figure for hiring more inspectors. The Senate bill would fund an additional 500 compliance inspectors, for a total of 1,420. It estimates 155,000 inspections during the fiscal year of work sites where 12 million persons are employed.

Both the House and Senate bills provide more funds than the Administration had requested for occupational health programs but provide somewhat less than had been sought for the National Labor Relations Board, the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and the National Mediation Board.

In other congressional developments:

• The House Ways & Means Committee took another step backward as it continued to mark up a tax revision bill far removed from the tax reform sought by labor.

Its latest move was to vote to double the tax break given to so-called industrial development bonds that are issued by communities to set up plants and facilities at little cost to the companies that will use them.

This device has frequently been used along with promises of low wages and hostility to unions, to lure "runaway" plants from other areas of the nation.

The limit on the amount of such bonds eligible for tax-exempt status had been dropped to $5 million some years ago in a compromise tax reform measure. The Ways & Means Committee now wants to raise that exempt amount to $10 million.

The Treasury Dept. has estimated that such a move would cost the nation $1 billion a year in lost revenue.

• A House-Senate conference was reported near agreement on a far-reaching campaign reform and funding bill that includes public financing of presidential elections.

President Ford is reported opposing the measure. But in the post-Watergate atmosphere, Republicans as well as Democrats have insisted on the urgency of acting this year.

• An Administration request for an $850,000 appropriation to cover Richard Nixon's transition from President to private citizen was slashed by more than half in a House Appropriations subcommittee. The subcommittee unanimously refused the $110,000 requested by President Ford to build a vault near San Clemente, Calif., to store Nixon's records and tapes while he sorts them out and otherwise disposes of them.

Nixon Pardon Seen As Double Standard

The pardon of President Nixon was a step backward to the double standard that brought about the fall of the Nixon Administration, the Transport Workers declared.

In a statement adopted unanimously by the union's executive board, President Ford's pardon of Nixon was described as "an unconscionable attempt to whitewash and conceal the true record of a scandal-stained administration."

Work Skills Exhibit Theme At Louisville

Louisville, Ky.—A colorful and meaningful Americans at Work exhibition at Louisville's Riverfront Plaza served as a warm-up for the many jointly-sponsored exhibitions of working Americans planned by major cities for the 1976 bicentennial celebration.

It was sponsored by the AFL-CIO, the Labor Dept. and the Smithsonian Institution—in cooperation with the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

As a showcase of what workers do on the job, the volunteers at Riverfront Plaza represented dozens of unions in the Louisville area. They included Machinists and Musicians, Communications Workers and Coopers, Bricklayers, Tobacco Workers and many others—all displaying the skills they use daily.

They not only brought along their tools, but also special displays, machinery and presses supplied by their employers.

The three-day festival was modeled after the Working Americans exhibition held each summer on the National Mall in Washington, D.C.

Louisville was selected as a prototype workers' exhibition for the 1976 celebration because Kentucky is celebrating its bicentennial this year. The first American settlement was established in the state in 1774.

Arthur J. Potter, AFL-CIO assistant regional director, noted that the festival was the first major Labor Day observance in Louisville since 1947. He pointed out that because of the enthusiasm generated by union members, it was the biggest event ever staged by organized labor in the area.

Small Firm Exemptions:

Key Senate Rollcalls On Job Safety Cuts

The Senate on Sept. 17 took three key votes on attempts to restrict enforcement of the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act. The votes came on amendments to an appropriations bill.

On labor's scorecard, senators who voted to deny protection of the safety law to workers in smaller establishments are marked W for wrong. Those opposed to cutting back on coverage voted R for right. Absentees are designated by an A. If followed by an asterisk, the position of the absent senator was announced at the time of the vote and was in accord with labor's viewpoint.

VOTE NO. 1 marked the Senate's refusal to go along with a House vote to prohibit federal safety inspectors from entering any establishment with 25 or fewer employes. The Senate voted 60-29 to reject such a drastic restriction.

VOTE NO. 2 was a 56-30 defeat of an amendment that would exempt firms with 10 or fewer workers from the law. If passed, it would have excluded 83 percent of the nation's workplaces and 20 percent of the total workforce.

VOTE NO. 3 was the 44-42 defeat of an amendment to exempt workplaces with up to five workers from safety inspection. That still would have excluded 68 percent of workplaces and 10 percent of all workers.

Democrats

	1	2	3		1	2	3
Abourezk (S. Dak.)	R	R	W	Johnston (La.)	R	R	R
Allen (Ala.)	R	R	R	Kennedy (Mass.)	R	R	R
Bayh (Ind.)	A	A	A	Long (La.)	R	R	R
Bentsen (Tex.)	A	A	A	McClellan (Ark.)	R	W	W
Bible (Nev.)	R	R	W	McGee (Wyo.)	R	R	R
Biden (Del.)	R	R	R	McGovern (S. Dak.)	R	R	W
Burdick (N. Dak.)	R	R	R	McIntyre (N.H.)	R	W	W
Byrd (Va.)	W	W	W	Magnuson (Wash.)	R	R	R
Byrd (W. Va.)	R	R	W	Mansfield (Mont.)	R	R	W
Cannon (Nev.)	R	R	W	Metcalf (Mont.)	R	R	R
Chiles (Fla.)	R	R	W	Metzenbaum (Ohio)	A*	A*	A*
Church (Idaho)	R	R	W	Mondale (Minn.)	R	R	R
Clark (Iowa)	R	R	R	Montoya (N. Mex.)	R	R	R
Cranston (Calif.)	R	R	R	Moss (Utah)	R	R	R
Eagleton (Mo.)	R	R	R	Muskie (Maine)	R	R	R
Eastland (Miss.)	W	W	W	Nelson (Wis.)	A	A	A
Ervin (N.C.)	W	W	W	Nunn (Ga.)	W	W	W
Fulbright (Ark.)	W	A	A	Pastore (R.I.)	R	R	W
Gravel (Alaska)	A*	A	A	Pell (R.I.)	R	R	R
Hart (Mich.)	R	R	R	Proxmire (Wis.)	R	R	R
Hartke (Ind.)	R	R	R	Randolph (W. Va.)	R	R	R
Haskell (Colo.)	R	R	R	Ribicoff (Conn.)	A*	A*	A*
Hathaway (Maine)	R	R	R	Sparkman (Ala.)	R	A	A
Hollings (S.C.)	W	W	W	Stennis (Miss.)	W	W	W
Huddleston (Ky.)	R	R	W	Stevenson (Ill.)	R	R	R
Hughes (Iowa)	R	R	W	Symington (Mo.)	R	R	R
Humphrey (Minn.)	R	R	R	Talmadge (Ga.)	W	W	W
Inouye (Hawaii)	R	R	R	Tunney (Calif.)	R	A	A
Jackson (Wash.)	R	R	R	Williams (N.J.)	R	R	R

Republicans

	1	2	3		1	2	3
Aiken (Vt.)	R	R	R	Hansen (Wyo.)	W	W	W
Baker (Tenn.)	W	W	W	Hatfield (Oreg.)	R	R	W
Bartlett (Okla.)	W	W	W	Helms (N.C.)	W	W	W
Beall (Md.)	R	R	R	Hruska (Nebr.)	W	W	W
Bellmon (Okla.)	W	W	W	Javits (N.Y.)	A*	A*	A*
Bennett (Utah)	W	W	W	McClure (Idaho)	W	W	W
Brock (Tenn.)	W	W	W	Mathias Jr. (Md.)	R	R	R
Brooke (Mass.)	R	R	R	Packwood (Oreg.)	R	R	R
Buckley (N.Y.)	W	W	W	Pearson (Kans.)	W	W	W
Case (N.J.)	R	R	R	Percy (Ill.)	A*	A*	A*
Cook (Ky.)	A	A	A	Roth (Del.)	R	R	R
Cotton (N.H.)	W	W	W	Schweiker (Pa.)	R	R	R
Curtis (Nebr.)	W	W	W	Scott (Pa.)	R	R	R
Dole (Kans.)	W	W	W	Scott (Va.)	W	W	W
Domenici (N. Mex.)	R	R	R	Stafford (Vt.)	R	R	R
Dominick (Colo.)	A	A	A	Stevens (Alaska)	R	R	R
Fannin (Ariz.)	W	W	W	Taft (Ohio)	R	R	R
Fong (Hawaii)	R	R	R	Thurmond (S.C.)	W	W	W
Goldwater (Ariz.)	W	W	W	Tower (Tex.)	A	A	A
Griffin (Mich.)	W	W	W	Weicker (Conn.)	R	R	R
Gurney (Fla.)	W	W	W	Young (N. Dak.)	W	W	W

U.S., Japan Rubber Unions Sign Cooperation Pledge

The Rubber Workers have signed an agreement with the Japanese Federation of Rubber Workers' Unions calling for broad cooperation between the two organizations.

The agreement, signed in Tokyo after URW President Peter Bommarito had addressed the Japanese union's convention, provides for "a continuing program for the exchange of information, materials and personnel on a regular and periodic basis."

Specifically, the URW and the Japanese union will exchange knowledge and information on the impact of multinational corporations on the economies of both nations. They also will share information on occupational safety and health among rubber workers.

Convention Theme:

IBEW Asks Action On Unemployment

Kansas City—Immediate government action to restore full employment was urged by delegates to the 30th quadrennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Focusing on the excessively high unemployment rates in the United States and Canada, the convention called on Congress and Parliament to reform tax structures and tariff laws to check the exportation of jobs by multinational corporations.

The IBEW denounced the fallacy of permitting unemployment to increase as a way of curbing inflation. It stressed that a nation's economy suffers from large-scale unemployment because of the decline in production and needed services.

Most of the burden falls on the workers—those who lose their jobs and those who then must support them through added taxes for public assistance, the IBEW said.

The convention re-elected the IBEW top officers to new four-year terms, including President Charles H. Pillard, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan and Treas. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.

Pillard defeated A. J. White of Local 393 by a rollcall vote of 928,131 to 12,466.

Keenan and Van Arsdale, who were re-elected without opposition, will serve less than two years of their new terms because of the mandatory age 65 retirement policy established earlier in the convention. The new retirement rule, effective Apr. 1, 1976, will also affect four re-elected vice presidents and the chairman of the executive council.

Delegates called for the reform of the federal campaign laws, urging public financing of political campaigns in the hope of deterring any future Watergate scandals. High priority should also be given to even-handed enforcement of campaign spending laws, the convention resolution stressed.

A convention resolution also authorized the IBEW leadership to initiate discussions with the Utility Workers and the Elevator Constructors in exploring the possibility of a merger with the two unions.

The theme of trade union solidarity was expanded by President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

"The conditions that exist today make it abundantly clear that if we are to survive and prosper we need each other," Georgine declared. "No one international union can stand alone."

Georgine cited the adverse impact of government's tight-money policies on the home construction industry, which in turn affects commercial construction and raises unemployment rates—topping 11 percent in the building trades in August.

About one-third of the IBEW's 1 million members in the United States and Canada are in the construction trades.

Georgine said the trade union movement must continue to work for the enactment of vital social legislation and speak out against government policies that have fed the nation's unchecked inflation.

He questioned the reasoning of those who uphold the "trickle down" theory of favoring the rich and the corporations, with the money eventually filtering down to the workers.

Among the key resolutions adopted at the five-day convention, the IBEW called for:

- Amending the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act to provide coverage for federal employes.
- Continuing efforts to pass legislation allowing on-site picketing at multi-employer construction operations.
- Full collective bargaining rights for federal employes.



CONVENTION ADDRESS by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers brings a warm handshake from IBEW President Charles H. Pillard.

Multinationals Take New Shape But Job, Tax Loss Issues Persist

Experts around the world are beginning to agree with U.S. unions about the dangers of multinational corporations—but the global picture had changed by the time that recognition came.

Elizabeth R. Jager, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, observes in the current issue of the AFL-CIO magazine, the Federationist, that a large amount of attention has been paid to multinational operations by the public press and business and trade publications in 1974.

However, she notes that corrective action in the form of legislation to end the tax abuses that help multinationals export jobs appears no closer now than it did when U.S. unions were sounding the alarm four or more years ago.

Meanwhile, she says, new developments have arisen which make much of the current commentary outmoded. These include the mushrooming of smaller multinational firms, control and manipulation of markets by national governments and an increase in foreign investment inside the United States.

Like the older, sprawling giants, the second-generation multinationals seek to profit at the expense of the American taxpayer. Thanks to U.S. government tax rules and other "international" government programs, they are able to avoid millions in taxes. The U.S.-based firms also amass profits through the hire of cheap foreign labor.

Thousands of smaller U.S. firms go abroad in increasing numbers in a variety of ways—exporting, producing, licensing, forming joint ventures, Mrs. Jager notes.

Not only do the multinationals now come in all sizes and from every nation, they also come in the form of national governments, the author observes.

In Russia, China and East European Communist nations, for example, every segment of business life is entirely monopolized, horizontally and vertically. The state operates on an exclusive scale as owner, miner, buyer, producer, money-lender, shipper and insurer.

Brazil, Taiwan, Japan and other countries with rapid growth and development often also have tightly controlled state planning operations.

"Thus national governments that assume a multinational form are not limited to the Communist world, but have begun to emerge in non-Communist controlled societies and economies as well," Mrs. Jager notes.

Expanded foreign investment in the United States is another new multinational development.

"When added to the old-time multinationals who have been here a long time—such as Nestle, Shell and Unilever—total new foreign investment in the U.S. reached $17.7 billion in 1973," Mrs. Jager points out. Some experts estimate the total foreign investment in this country to be as high as $75 billion by 1,200 to 1,400 foreign-owned companies.

"No one knows the extent of foreign multinationals' penetration in the United States," the author observes, "but their penetration in the world is now so great that unions in Europe and Japan are concerned about some of the multinational 'runaway' problems that were previously voiced only by American unions."

SEIU Ratifies N.Y. Hospital Agreement

New York—A new two-year contract covering 6,000 workers at 28 private hospitals here has been ratified by members of Local 144 of the Service Employes.

It includes an immediate $20 a week raise, bringing the minimum starting rate to $171 for a 35-hour week. Next Aug. 1, the minimum will rise to at least $181, or $5.17 an hour.

The SEIU contract also provides an additional $2 a week for each percent increase in the city's consumer price index over 5 percent. Longevity bonuses begin at $1 a week after four years of service and rise to $3 after 10 years.

Improved vacation provisions of the contract provide four weeks after five years of service and five weeks after 15 years.

Strike Vote Scheduled By Chicago Teachers

The American Federation of Teachers reported strike settlements in New York state and California but a possible walkout loomed in Chicago's school system, one of the largest in the nation.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Chicago Teachers Union, AFT Local 1, was preparing to take a strike authorization vote.

The union, representing some 30,000 teachers and other educational workers, is seeking an 11.3 percent wage boost. The school board's last offer was a 4 percent rise. Most other issues have been resolved.

Meanwhile, AFT members in Westbury, N.Y., and in East Meadow, N.Y., returned to work after approving new two-year contracts. In Oakland, a joint strike with the National Education Association's affiliate there also ended with a new pact. The walkouts in all three locations were of a few days' duration.

AFT members in East Detroit, Mich., continued their strike with smaller classes as well as pay scales an issue. They are trying to catch up to the 11.2 percent rise in the Detroit area cost of living over the past year.

Records Fund Nets Musicians $8.18 Million

New York—Musicians President Hal C. Davis announced that $8.18 million was distributed among about 39,000 members on Sept. 1 by the Phonograph Record Manufacturers' Special Payments Fund.

The amount is the highest yearly amount collected in the 10-year history of the fund, Davis noted. Last year's total was $7.2 million.

Under the union's agreement with recording companies, each firm makes payments to the fund based on annual sales. Each union member who made phonograph records receives an individual payment in proportion to his annual scale wages from recordings in relation to total wages paid to all union musicians.

Individual payments were about the same as last year, when 36,000 members received checks, Davis said.

Interest Rate Ceiling Key Washington Issue

Yakima, Wash.—The Washington State AFL-CIO convention here set as a priority legislative goal the defeat of any proposed increase in the legal ceiling on interest that can be charged on consumer installment purchases.

A resolution adopted by the nearly 400 delegates noted that repeated attempts have been made in the state legislature to allow merchants to charge interest rates as high as 24 percent. A similar effort can be expected this year, State AFL-CIO President Joseph Davis observed.

The resolution stressed that such action would bypass the will of the people of the state of Washington who voted six years ago to limit retail credit service charges to 12 percent.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), one of several speakers to address the convention, suggested that "we ought to have a national 12 percent usury law like Washington's 12 percent law."

High interest rates, along with monetary and fiscal restraints, aren't the solution to the nation's economic troubles today, Magnuson declared. The result is only higher unemployment, something which Washington State is familiar enough with, he said.

The state has a jobless rate now in excess of 8 percent, second only to Alaska's.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) strongly criticized the mismanagement of the national economy over the past five years.

"Everything is backwards," he said. "What ought to go down—the cost of living, unemployment, interest rates—is going up.

"The things that ought to go up are going down, notably the creation of new jobs."

Delegates approved a resolution increasing the monthly per capita tax 5 cents to 25 cents. Officers cited soaring operating costs as the reason for the increase. This was the state federation's first biennial convention. Until 1972, annual conventions had been held.

Other resolutions called for outlawing the airline industry's so-called "mutual aid" pact which has served to prolong strikes against the carriers, federal income tax reform, and extension of national jurisdiction and control over coastal waters from 12 to 200 miles.

Speakers also included Gov. Daniel J. Evans, Assistant Labor Sec. John Stender, AFL-CIO Region VI Director William L. Gilbert, Margaret Thornburgh, Western area director of the AFL-CIO Women's Activities Dept., and five of the state's congressmen—Democrats Floyd V. Hicks, Thomas S. Foley, Brock Adams, and Mike McCormack, and Republican Joel M. Pritchard.

As Inflation Cause:

Food Unions Cite Export Blunders

Chicago—Ill-conceived government export policies and an unusually high concentration of economic power in the food industry were cited among the main causes of inflation at a White House agriculture and food conference here.

President Daniel E. Conway of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers noted the food-producing industry has been hit particularly hard by the export of grain to Russia and China in 1972 and continued exports of farm products possibly in short supply this year.

As a result, he observed, "the price of bread rose more in one year than in the previous 19 years."

The conference, chaired by Agriculture Sec. Earl L. Butz, was the fourth in a series of meetings called by President Ford in advance of a summit conference on inflation and other economic issues later this month.

Most of the participants reflected the conservative, anti-labor views of the business and big farm organizations they represented. But there was vigorous dissent from others.

Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters joined Conway in calling for a complete overhaul of federal government policies and priorities to control inflation.

"The disciples of a 'mini-recession,' with a 'minor' rise in unemployment to a 6 percent level, prescribe a cure for inflation which could bring only deadly sickness to the whole economy," he said.

Gorman called for greatly increased production to stabilize food prices and strict enforcement of antitrust laws to free up markets for a number of farm outputs. He noted that labor productivity in the meat and retail food industries has risen in the past few years.

Conway urged government control on agricultural exports and other products in short domestic supply, such as fertilizer. Such controls should be maintained until shortages are ended and inflationary pressures subside.

He also called for effective government regulation of the commodity exchanges and government rebuilding of the nation's stockpile reserves of agricultural products and raw materials, which have been depleted in the past two years.

Two consumer representatives, Ellen Haas and James S. Turner of the National Consumers League, told the conference monopoly control and vertical integration in the food industry, leading to excess profits, have caused much of today's inflation.

Willard F. Mueller, an economics professor at the University of Wisconsin, said declines in prices paid to farmers have not been passed on to consumers because of the administered pricing power of processors and distributors. Mueller is a former director of the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Economics.

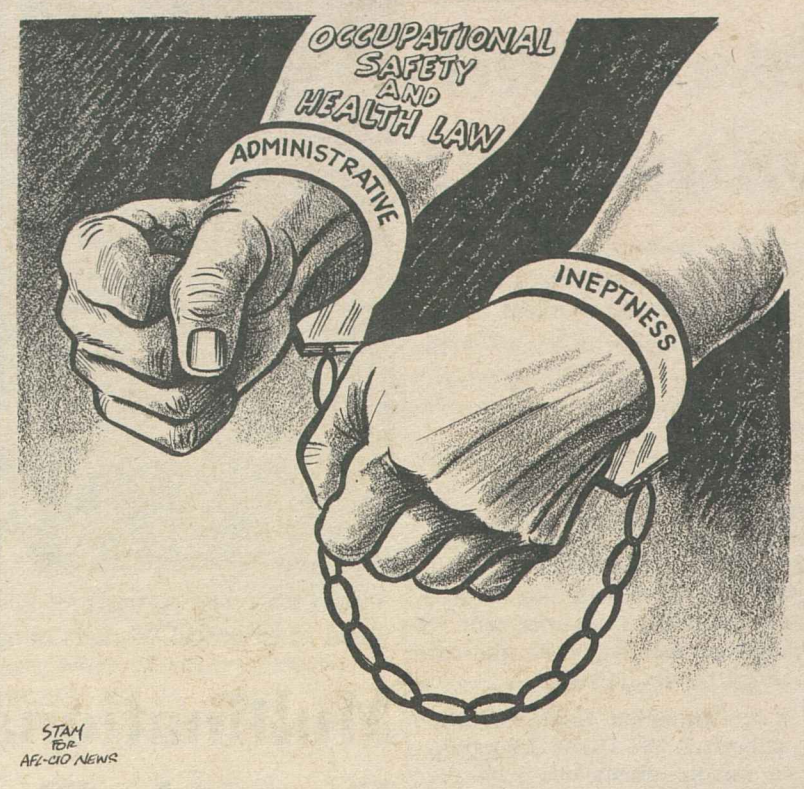
Transit Union Wins Vote in New Orleans

New Orleans—About 850 drivers of the New Orleans transit system chose the Amalgamated Transit Union as its bargaining representative in a special runoff election here.

ATU's New Orleans victory culminates a month-long organizing campaign by ATU officers and members, assisted by the AFL-CIO regional office.

The organizing win marks the return to the ATU's ranks of New Orleans system's operators. The New Orleans operators were one of the driving forces behind the original formation of the ATU in 1892 when they were members of Local 2.

Shackled



Job Safety Agency Hit For 'Inept' Operation

(Continued from Page 1)

1 percent involved cases of imminent danger, or willful and repeated violations, he said.

Williams said the low number of serious violations being cited indicates there is a haphazard selection of workplaces for inspection, or that serious violations are being cited as non-serious, or that OSHA is devoting too much time to non-serious violations.

He further noted that OSHA has yet to develop the necessary statistical information to measure the impact of the safety law on working conditions.

Responsibility for conducting an annual national survey of occupational illness and injury has been delegated to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. But despite three BLS surveys, OSHA still does not have the statistics needed to compare the amount of illness, injury and death before and after the effective date of the safety law.

Other key areas of concern cited by Williams included:

- Lack of a uniform application of guidelines covering the issuance of citations where the employer is unaware of hazardous conditions or where multi-employer worksites are involved and where the employer agrees to correct the hazard immediately.
- Long delays between the time of inspection and the issuance of a citation, even when the death of a worker is involved.
- OSHA's failure to exercise its authority to require employers to conduct inspections of their own worksites.
- A dramatic decline in inspections of the maritime industry since OSHA took over the safety and health authority from the Bureau of Labor Standards.
- Failure of OSHA to set standards for other than three hazardous substances in the past three years, noting that criteria documents submitted more than two years ago "are still languishing" somewhere in OSHA's standard-making process.

Additional findings by the subcommittee staff and the GAO noted a wide disparity on serious and non-serious violations among the various OSHA regions during the first 11 months of fiscal 1974.

In OSHA Region V—which covers Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin—only three-tenths of 1 percent of more than 100,000 violations were classified as serious.

Conversely, 3.5 percent of the violations in Region X—covering Alaska, Idaho and Washington—were classified as serious. Six other regions reported serious violations ranging from eight-tenths of 1 percent to 2.9 percent of the total.

The committee report also notes that while OSHA finds less than 1 percent non-serious violations in routine inspections, the incidence of serious violations increased to 17 percent in investigations of fatal or catastrophic accidents on the job. Based on that data, the report suggested that the number of serious violations should be higher from routine inspections.

Novice Wins In Oklahoma Runoff Vote

A 33-year-old professor, David S. Boren, won the Democratic nomination for governor in Oklahoma in a runoff primary.

Boren had outpolled the state's incumbent governor, David Hall, in the first primary. But he had trailed Rep. Clem McSpadden by 13,000 votes. In the runoff, Boren captured 53 percent of the vote.

Oklahoma is one of the few states in which an incumbent has been beaten in his party's primary. Boren will oppose Jim Inhofe, the Republican candidate.

In the Democratic runoff for the Senate, labor-backed Ed Edmundson won the nomination and will face incumbent Republican Henry Bellmon in November. Edmundson, a former congressman, lost a Senate race in 1972 to Oklahoma's other Republican senator, Dewey Bartlett.

Boren, who is the son-in-law of the leader of the state's Wallace forces, is a self-styled reformer who campaigned with a broom "to sweep the state clean."

Democrats nominated Ed Risenhoover, who had labor endorsement, to run for the House seat vacated by McSpadden.

In Washington State, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson swept to victory with 92 percent of the vote to win the Democratic nomination for a sixth term in the Senate.

Magnuson will be opposed in November by Jack Metcalf, the same Republican he defeated in 1968.

In Washington's only congressional vacancy, to replace retiring Rep. Julia Butler Hansen, Don Bonker was the apparent Democratic primary winner in a very close race. Secretary of State Kramer won the Republican nomination.

Only Hawaii and runoffs in Louisiana and Florida are left on the 1974 primary schedule, with a total of nine candidates for federal office—seven congressmen and two senators—thus far defeated for renomination.

Air Emission Standards Proposed As Vinyl Chloride Fears Spread

Anxiety over vinyl chloride health hazards—long the concern of unions for workers exposed to the cancer-causing gas—is spreading outside plant gates and the Environmental Protection Agency is moving to set air emission standards for the plastics industry.

About 95 percent of vinyl chloride emissions—estimated by an EPA task force at 250 million pounds a year—come from 15 vinyl chloride monomer plants and 27 polyvinyl chloride resin manufacturing plants. Another 8,000 polyvinyl chloride fabricating facilities account for the remaining 5 percent of the emissions.

Fatal liver cancer among 14 vinyl chloride workers and serious health disorders among numerous other workers has led to the Labor Dept.'s development of a temporary standard limiting workplace emissions of 50 parts vinyl chloride per 1 million parts air.

A more stringent permanent standard is expected to be issued by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration early next month.

Organized labor's fight for reducing the exposure level to "no detectable level" is being led by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and its affiliates who represent workers in the nation's plastics industry. Vinyl chloride resin is used in thousands of plastic products. Prior to the OSHA temporary standard, the government permitted a vinyl chloride exposure level of 500 parts per million.

A possible new threat from vinyl chloride emerged in a state health department study of three Ohio communities. It found the rate of malformations at birth was well above the state average.

EPA Administrator Russell E. Train said that it would probably take several months to set up an air emission standard under the federal Clean Air Act.

The EPA task force said that most of the vinyl chloride in plant operations escapes into the air and lesser amounts are dissolved in water effluent streams or deposited in solid wastes.

Initial estimates of the task force are that vinyl chloride emissions could be reduced by about 75 percent from polyvinyl chloride resin plants and 90 percent from vinyl chloride plants. It said the cost of these controls would add only about 4 percent to production costs.

Industry, which has been opposing labor's position to reduce the exposure level in plants to "no detectable level," contends that stricter workplace controls would be too costly.

May Darling Dies, Early Union Leader

Portland, Ore.—May Darling, educator and union leader, died at the age of 95. She helped form the Portland Teachers Union, served on the national board of the AFT nearly 40 years ago, and was a member of the Oregon State Board of Education from 1945 to 1961.

U.S. Workers Get Pay Hike As Scheduled

(Continued from Page 1)

their families without making a significant impact on inflation."

Former President Nixon sought a similar delay last year, when federal employes were due for a 4.8 precent raise on Oct. 1. He was rebuffed by the Senate then by an even bigger margin, 72-16. Nixon also had delayed or had sought to delay pay raises in each of the three previous years.

Before the vote, Ford appealed to the Senate for support in what he termed "the first test in our common effort to put our economic house in order." And the Senate's assistant Republican leader, Robert P. Griffin (Mich.) echoed his view.

But Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) termed the deferral plan "a cosmetic approach" to fighting inflation. And Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.) dismissed it as a "gimmick."

Voting against the delay were 49 Democrats and 5 Republicans. Supporting postponement were 27 Republicans and 8 Democrats.

Ford could increase the 5.5 percent on the recommendation of an independent advisory panel. But it is highly unlikely he would do so.

9-21-74

Price Surge Sends Real Wages Down

Earnings At Lowest Since 1970

America's workers were hard hit by climbing prices and lower earnings again last month.

Inflation roared ahead in August, pushing the consumer price index 1.3 percent above the July level. The increase in retail prices —the biggest one-month boost in a year and the second biggest since 1951—followed a gain of eight-tenths of 1 percent in July.

The August price increase far outstripped wage gains over the same period, with the result that workers' purchasing power dropped nine-tenths of 1 percent from July, and was at its lowest level since December 1970.

Over the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, the average worker's real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted for the effects of inflation—were down 4.1 percent.

Average weekly spendable earnings for a married worker with three dependents fell 85 cents from July to August. The decline dropped such earnings to $90.35 last month, the lowest level since December 1970 when the weekly pay averaged $89.61.

In August 1973, average weekly spendable earnings were $94.19. Last month's average marked the 17th straight month in which real spendable earnings were below the level of a year earlier.

The new surge in the cost of living was no surprise. Wholesale prices over the past two months have risen at a near-record pace, and overshadowed more of the same inflationary pressures that have haunted consumers at the retail level for about two years.

And Alan Greenspan, chairman of President Ford's Council of Economic Advisers, has warned he sees no letup in inflation over the next six to nine months.

Nearly everything went up last month, BLS noted, but the increases were sharpest for meats, clothing, mortgage rates and medical services. The 1.3 percent monthly rise is equivalent to an annual rate of increase of 15.6 percent if it were to keep up for a year.

The August jump raised the government's consumer price

(Continued on Page 6)

Meany Asks Safety Law Enforcement

Atlantic City, N.J. — AFL-CIO President George Meany called on the Ford Administration to "start enforcing" the Occupational Safety & Health Act and stop approving state plans that don't protect workers.

Addressing the Steelworkers convention here, Meany sharply criticized the Labor Dept.'s "maladministration" of the job safety law.

"We fought for years to win this law and we are not going to be shortchanged when the lives and health and safety of our members are at stake," Meany declared.

Under the Nixon Administration, he said, the attempt was made to use lax enforcement of the job safety program "as barter

(Continued on Page 3)

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX | Saturday, September 28, 1974 | 7 | No. 39

Labor Bars Inflation Plan That Harms Poor, Elderly



GET-OUT-THE-VOTE campaign by the Milwaukee County COPE on primary election day featured this phone bank at Wisconsin State Fair Park staffed by volunteers who called registered voters.

Warns Cuts In Budget No Answer

By James M. Shevis

The poor, the disabled, the elderly and members of minority groups must not be allowed to become the casualties of the Ford Administration's war on inflation, the AFL-CIO declared at a pre-economic summit conference on inflation.

Instead, they should be given "every possible protection" against any proposed cuts in the federal budget, Bert Seidman, director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security, said at a conference called by the Health, Education & Welfare Dept.

"This means improvements—not cutbacks—in the income-security and social-service programs which are vital to meet the needs of the disadvantaged," Seidman asserted.

Seidman noted the deterioration of services to the poor and low-income groups and the successful attack on programs designed to help them over the past three and a half years.

"The result has been not less inflation, but additional suffering for the people with the greatest financial and medical needs," he said. "Unmet social needs do not go away, but become more expensive to meet the longer they go unattended."

As an example, Seidman pointed to former President Nixon's veto of the Child Development Act which would have provided decent day care for children of working parents.

(Continued on Page 7)

At Job Health Hearing:

Arsenic Called Risk To Workers' Lives

The high rate of cancer among chemical and smelter workers exposed to inorganic arsenic on the job demands immediate government action, the AFL-CIO declared at Labor Dept. hearings on occupational health standards.

Industry and government studies have linked arsenic to cancer even at extremely low concentrations of the chemical.

The National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health estimated that as many as 1.5 million American workers have jobs with potential arsenic exposure.

George H. R. Taylor, secretary of the AFL-CIO's safety and health committee, testified at the hearing that "no detectable level" of arsenic should be allowed in the workplace atmosphere.

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration currently permits a concentration of .5 milligram per cubic meter of air, while NIOSH has proposed a reduction to .05 milligrams.

But even the lower exposure level proposed by NIOSH is too high to prevent the occurrence of cancer, Taylor warned. He said the mortality studies conducted by the smelter industry show there are excessive death rates from occupational cancer at plants where the concentration of arsenic is far below the level proposed by NIOSH.

In another study at an old arsenic factory in Baltimore, scientists at Johns Hopkins University found in examining the death certificates of 27 former workers that 19 had died from cancer. Lung cancer and lymphatic cancer among those workers were almost seven times higher than normal.

Joining in the federation's petition for the ban on arsenic exposure are the Steelworkers and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Taylor told the hearing panel that it is essential to the health of workers that the Labor Dept. bypass the routine course of developing a standard and instead issue an emergency standard on inorganic arsenic. Because the current phase of standards development on arsenic is only at step 3 of a 22-step routine, Taylor said final promulgation of the

(Continued on Page 8)

Chicago Pact Brings Gains To Teachers

Chicago—Members of the Chicago Teachers Union have ratified a new one-year contract raising salaries by 9 percent for 30,000 teachers and improving fringe benefits and working conditions.

It also provides for the hiring of additional teachers to reduce class sizes in the schools that need it most.

The agreement came after CTU members had voted to give their president, Robert Healey, authority to call a strike Sept. 27 if a settlement had not been reached. The ratification margin was 91 percent.

The pact, which is retroactive to Sept. 1, raises the starting salary of a beginning teacher with a bachelor's degree to $10,400. Teachers with master's degrees now will start

(Continued on Page 6)

Transportation Unions Single Out Devastating Impact of Oil Prices

Los Angeles—The basic problem in transportation today is the devastating impact inflationary oil prices are having on all segments of the industry—air, rail, trucking and shipping.

This was the consensus among labor participants at a government-sponsored pre-economic summit meeting here designed to elicit ideas on the nature and causes of inflationary pressures in the transportation industry.

"There are no easy or immediate answers to this kind of inflation," Machinists Vice President John Peterpaul noted. "But as long as we allow our economy to be held hostage by the sheiks and shahs of the Persian Gulf we will never find the answers."

While the artificial manipulation of oil prices and supplies throughout the world have hurt all industries, Peterpaul observed, the impact has been particularly severe in the airline industry which has seen a 400 percent rise in the price of aviation fuel since last year.

As a result, the airlines have had to raise fares, forcing fewer people to fly. The carriers in turn have cut down the number of flights, and workers—many of them members of the Machinists—have been laid off, Peterpaul noted.

The anti-inflation conference, chaired by Transportation Sec. Claude S. Brinegar, drew both labor and management representatives from various transportation areas.

AFL-CIO Vice President Matthew Guinan, who heads the Transport Workers Union, questioned one of the Ford Administration's basic explanations for the cause of the current inflationary spiral.

"We were told by some of the

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Editor Irving Fagan Dies at 76

Irving K. Fagan, a veteran labor editor and newspaperman and a leader in establishing a news service for the labor press, died at 76 in North Andover, Mass.

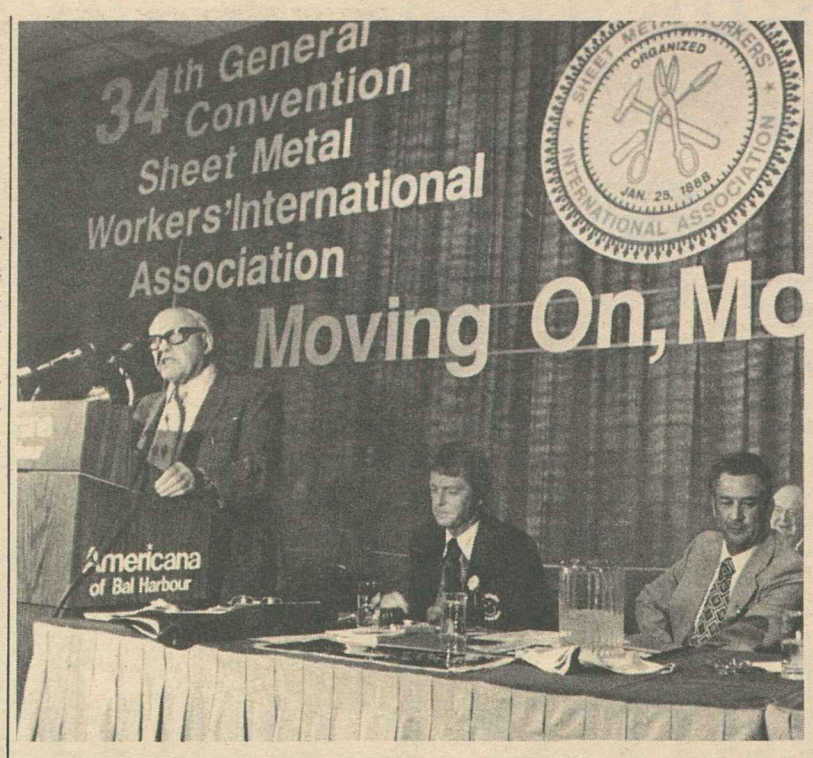
Fagan, who retired in 1967 after serving the International Labor Press Association as a field representative, was one of the nation's top labor reporters on the old Philadelphia Record for 18 years.

In 1949 he was named editor and manager of the former Labor Press Associates, a news service to the labor press set up by the AFL, CIO, Mine Workers and other groups which played a major role in providing top-flight coverage until 1954 when it was succeeded by Press Associates, Inc. (PAI). He then moved to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and served as editor of the union's publication until 1964.

He was a winner of the Sidney Hillman Foundation award for outstanding labor reporting. And President Max Steinbock and Sec.-Treas. John M. Barry of the International Labor Press Association described him as "the mentor to scores of labor editors." They wired his wife that "the labor press of America has lost one of its strongest, most fearless voices."

Fagan was born in Minsk, Russia and came to the United States as a child. He served in the Marines in World War I and went on to the University of Missouri Journalism School.

He was a charter member of the Newspaper Guild and served on the CIO central labor body in Philadelphia. He is survived by his wife Frances, a daughter Mrs. Alan Burbank, and six grandchildren.



NEW ECONOMIC COURSE is urged by AFL-CIO President George Meany in an address to the Sheet Metal Workers convention. Shown seated are union President Edward J. Carlough and Sec.-Treas. David Turner.

Sheet Metal Union To Press Job Plan

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The 34th convention of the Sheet Metal Workers voiced strong endorsement for SASMI—the union-sponsored Stabilization Agreement for the Sheet Metal Industry—and placed it in a "top priority" category for future collective bargaining negotiations.

Acting on a number of similar resolutions from local unions, the convention's special SASMI committee urged the delegates to "expend your energies and talents" in winning protection against income loss through the stabilization plan.

The committee reported that SASMI has already been negotiated in 46 locations, and is in actual operation in 30 of them. The SASMI plan was hailed by President Edward J. Carlough as "a progressive step toward solving the age-old problem of how to promote full employment for workers in our industry."

SASMI, which is financed by an employer contribution of 3 percent of gross payroll, provides for benefits of up to 180 hours a half-year for underemployed union members; special travel benefits of up to $500 for underemployed members to travel to areas of labor shortages; the maintenance of local welfare premiums when a member works less than the number of hours needed to retain coverage; and special incentive benefits to members who are fully employed for a two-year period.

The five-day convention, attended by nearly 800 delegates, took a number of steps to revise the union's constitution. Among these were:

- A provision for a new category of apprentice-members, open to apprentices who have completed three years of apprenticeship training. The new apprentice-members will pay special dues, most of which will be credited against their initiation fee, and will be entitled to attend union meetings with a voice but without vote except as required by law.
- A rise of 75 cents a month in the per capita payable to the international headquarters, raising the total to $4.50 a month.
- A change in the local union dues structure providing for minimum dues in building and construction trades locals to be based on three hours of basic pay in smaller locals with under 500 members, 2½ hours in medium-sized locals with 500 to 1,000 members, and two hours of pay in larger locals with over 2,000 members. Dues for all other members will be the equivalent of two hours' pay. The new system, which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1975, provides that the minimum dues rate will be $7 for the next two years, and $8 starting in 1977.

The union's convention report revealed that SMWIA membership has risen from 150,673 in 1970 to 161,604 as of April 30, 1974. The union reports a total of 446 local affiliates.

On Relations With Unions:

New Attitude Asked In Job Bias Agency

A "new and innovative approach" by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is necessary to wipe out the mounting backlog of cases as well as current problems, the AFL-CIO told a congressional committee.

William E. Pollard, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, told a House Labor subcommittee on the operations of the EEOC that two basic problems have "plagued" the relationship between the federation and the agency from its inception:

"First is the failure to receive notice of all charges to all AFL-CIO affiliates within a short period of time after filing by the charging party where the union is a respondent.

"The second is that there is too little effort on the part of the commission to engage in conciliation conferences."

Pollard traced the history of the AFL-CIO's role in helping create the EEOC as part of labor's campaign to end discrimination in employment, and the steps taken by the AFL-CIO in 1964 to assure trade union cooperation at all levels.

He noted the first compliance agreement worked out with the EEOC under which AFL-CIO unions and the Dept. of Civil Rights were to receive copies of charges of violations of the anti-discrimination law that named locals as respondents. "In our opinion," Pollard said, "we developed in time a workable mechanism that was both helpful to the EEOC and the unions with the result that many charges were resolved speedily."

This activity resulted in helping eliminate "structurally segregated locals" to the extent that there are fewer than 100 of these locals today out of the total of 60,000 local unions in the AFL-CIO, Pollard pointed out.

He added that "it has also resulted in substantial elimination of separate lines of progression and separate seniority lists based on race and/or sex, and other provisions that are in conflict with the requirements of the law."

Stressing the failure now to receive notice of charges under current procedures, Pollard said that if the machinery is to be fully utilized all federation unions and the department must receive copies of the actual charge "at the earliest possible date" if a union is involved.

Of the 60,000 local unions, three-fifths are not manned by full-time personnel, he noted, making it important that the national or international union's chief executive officer or the officer assigned to civil rights know where the problems are and the charges are being made.

Quick action on charges could help the internal mechanism of the trade union movement to help fashioning of a remedy with the employer if a remedy is indeed needed. Pollard said, adding:

"Certainly the use of the conciliation process should be expanded in order to give the respondents an opportunity to reach a voluntary settlement. This process, in our opinion, would pay dividends."

The civil rights director told the committee that an agreement on procedure had been tentatively reached with the EEOC staff but has apparently been turned down by the agency although approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Pollard said he remained hopeful that the "commission will soon recognize the need for a bold approach" to this problem.

Campaign 'Reform' Plan Criticized in Missouri

St. Louis—Delegates to the Missouri AFL-CIO convention here voted to oppose a state campaign reform proposition on the grounds that it will enhance the position of special interest groups.

The 800 delegates to the state labor council's seventh biennial convention adopted a resolution opposing the measure which will appear on the general election ballot in November.

The council emphasized that labor favors a strong campaign reform and disclosure law but opposes the current measure as containing too many inequities and other unfair features.

Vincent J. VanCamp was re-elected unanimously to a four-year term as president. Emmett Mayer, state representative in St. Louis for the Communications Workers, was elected a vice president, succeeding James E. Meyers, secretary-treasurer of the St. Louis Labor Council, who did not seek re-election.

G. William Field, director of organizing for the Greater St. Louis Carpenters District Council, was elected secretary-treasurer of the council in a hotly contested race. Field succeeds James E. Davis, who retired from the full-time position.

Field's strongest opposition came from Lou Solari, business manager of St. Louis School Employes Local 118.

One of the resolutions adopted condemned the opening of stores on holidays and asked legislation to outlaw most holiday selling.

The delegates condemned the St. Louis County Board of Police Commissioners for refusal to negotiate with Police Officers Local 844 which is seeking recognition.

Two resolutions dealt with collective bargaining by public employes, one calling for a "true and complete collective bargaining law covering employes in this state," the other urging legislation which would give public employes the legal right to strike.

There were resolutions calling for boosting unemployment benefits to 75 percent of the weekly pay of an employe at the time his job was terminated; another sought an end to the one-week lag in the payment of jobless benefits, and a third called for jobless pay for strikers and persons honoring picket lines.

The council's president and secretary-treasurer were voted $50-a-week salary increases effective immediately.

The convention endorsed Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, for re-election and backed Democratic candidates in House contests.

Machinists Protest Full Pardon For Nixon

Seattle—Delegates to a national Machinists conference here protested President Ford's unconditional pardon of former President Nixon.

A resolution adopted by the IAM's Machinery & Manufacturing Conference termed the pardon "a blatant affront" to justice.

North Dakota to Seek Orderly Development

Minot, N.D.—The North Dakota AFL-CIO urged continued but orderly development of the state's rich natural resources at its 17th annual convention here.

Delegates to the three-day meeting adopted a resolution pledging the organization's support "to the full reclamation of all mined lands, to instituting fair and equitable taxes on all mined resources" to cover adequately all costs of development, and urging North Dakotans to proceed unselfishly with the development of the state.

The convention's 150 delegates also approved a resolution commending Gov. Arthur Link's "common sense" approach to the development of coal and other natural resources.

President Wallace J. Dockter told delegates North Dakota is "on the threshold of industrial expansion."

In other action, delegates approved a resolution raising the per capita tax 10 cents a month to 40 cents, starting in January. The increase was the first since 1967.

The convention also opposed cuts in federal funds for the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act, urged passage of the Griffiths-Corman National Health Security bill, endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment, and gave high priority to repeal of the state's right-to-work law.

There were no elections of officers. These are held only in odd-numbered years.

Delegates heard remarks from Gov. Link, Executive Director Novella Porter of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, State Labor Commissioner Orville Hagen, AFL-CIO Regional Director Woodrow G. Pendergrass, A. M. Lampley, assistant national legislative director of the United Transportation Union, and Margaret Thornburgh, western director, AFL-CIO Women's Activities Dept.

Food Panel Stacked Gorman Tells Ford

The "mini-summit" conference on food and agriculture held in Chicago was "stacked" with spokesmen for "agri-business corporate interests," Meat Cutters Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman told President Ford.

Gorman, a delegate at the conference, wrote the President that Agriculture Sec. Earl Butz and the dominant group at the conference ignored both the food problems of consumers and the economic problems of working farmers.

Abel Cites New Challenges:

Past Gains Stepping Stones, Steelworkers Delegates Told

By John R. Oravec

Atlantic City, N.J.—The challenge of forging a solid organization to serve the 1.4 million members of the Steelworkers in a period of economic and political uncertainty faced the union's 17th biennial convention here.

USWA President I. W. Abel called on the more than 4,100 delegates to help develop policies that would build on the union's past gains in organizing, collective bargaining, and legislative activities.

Through the union's negotiated agreements with industry, Abel pointed out that USWA members are insulated to some degree from the severest impact of the nation's inflation and recession.

He cited the "best ever" agreements made in the aluminum, container, copper and nonferrous metals industries, stressing in particular this year's settlement in basic steel reached under the Experimental Negotiating Agreement.

"ENA gave our members in basic steel the largest wage and benefits package in the history of our union," Abel declared. "There was no strike; no prolonged layoffs; no plant shutdowns; and no stockpiling."

He also noted that the experimental agreement gave local unions the right to strike over local issues for the first time, but that no strike has yet been called.

Abel said there is a large degree of job stability in industries where USWA members work, despite the serious disruptions in other sectors of the economy.

He stressed, however, negotiating problems with uncooperative employers may not be far off, warning that the USWA strike and defense fund is essential to the strength of the union. The current net worth of the fund is $75.9 million.

An effort is expected from the convention floor to realign the dues structure which would result in reducing contributions to the strike and defense fund to head off a possible dues increase. USWA members currently pay the equivalent of two hours' wages per month with a maximum of $10. The $10 ceiling means that most members pay substantially less than two hours' wages.

Abel urged a major campaign for repeal of the Landrum-Griffin Act which, he said, "has become a dangerous instrument for the harassment and hog-tieing of responsible labor unions."

He charged the Labor Dept. with "nit picking" in its enforcement of the law, especially when dealing with purely technical election violations. And he contrasted that with the department's lax enforcement of job safety rules.

Abel noted that passage of the new pension law came after "nine long years" of lobbying by the Steelworkers. He added:

"If we had more friends in Congress these last four years the American economy wouldn't be in the terrible mess it is today."

And, he said, "if it were not for the cost-of-living clauses in so many union contracts the working people of America today would be in the worst economic shape since the great depression of the 1930s."

AFL-CIO President George Meany told the delegates that with economic tinkering of former President Nixon's advisers, only corporate profits and bank interests fared well.

"While we have a new President in the White House, the same old economic experts who have brought us to the brink of disaster are still in the picture as economic advisers," Meany said.

He said the same advisers who devised the wage and price controls "that added up to a gigantic swindle of the nation's workers," are now pressing for wage-price guidelines that are just as unfair to workers as controls.

And if those advisers continue to call for increasing unemployment as the solution to check inflation, then Arthur Burns—chairman of the Federal Reserve Board—should be added to the jobless rolls, Meany said.

Meany suggested that the federal government could reduce its debt cost by raising somewhat the interest it pays on savings bonds.

"Right now, the bonds our members can afford to purchase—the $25, $50 and $100 denominations—pay a very low rate of interest when compared with the 9 and 10 percent paid those who can invest in $10,000 denominations.

"If the government would split the difference and offer bonds to working people at 7 or 8 percent interest, the response would be tremendous. The average American worker would be able to show his faith in his country, earn a respectable return on his investment and, at the same time help the government lower the cost of its debt service."

Meany pointed out that because of the high interest rate, tight money policies of the Federal Reserve, the government's debt was raised $5.3 billion in one year.

That additional $5.3 billion in the federal budget "doesn't feed a single hungry child, build a single school, provide medical care to a single elderly person," Meany stressed, "it just makes the bankers fatter and increases the federal deficit."

Rep. Barbara Jordan (D-Tex.) in her address to the convention questioned the conclusion of President Ford's chief economic adviser Alan Greenspan, who had contended Wall Street brokers suffer more from inflation than poor people or middle-income wage earners.

Noting the spectacular rise in food prices, Miss Jordan suggested: "Perhaps we ought to all send our grocery receipts to the White House and let Mr. Greenspan look at them and get a view of the real world."

She stressed that political coalition of low- and middle-income workers is more necessary now than ever before to bring perspective back to government.



CONVENTION BADGE is pinned on AFL-CIO President George Meany by Steelworkers President I. W. Abel at the union's convention. At left is USWA Vice President John S. Johns.

Meany Prods Ford On Job Safety Law

(Continued from Page 1)

for campaign contributions from big business."

On two occasions, Meany noted, the AFL-CIO and the Industrial Union Dept. have had to go to court "to force the Labor Dept. to enforce the law. Imagine having to sue the Secretary of Labor to make him protect workers," he added.

Meany said none of the 26 state plans approved by the Labor Dept. as a substitute for federal administration of the job safety law meets the standards required by law or even the Labor Dept.'s own guidelines.

"You don't hear much about law and order any more in Washington," Meany noted, "but we are going to scream like hell to make sure this act is enforced."

He said that shoddy and uneven enforcement has provided ammunition for right-wing opponents of the law in their efforts to weaken its protection or repeal it outright.

Citing a recent study released by the Senate Labor subcommittee, Meany pointed out the incongruities in violations uncovered by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration between regional offices. OSHA inspectors found many more serious violations in the Northwest than in the Midwest, he noted.

"Either the law is being unevenly enforced, or the employers in the Northwest are 10 times as hazardous as those in the Midwest. It is my considered judgment that the Northwest employers aren't any worse, but that the inspectors in the Northwest are doing their job."

Organized labor learned long, long ago that enactment of remedial and protective legislation does not autmatically bring about the envisioned remedies, Meany said.

A good law can be practically nullified by cutting off the essential funds to provide the personnel needed to enforce it adequately, he pointed out.

In the annual battle for appropriations, he noted that the House voted to prohibit enforcement of the law against employers with 25 or fewer workers, affecting 90 percent of the workplaces and one-third of the workforce.

But organized labor led the fight to defeat similar amendments on numerical exemptions in the Senate, he said, stressing that "every worker—even part-time workers—must be protected against unhealthy, unsafe workplaces."

He said the federation supports other provisions of the Senate-passed bill that would provide an additional 500 OSHA inspectors who are critically needed to enforce the law and provide consultative services for small employers to comply with law.

"After all," Meany said, "our goal is a safe and healthful workplace, not punishment."

Meany also cited an analysis of the state plans approved by the Labor Dept. conducted by the AFL-CIO staff—"and what they discovered was sickening."

Using Maryland's plan as an example, he noted that compliance officers are improperly trained; citations are issued after an average time lapse of 39 days, instead of 72 hours as the state law stipulates; one-quarter of the violations are improperly classified to make them less serious than they are; less than one of three inspections are followed up, and the state still has not come up with a required health program.

But the most maddening facet of the Maryland safety program is that workers are being denied the right of representation at informal compliance conferences, Meany declared.

He said the prime thrust of the AFL-CIO lawsuit is to make sure there are no more Maryland-type safety programs.

The best thing the Ford Administration could do is to stop fighting the federation's court action and start enforcing and administering the law properly, Meany said.

Jury Finds For Victim Of Asbestos

A worker with asbestosis who was not advised of it by a physician who examined him periodically was awarded $351,000 in damages by a California jury, according to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The 56-year old machinist was examined in 1962, 1965 and 1968 by the physician with whom his employer contracted to perform physical examinations. The physician found asbestosis but failed to advise him of this fact or to refer him to a specialist. The worker brought suit against the physician, claiming permanent and total disability due to lung damage and a substantial reduction in life expectancy.

The physician contended that the worker developed asbestosis from 31 years' work in the same plant of a company manufacturing building materials. He said that by 1962 it would have been useless to refer him to another physician or to have him change his work. The physicican contended that he had no duty to do more than report the results of the examinations to the man's employer.

Cohen Appointed NLRB Attorney

Atlanta—Gilbert Cohen, 51, has been named regional attorney at the National Labor Relations Board's regional office here. Cohen, formerly assistant regional attorney, succeeds William J. Rains, who recently retired.

Usery Terms Collective Bargaining Effective Tool in Economic Stress

San Francisco—America's collective bargaining process this year is proving to be "the one economic tool that can be counted on to work," W. J. Usery, Jr., director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, said here.

The collective bargaining system has proven itself "in the face of the severe tests that came with the ending of controls, double digit inflation and rising unemployment," Usery told a meeting of the Labor Policy Association.

"While we have had a full share of disputes that ended in strikes, the collective bargaining process in the United States has stood strong and effective in a world being tossed about by economic storms," he said.

Usery termed 1974 "a benchmark year" in collective bargaining. Among the highlights, he said, are:

- The steel industry's Experimental Negotiating Agreement, which "proved to be so good that we are virtually guaranteed there will be no major interruption of production and pay checks in that vital industry during this decade."
- The system of "early-bird" negotiations which brought many contracts "without the gut-grinding pressure of a strike deadline."
- The success of printers and newspaper publishers in New York and Washington in finding long-range solutions to the problems surrounding automation and job security.
- Establishment of the Joint Labor-Management Committee of the Retail Food Industry, which, he said, "undoubtedly reduced the potential for chaotic conditions in an industry that touches every nervous American consumer."
- Extension of collective bargaining rights to some million-and-a-half employes of 7,000 private nonprofit hospitals and health-care facilities.

Usery said each of the events "can be counted as a victory for the collective bargaining process—American style."

Looking to the future, he said that he was "hopeful that the collective bargaining process will once again succeed" in the current coal negotiations and in the upcoming contract talks in the railroad and oil industries.

"Further down the road," he said, "we can see a stiffening of demands by postal workers, federal, state and local employes for a greater degree of the collective bargaining rights that exist in the private sector of the economy."

A Fair Shake for Labor

WE IN THE AFL-CIO are going to insist that the Administration not fight inflation by making recession worse. A policy that increases unemployment is no policy at all.

What we need is not verbal assurances—based on nothing more substantial than optimism. What we need is action—sensible, compassionate action. Talk won't do the job and it can't be done by the President's proclaimed policy of balancing the budget and cutting federal expenditures.

Labor's ideas may not be new but—for the country's sake—they should be tried. Because if one thing is crystal clear—it is that the Nixon policies did not work. These are the policies that got this country into its economic crisis and they are the policies that are still being followed right up to this minute. They must be changed.

Gimmicks like wage and price controls, or their kissing cousin guidelines, must be abandoned. Instead, America needs economic policies that treat everyone fairly and equitably.

American workers are prepared to do their part in fighting inflation. All they ask is a fair shake.

For example, if the government would issue special bonds to fight inflation, the AFL-CIO and its members would actively support such a program. But right now, the bonds our members can afford to purchase—the $25, $50 and $100 denominations—pay a very low rate of interest when compared with the 9 and 10 percent paid to those who can invest in $10,000 denominations.

If the government would split the difference and offer bonds to working people at 7 or 8 percent interest, the response would be tremendous. The average American worker would be able to show his faith in his country, earn a respectable return on his investment and, at the same time, help the government lower the cost of its debt service.

Just as Americans rallied to purchase Liberty bonds in World War I and Victory bonds in World War II, Americans would rally to purchase new bonds to help their country fight inflation.

But just as there must be equality of sacrifice, there must be equality for Americans who invest in their country. Selling cut-rate bonds to workers, while at the same time exhorting them to sacrifice their jobs and their incomes in the name of the glorious battle against inflation, would be inequitable and unjust—and we won't buy it.

WORKERS HAVE a right to expect equal treatment from their government—nothing more and certainly nothing less.

They have a right to expect honesty and candor from their President—not flip-flops in policy, without apology or explanation.

They have a right—not only to be listened to but to be heard in the economic councils of government.

Many problems facing this country have been neglected over the past five and one-half years—national health insurance, foreign trade, tax justice, housing, education, consumer protection and the like.

Strengthening the economy and, at the same time, tackling these critical problems will require a strong, progressive, responsive Congress. This means we must go all-out in 1974 to elect congressmen and senators who will move this country forward.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the Steelworkers Convention in Atlantic City, N.J.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Joseph A. Beirne*	Paul Hall	I. W. Abel
Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg
John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan
C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco
Thomas W. Gleason	Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith
Louis Stulberg	Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery
Alexander J. Rohan	James T. Housewright	George Hardy
Al H. Chesser	Martin J. Ward	William Sidell
Murray H. Finley	Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker
Sol Stetin	C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey

* Deceased

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry

Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

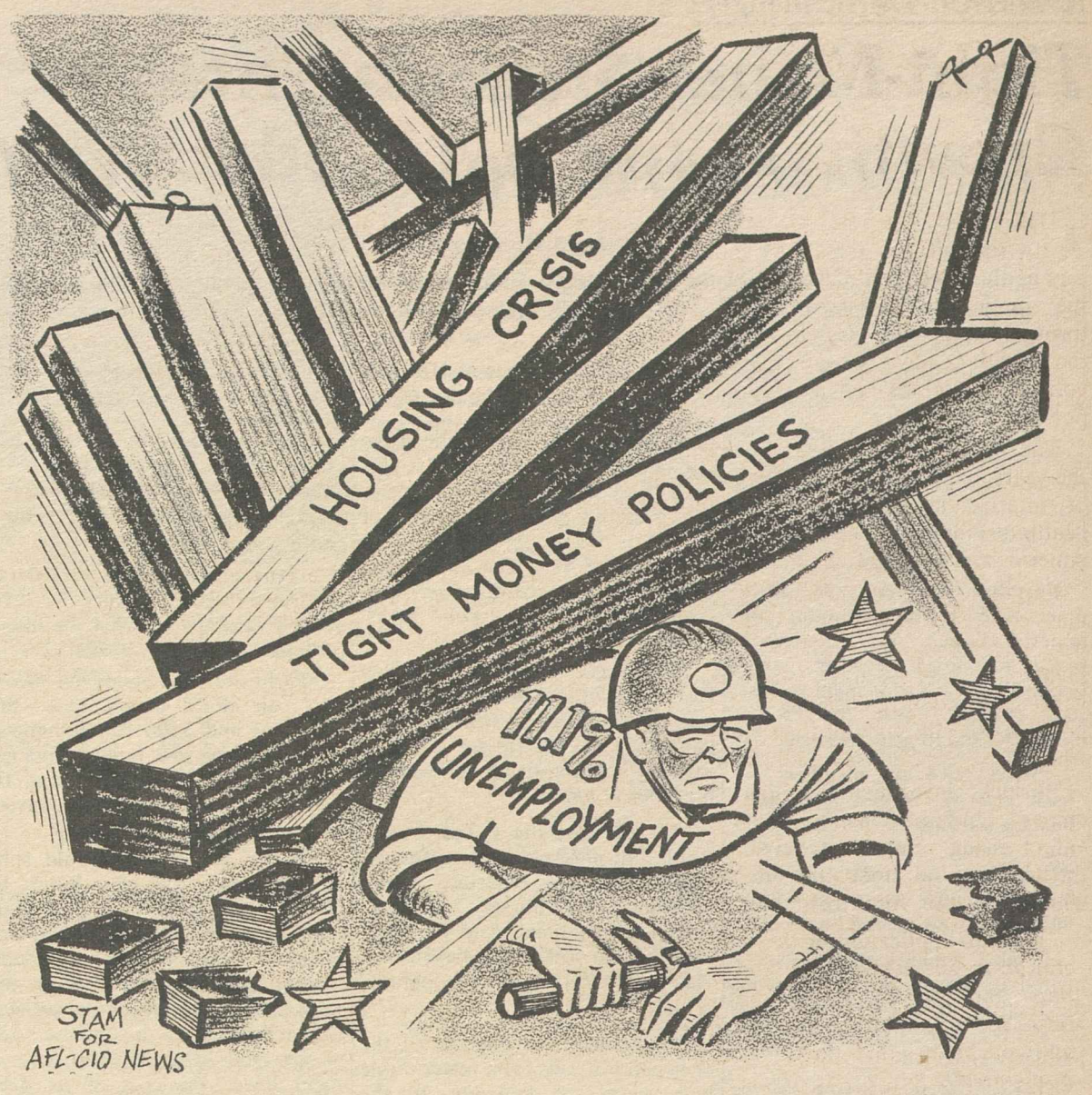
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, September 28, 1974 No. 39

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO/CLC ASSOCIATION



A Word Edgewise:

Moralistic Smog Envelopes Need to Purge CIA 'Heavies'

By John P. Roche

ONE CAN APPROACH the recent allegations and quasi-revelations about the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in Chile from at least three different perspectives. First, the moral question of the legitimacy of American interference in the internal affairs of any type of foreign state. Second, the moral question of the lack of candor of top American officials when queried by Congress on the matter. And third, the pragmatic issue of the wisdom of this particular attempt, or series of attempts, to affect the Chilean political balance.

As usual, all Washington discussions of the problem hopelessly mix up the moral and the pragmatic questions. A good dozen congressmen and senators are in search of a mount from which to deliver their sermons; commentators are arguing, some quite hysterically, that the President and his officials have no right to lie to Congress and the people; and poor Pat Moynihan, out there in India, is upset because he thinks Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will suspect the CIA of plotting her downfall. (Actually, as is well known, the CIA put her in office—if you don't believe me, check with Peking.)

I am the last man in the world to criticize morality, provided it is founded on a consistent body of principles. A pacifist, who opposes all use of force and violence, overt or covert, has my full respect. So does the dedicated left-winger who says American activities are inherently imperialist, immoral and reactionary. They have no moral jokers secreted in the deck.

But when it comes to characters who ooze piety in one area and sound like Machiavelli in others, I sign off. When, to take a case in point, you discover a prophet calling for a total economic blockade of South Africa, "an undemocratic, racist nation," ask him how he feels about doing business with the world's two largest prisons, the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. If he says, "Oh, that's different," you are dealing with a weasel. (Unless, to repeat, he is a committed Communist.)

Anybody in his right mind—who is not a saint—recognizes that the President and other high Administration figures must lie on occasion. If, to take an extreme example, the President is asked at a press conference (or the Secretary of State is asked by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee), "Have we cracked the Soviet and Chinese codes?" what is he supposed to say? (Let me note parenthetically that I haven't the foggiest idea of the current answer, but the fact that during World War II we had broken the Japanese code made the victory at Midway possible.)

Or, to take a lesser case, suppose the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board is asked about the board's attitude toward loosening credit. He may know that a decision is to be announced the next morning, but in the meantime elaborate international precautions are being instituted. Does he have to come clean at the risk of sandbagging the delicate international monetary equilibrium?

Saying this may get me thrown out of Sunday school, but I think it is vital that we penetrate the moralistic smog. The question is not, "Do we have the right to intervene in the internal affairs of other states?" We do that merely by existing. If Americans suddenly shifted from coffee to tea, 10 or 15 foreign economies would be destroyed. Moreover, the widespread support for the Jackson Amendment, relating to Soviet attitudes and actions towards would-be emigres, indicates that Congress is not perched on a high moral pinnacle. Indeed, I suspect that many of the "moral" critics of the CIA in Chile would have been delighted if the agency had helped oust the Greek junta.

SO LET US TURN to the Chilean case and ask the serious questions. First, was the game worth the candle? Did an Allende "victory" (he only got a third of the popular vote) threaten any vital American interests? Of course, he was going to put the screws on various U.S. multinational corporations, but if that justifies intervention, we should be trying to throw out every Arab oil sheik.

A reasonable prognosis was that Allende would do for Chile what Castro did for Cuba—turn a relatively advanced nation into an outdoor slum. That would be unfortunate for the Chileans, but their problem.

Second, I believe there should be a thorough investigation of the way the CIA worked, the character of its operatives, and the extent to which the CIA payoff became a drunk-rolling operation on the part of the Chilean Christian Democratic politicians. In my experience the agency's "black" operatives are right out of a central casting bureau run by the novelist Graham Greene. Director William Colby, an extremely able man, should launch a massive purge of the 'heavies,' of the Howard Hunts who are still around.

Research Dept. Analysis:

Tight-Money Policies Thwart Growth in Nation's Productivity

THE BASIC CAUSES of the rise of productivity (output per manhour) include such factors as the education and skills of the population, the application of technological improvements through business investment and labor skills, and the growth of mass consumer markets, with high-volume operations and increasing worker buying power.

The biggest cause of rising productivity, over the years, has been the improvement in the quality of American labor. This is the result of education, health, skills, training and work-experience—America's investment in "human capital."

Expanding mass markets in the U.S.—with mass consumer buying power supported by union-won wage gains—are both a cause and a result of highly productive mass production, using advanced technology. Growing mass markets make possible the efficiency of high volume production, which are essential for rapidly rising productivity.

Business investment in high technology machinery, equipment and plants is a basic ingredient of rising productivity. Since World War II, the U.S. capital stock has gone up 250 percent while the labor force rose less than 45 percent.

It is the application of these major factors—education and labor skills, high-volume operations and growing mass markets, expanding business investment in high-technology plants and machines—that makes for rapidly rising productivity.

In the past 55 years, productivity in the U.S. has moved up considerably. In the years, 1919 to 1947, the average yearly gain in productivity was 2.2 percent. It stepped up to an average yearly rate of 3.1 percent in 1947 to 1973, with the spread of new technology and growing markets in the years after World War II.

However, in the past several years, there has been a considerable lag in the rise of productivity. This was due to the recession of 1969-1970, when low-volume operations suppressed the rise of productivity. A similar development is occurring, now—a slowdown in the rise of productivity due to recessionary lower-volume operations.

IN RECESSIONS AND DEPRESSIONS, productivity fails to grow rapidly and sometimes falls. This occurs because sales and output drop or fail to grow fast enough to provide efficient, high-volume production, since workers and machinery are idle. In the 1969-70 recession, output per manhour rose less than 1 percent a year. In the 1971 business recovery, productivity-growth bounced back, up to 4.1 percent, as high volume operations returned.

Here are recent annual productivity growth rates: 1969—0.4 percent; 1970—1.0 percent; 1971—4.1 percent; 1972—3.8 percent; 1973—2.9 percent.

Slow productivity-growth in 1974 is the result of the present economic slump.

So rapid productivity-growth requires an expanding economy, using its productive potential efficiently. Jobless workers and idle machines, however, are an economic waste and the result is lagging productivity. Slump conditions suppress the advance of productivity as a result of low-volume, inefficient operations.

In recent years, recessions, resulting from tight money and high interest rates and from cutbacks in federal government programs, have caused serious slowdowns in U.S. productivity—as in 1974 and in 1969-1970.

But high interest rates, tight money and hold-downs on government programs for education, health-care and training in skills also threaten a slowdown of productivity gains over the long-run future.

High-interest tight-money policies raise the costs of business investment. They result in post-poning plant expansion, as in the case of public utilities, today. They curb productivity-raising investment in new, more efficient capital. Such trends pose the danger of slower productivity a few years from now.

Tight money also blocks high-volume housing construction and curbs much needed improvements in state and local government efforts in education and public facilities, which affect productivity in the society as a whole.

Cuts in education programs seriously jeopardize the long-run basic source of America's productivity growth—education for our people.

RESTRICTIVE government policies, therefore, result in a slowdown of productivity gains, as a result of low-volume, slump conditions.

But they also jeopardize America's long-run advances in productivity—by curbing or postponing business investment in high-technology plants and machines.

Moreover, cuts in federal aid for education and related programs would seriously jeopardize the nation's base for continuing productivity gains in the future.

To get U.S. productivity rising rapidly again—and to assure adequate productivity advances in the future—it is essential that the government abandon its restrictive policies of tight money and high interest rates. Lower interest rates are needed to encourage high-volume operations and expanding business investment in plants and machines. The expansion of government programs of aid for the education and health of America's growing population are a basic prerequisite for long-run productivity advances.

This analysis of productivity was prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

23 Million Workers Covered:

Retirement Rights Safeguarded Under New Pension Legislation

THE NEW PENSION LAW provides long-sought safeguards for the retirement rights of the 23 million American workers covered by private pension plans, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said.

Seidman noted that creation of the Pension Benefits Guarantee Corp. and automatic survivorship, unless specifically rejected by the worker, are among the most important changes in the private pension system spelled out in the new law. Noting that the federal pension law now preempts existing state laws, he urged that employers, unions and others with direct interest in the 300,000 private pension and welfare plans now in operation begin re-evaluation of those plans to make sure they conform with the new law.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Seidman said that while some provisions of the law won't take effect for two or three years, the protection of pension benefits against employer bankruptcies and other circumstances is retroactive to July 1 of this year.

He said that about 100 applications have been made for that retroactive protection, calling into question current data indicating that "not many plans go broke and relatively few workers are affected."

Seidman cautioned that although the Pension Reform Act is important legislation, there are some misimpressions about its effects. He stressed that "it does not require that a pension plan be set up where one doesn't already exist," nor does it "set the level of benefits—the level of pensions that are paid." Those issues, he said, remain in the collective bargaining and employer-employee relations area.

Seidman acknowledged that some provisions of the law might tempt some employers to "discriminate against older workers," but the hope is that employers won't misuse the law for that purpose. But, if they do, he stressed they risk charges under the Age Discrimination Law, "which forbids employers from discriminating against older workers—with respect to pension plans or in any other way," and that law should be strictly enforced.



By Press Associates, Inc.

PERIODICALLY over the last 39 years, since the enactment of the Social Security Act, the law comes under free-swinging attack, usually from the extreme right wing or from popular magazine writers who leap suddenly on a new cause.

We are in one of those periods now and millions of Americans have become apprehensive about social security.

The 3-million-member National Council of Senior Citizens reports that it has received many letters expressing concern that the program is bankrupt or nearly bankrupt, that it is based on an unfair system of taxation and that it is a poor alternative to other forced or voluntary savings plans.

The Senior Citizens News recently devoted a double-truck to answering questions raised by these letters and setting the record straight.

The paper recalls that in 1953, when similar attacks were launched against social security, President Eisenhower instituted a complete review of the social security system and established a blue-ribbon panel of some of the major business leaders of the nation.

After months of study this panel reported to the President that, "the social security system is found to be both financially and philosophically sound."

It held that "the fundamental principle of a contributory, earnings-related benefit system is more consistent with a free enterprise, competitive, earnings-related economy as compared to any substitute uniform payment solely out of general revenues or dependent solely upon the varying abilities of individuals to amass private savings against retirement."

But the question persists, "Is social security bankrupt?"

The Senior Citizens say that the basis of this question (and charge) is that there is "only" $52 billion in reserves in the trust funds and this amount is held in Treasury Bonds.

The implication, of course, is that the Treasury-held bonds—called IOU's—are unsecured. The Senior Citizens say that "to argue that the Federal Treasury Bonds are worthless IOU's is to argue that the government of the United States is worthless."

ANOTHER ALLEGATION is that there is not sufficient money in the trust funds to pay off all possible obligations in the future.

The contention is that to be really solvent the trust funds would need somewhere between $400 billion and $2.1 trillion in reserves. This would be needed, critics claim, to insure that all benefits for an indefinite future could be paid to present enrollees, even if all contributions to the system were to stop immediately.

The Senior Citizens answer that "this is a patently fallacious assumption since social security is a valid ongoing system with 80 million contributors."

Another point. What would it take to cut off all income into the system?

The Senior Citizens say that it would take the closing of every shop, every company, every plant, restaurant, grocery, cleaner and repair shop. It would take the closing of every place of employment in the country—private and government included—to cut off all contributions to the social security system.

It is also charged that the social security "tax" is the "most regressive and cruel tax of all" and this is rejected, too, by the Senior Citizens. They point out that if it were a tax it would be considered regressive, although not as regressive as the sales tax or the property tax.

However, the Senior Citizens say, since these contributions are a part of a contributory benefit system—in a sense, an insurance premium—it is not nearly as regressive as private insurance premiums.

"Social security," the Senior Citizens say, "is not designed as a get-rich-quick scheme or a free lunch program but a guaranteed base of income provided as a matter of right upon demonstration of actual retirement or disability."



NEW AND IMPORTANT safeguards for the pension rights of 23 million workers are spelled out in the federal Pension Reform Act, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Theodor Schuchat, left, of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Robert Barr of Fairchild Publications. The AFL-CIO interview program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Chicago Pact Brings Gains To Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

at $11,113. Under the agreement, the maximum pay for a teacher with 36 hours' credit beyond a master's degree is $20,455.

The contract provides that 200 new elementary school teachers will be added to the registers in those schools where pupil achievement levels are lower than the city average and per-pupil expenditure is lowest. One hundred teachers will be added at the high-school level.

In the contract which the union negotiated with the city last January, 300 additional elementary teachers were added to the payroll.

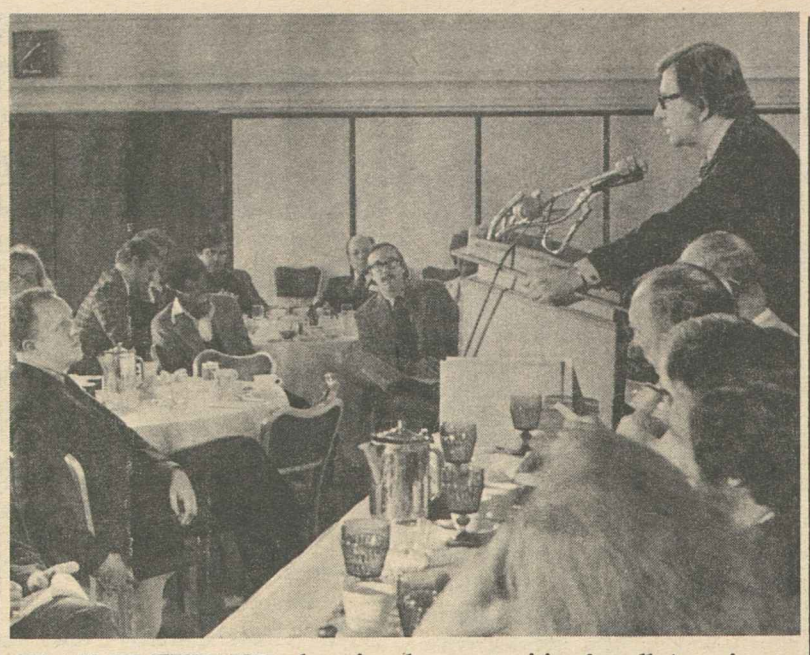
President Albert Shanker of the American Federation of Teachers hailed the setttlement as "a heartening example to America's teachers." Healey described the pact as the best ever negotiated by Chicago teachers.

Among the many improvements in the contract is an agreement by the school board to keep open 12 playgrounds which it had planned to close.

Other gains include improvements in life and major medical insurance and in job seniority.

Al Epstein Retires From Machinists

Al Epstein, who served the Machinists as economist, pension specialist and research director for nearly 30 years, has retired. He was one of the founders of the IAM Labor Management Pension Plan and has been labor trustee of that fund.



PLAN TO EXPAND educational opportunities for all Americans by utilizing the services of teachers who otherwise would be unemployed is outlined by President Albert Shanker of the American Federation of Teachers at the National Press Club in Washington.

Nation's Schools Also Tight Money Victims

Tight money and high interest rates are eroding the quality of education in the United States, Teachers President Albert Shanker told a National Press Club audience.

Only a few years ago, Shanker noted, school boards were able to borrow money at 4 or 4.5 percent interest. Now they must pay 8 percent. The New York City system will pay $170 million in interest on short-term notes this year, he said.

As a result of these high money costs, systems across the country are curtailing many successful educational programs. A large number of affirmative action programs involving the hiring of minority members as paraprofessionals are being eliminated, he said.

Nationwide, Shanker said, teachers are facing growing unemployment. For the first time since the 1930s there is a surplus of teachers.

"We now have over 250,000 persons unable to get into the profession for which they prepared," he said. In addition, 1.5 million students are in schools and colleges preparing for teaching careers.

Shanker proposed a three-point program for lifelong education for all Americans to help take up the slack in teacher employment.

The program would incorporate universal early childhood education, a new program of internships for teacher training, and sabbatical leaves for all workers every seven years.

Studies have shown more than one-half the intellectual development of children takes place between the ages of two and a half and 5, Shanker noted. With more teachers available and the physical plant also there, the educational system has an opportunity to take great forward strides in early child development, he said.

The AFT leader urged internships for teachers who too often go from a purely theoretical college environment to jobs without much on-the-job training. He recommended that teachers be required to undergo training similar to the internships physicians go through before they can practice medicine.

Finally, he said, all workers—not just teachers—ought to be allowed a sabbatical leave every seven years to go to some institution to improve their skills and education. The training should be subsidized, he said.

"If we can have Medicare for the body," Shanker said, "there's no reason we can't have Educare for the mind."

Much of the money for the program could come from increased general revenue resulting from closing loopholes in the tax structure, Shanker said. And, in the long run, savings in jobless and welfare payments now spent to aid those persons unable to help themselves would more than make up for its cost, he observed.

Poll Finds Public Backs Health Security System

A comprehensive federal health insurance program that incorporates provisions of the National Health Security bill is favored by the American public by a ratio of almost 2 to 1, a survey by pollster Louis Harris shows.

By a 54 percent to 28 percent majority, a cross section of adults surveyed last spring supported passage of legislation that would provide full medical and health care coverage.

The less extensive health plan proposed by former President Nixon was rejected by a margin of 51 percent to 30 percent.

Harris pollsters asked a cross section of 1,503 adults across the country if they were in favor of Congress passing "a comprehensive health insurance program which would combine federal government, employer and employe contributions into one federal health insurance system that would cover all medical and health expenses."

This financing arrangement proposed in the Health Security legislation was favored by 54 percent of the respondents, while 28 percent opposed it and 18 percent were not sure.

Harris noted that American public opinion has held remarkably steady in favor of such a comprehensive federal health bill since 1971.

He said the public is firmly committed to a health care measure, but feels that the Nixon proposal would not go far enough. The old scare words "socialized medicine" appear to be losing their impact, he added.

Harris pointed out that only 26 percent of those surveyed believe the charge that "government health plans abroad have not really worked."

While the public wants a comprehensive national health insurance program, people do want to keep the traditional right to choose their own doctors, Harris said.

They also would like to guarantee the elderly and the poor proper medical care at lower costs than others would pay. Harris noted that opponents of the Nixon proposal feel it does not have enough provisions for the poor and the elderly and would allow insurance companies to profit unduly.

The American people do not expect all of their medical problems to be solved by a new comprehensive health care bill, Harris said. But nine of 10 persons feel that the cost of prescription drugs is too high and look forward to a health plan that would alleviate these high prices.

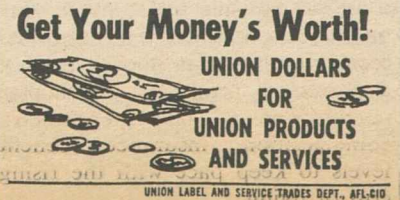
New Hampshire Kills R-T-W

Concord, N.H. — Delegates to the New Hampshire constitutional convention decisively rejected a proposed "right-to-work" amendment.

State AFL-CIO President Thomas Pitarys said the convention spent a morning debating a ban on the union shop — a perennial goal of the employer-financed National Right to Work Committee.

On the key vote, the "work" proposal was beaten by 216-100.

Get Your Money's Worth!



UNION DOLLARS FOR UNION PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Roaring Inflation:

Price Surge Sends Real Wages Down

(Continued from Page 1)

index to 150.2 of its 1967 base —11.2 percent higher than a year earlier.

The increase was the largest for a single month since August 1973 when the CPI rose 1.9 percent, largely because of the removal of the government's 60-day price freeze. All the figures are adjusted to eliminate the effects of normal seasonal changes in prices.

During the first six months of 1974, the CPI has risen an average of 1 percent each month.

Food prices rose 1.4 percent in August, after dropping four-tenths of 1 percent the month before. The index for non-food commodities continued to rise sharply—1.5 percent over the month—while the services index rose at a 1.1 percent clip, about the same rate as in the previous three months.

The price of food usually shows a small seasonal decline in August, BLS noted, but last month price increases were sharp and widespread. While fresh fruits and vegetables dropped 3.7 percent over the month, nearly everything else purchased at grocery stores went up.

Prices for meats, poultry and fish, for example, increased 4.7 percent, after dropping 1.4 percent in July. Cereals and bakery products rose eight-tenths of 1 percent. Other foods at home, a broad category, including items such as processed fruits and vegetables, sugar and sweets, non-alcoholic beverages and partially prepared foods, increased 4.3 percent.

Nonfood commodities also usually decline in price in August but last month they posted their biggest monthly rise on record. About a third of the rise was due to higher prices for clothing.

Used cars, alcoholic beverages, fuel oil and coal, household durables and housekeeping supplies all showed sharp increases last month.

Gasoline and motor oil prices declined in August for the first time since last September, BLS noted. The U.S. average price for regular grade gasoline declined eight-tenths of 1 percent to 55.4 cents a gallon while premium gasoline dropped six-tenths of 1 percent to 59.1 cents a gallon.

Over a fourth of the 1.1 percent increase in the services index last month was due to a rise in mortgage interest costs, BLS pointed out. There also were large increases in charges for home repair and housekeeping services and for utilities—gas, electricity and water and sewerage.

Charges for medical care services continued to rise sharply, as did the cost of auto repairs, haircuts, drycleaning, funeral services and bank service charges on checking accounts.

NLRB Seeks To Curtail Jurisdiction

The National Labor Relations Board wants to drop jurisdiction over private elementary, secondary and pre-elementary schools.

It presently holds bargaining elections and rules on unfair labor practice charges for private secondary schools with at least $1 million annual gross revenue.

The NLRB claims that labor disputes in private schools have a "relatively insubstantial impact on commerce." It invited interested parties to submit comments before Oct. 23. A final decision will be made thereafter.

The proposed rule would not affect trade, technical or business schools which would continue to be covered if they met the dollar-volume of business test.

Mrs. Woll Dies, Wife of Counsel

Genevieve Carey Woll, wife of the AFL-CIO's general counsel, J. Albert Woll, died on Sept. 23.

She was born in Ringwood, Ill., and graduated from the University of Illinois after having attended St. Mary's of Notre Dame Women's College.

Mrs. Woll was active in a number of Catholic parish organizations. Besides her husband, she leaves three children, Mrs. Cynthia Geddes and Mrs. Paul Stokes, Jr., of Rehoboth Beach, Del., a son, David C. Woll, a sister, a brother and 15 grandchildren.

State Deadlines Listed For Voter Registration

The deadline to register to vote in the November 5 elections is fast approaching in a number of states and already past in some.

Dates shown are the last day of voter registration in the states listed:

Alabama, Oct. 4
Alaska, Oct. 6
Arkansas, Oct. 15
California, Oct. 6
Colorado, Oct. 4
Connecticut, Oct. 12
Delaware, Oct. 19
District of Columbia, Oct. 7
Florida, Oct. 5
Hawaii, Oct. 10
Idaho, Nov. 2
Illinois, Oct. 7
Indiana, Oct. 7
Iowa, Oct. 26
Kansas, Oct. 15
Kentucky, Oct. 5
Louisiana, Oct. 5
Maryland, Oct. 7
Massachusetts, Oct. 8
Michigan, Oct. 7
Minnesota, Oct. 15
Mississippi, Oct. 4
Missouri, Oct. 9
Montana, Oct. 6
Nebraska, Oct. 25
Nevada, Oct. 5
New Hampshire, Oct. 26
New Mexico, Oct. 7
North Carolina, Oct. 7
Ohio, Oct. 7
Oklahoma, Oct. 26
Oregon, Oct. 5
Pennsylvania, Oct. 7
Rhode Island, Oct. 5
South Carolina, Oct. 5
South Dakota, Oct. 21
Tennessee, Oct. 5
Texas, Oct. 5
Utah, Oct. 29
Vermont, Nov. 2
Virginia, Oct. 5
Washington, Oct. 5
West Virginia, Oct. 5
Wisconsin, Oct. 16
Wyoming, Oct. 5

Budget Cut Threat Cited:

Labor Warns Inflation War Must Not Harm Poor, Elderly

(Continued from Page 1)

In vetoing the bill, Seidman said, Nixon apparently ignored the cost of juvenile delinquency, crime, alcohol and drug addiction and suffering experienced by children who go unattended while their parents are at work, as well as the cost of welfare for parents who cannot leave their children unsupervised.

Seidman and other delegates representing labor, consumer, elderly and minority groups were outspoken in their criticism of the Administration's espousal of tight credit and high interest rates.

Urging President Ford to abandon these "disastrous" policies, Seidman noted that a reduction of interest rates from their present "unconscionable" levels would provide a shot-in-the-arm to the depressed housing industry, the capital-short public utilities and other sectors of the economy stagnating in the current recession. This in turn would help to lower unemployment and welfare payments, he said.

The AFL-CIO joined 14 other national organizations represented at the meeting in a joint statement listing particular points of agreement. The statement, endorsed by civil rights, religious, civic and labor groups, stressed that budget-cutting is not the answer to inflation.

AFL-CIO Vice President Albert Shanker, president of the Teachers, challenged the Ford Administration's premise that federal spending is the cause of the currency runaway inflationary spiral.

"We particularly take issue with the idea that the federal education budget should be trimmed as part of the fight against inflation," Shanker said. "In point of fact, federal education spending is far too low."

Many of the 200 delegates told Ford Administration representatives at the conference the meeting was being used to justify reductions in social programs.

"The leaders of this Administration already have made their minds up," John Scales, president of the Building & Construction Trades Council in Columbus, O., declared. "They're going to cut the programs that are helping the very people we represent," Scales said. He is business agent of Laborers Local 423 in Columbus.

Similar complaints were echoed by Jerry Wurf, president of the State, County & Municipal Workers; Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens; Murray Finley, president of the Clothing Workers, and George Hardy, president of the Service Employes.

President Ford's new Council of Economic Advisers chairman, Alan Greenspan, drew jeers from the delegates with his remark that, percentage-wise, Wall Street brokers have been hurt the most by inflation.

At an afternoon session devoted to inflation in the health industry, Wurf, warned that cuts in federal spending for health care and health-care research would hurt all Americans. Hit hardest, however, would be those least able to sustain reduced services—the poor, the aged, the crippled and the retarded, he said.

At another mini-summit meeting on inflation a few days later—this one a gathering of state and local government leaders—Wurf noted that even if President Ford succeeded in slashing $5 billion from the federal budget the impact on national inflation would be "unnoticeable," since it accounts for only one-third of 1 percent of the gross national product.

Laborers President Peter Fosco said budget-cutting is no more valid as a cure for today's inflation than it was as a remedy for the deflation of the 1932-era depression.

Hardy stressed that the wages of the ordinary hospital and nursing-home worker haven't been the chief factor in driving up medical costs. The cost of health care has increased 50 percent faster than the wages of health-care workers in the past six years, he said.

Hardy also attacked HEW for failing to follow the dollars it spends for health care to see how the money is spent.

"Nursing home conditions in many parts of the country are terrible," Hardy said. "Why doesn't HEW crack down on the bad homes by refusing to pay their charges? It's just a waste of Medicare and Medicaid money."

Finley asked HEW officials why the Administration favors a national health care bill that would rely on private insurance companies to administer the program. The costs would run about $1 billion a year, and further fuel the the engine of inflation, he observed.

Seidman and other conferees at the HEW meeting repeated a warning voiced by labor at previous meetings held in advance of the Sept. 27-28 economic summit conference.

"We must not fight inflation with measures that will only deepen the recession," Seidman declared. Hundreds of thousands of workers have already become jobless as a result of the economy's slowdown, he noted.

The best protection a worker has against inflation is a job paying decent wages, Seidman said. That is why the AFL-CIO has called for adequate appropriations to provide for a large-scale public service employment program, he noted.

He urged creation of a million public-service employment jobs as soon as possible. His other recommendations included improved escalator clauses in social security and welfare programs and higher unemployment and workmen's compensation insurance benefit levels to keep pace with the rising cost of living.

Senate Rebuffs Delay In Federal Pay Raise

The Senate on Sept. 19 voted 64-35 to reject President Ford's proposal to make salaried federal employes and the military services wait an additional three months for a scheduled pay raise.

The AFL-CIO supported the position of the 49 Democrats and 15 Republicans who voted against the postponement. Voting to delay the raise were 27 Republicans and 8 Democrats.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 49

Abourezk (S.D.)	Haskell (Colo.)	Metzenbaum (Ohio)
Allen (Ala.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Moss (Utah)
Bible (Del.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Muskie (Me.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Nelson (Wis.)
Byrd (Va.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Johnston (La.)	Pell (R.I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Church (Idaho)	Long (La.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Eastland (Miss.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Symington (Mo.)
Ervin (N.C.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Gravel (Alaska)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Williams (Del.)
Hartke (Ind.)		

Republicans 15

Aiken (Vt.)	Domenici (N.M.)	Packwood (Ore.)
Beall (Md.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Stevens (Alaska)
Case (N.J.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Dole (Kan.)	Mathias (Md.)	Young (N.D.)

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

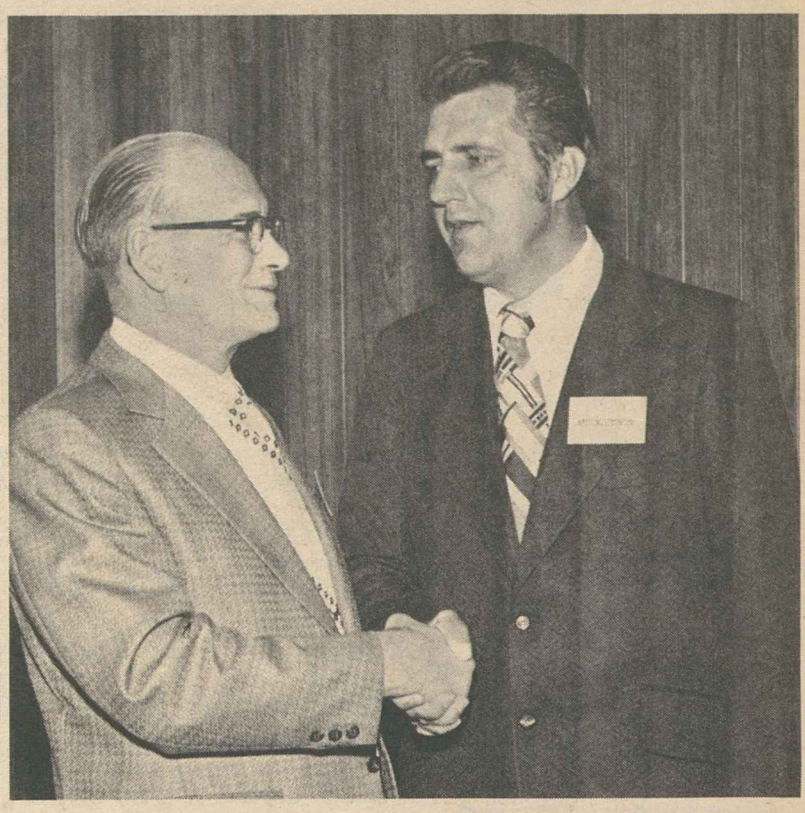
Democrats 8

Biden (Del.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Clark (Iowa)	Nunn (Ga.)	

Republicans 27

Baker (Tenn.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Percy (Ill.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Roth (Del.)
Bennett (Utah)	Gurney (Fla.)	Scott (Va.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Scott (Pa.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Cook (Ky.)	Helms (N.C.)	Taft (Ohio)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Curtis (Neb.)	McClure (Idaho)	Tower (Tex.)

Absent: Fulbright (D-Ark.).



NEW PRESIDENT of the Railway Supervisors is Frank Ferlin, Jr., right. He is congratulated by H. E. Maschger, the union's recording secretary and vice president.

Ferlin New President Of Rail Supervisors

Las Vegas, Nev.—Delegates to the 32nd biennial convention of the American Railway Supervisors elected a new president and a new financial secretary-treasurer during the union's four-day meeting here.

Frank Ferlin, Jr., who was serving his first term as financial secretary-treasurer, won the president's post by a one-vote margin in a contest with incumbent president J. R. Tipton. F. R. Skendziel, a vice president assigned to the union's headquarters, was elected to serve as financial secretary-treasurer for the two years remaining in Ferlin's term.

Officers of the ARSA are elected for four years, but only half the terms expire at each convention. Ferlin's term was due to expire in 1976. Tipton was elected in 1970 to succeed the late James P. Tahney, who had headed the union since its founding in 1934.

H. E. Maschger was re-elected recording-corresponding secretary and vice president. W. M. Stysiack, W. F. Talbott, R. P. Chulyak and Henry Grosbeck were elected vice presidents.

The new president, who will take office October 1, pledged that the organization will expand its organizing efforts.

Officers' reports indicated that the union, celebrating its 40th anniversary this year, had a modest increase in membership since the previous convention, and had negotiated new contracts with a number of railroads in the same period. The union represents subordinate officials on some 60 railroads and one airline.

Delegates unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the union's national movement for improvements in their hospital and medical plan benefits, and in particular for a change that would require the railroads to pick up the cost of the insurance for employes who are now able to retire at age 60, and who will not be eligible for coverage under Medicare until they reach 65.

A recent change in the Railroad Retirement Act makes it possible for railroad employes with 30 years service to retire at age 60.

C. J. Chamberlain, president of the Railroad Signalmen and chairman of the Railway Labor Executive's Association, in an address to the convention, expressed optimism about the prospects of reaching agreement with the carriers, in the joint national move, which includes the supervisor's organization.

The RLEA spokesman renewed his call for re-unification of all the rail unions into one legislative organization.

"While both the RLEA and the Congress of Rail Unions are doing a most commendable job in handling matters of interest to their member rail unions, a better and more efficient job could be done if we were all back together in one organization," Chamberlain said.

A number of union officials attended the convention and spoke briefly. They included President A. T. Otto of the Railroad Yardmasters, James E. Yost, president of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., and C. R. Pfenning, president of the Train Dispatchers.

Delegates approved a resolution authorizing executive officers of the union to participate in the Working Americans segment of the National Folklife Festival scheduled to be held on the Mall in Washington, D.C. during the Bicentennial Celebration in 1976.

The resolution also urged cooperation with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education in its efforts to insure that the bicentennial celebrations truly reflect the contribution, hard work and dedication of the working people of America.

Consumers League Publishes Almanac

The National Consumers League, marking its 75th anniversary, has published a Consumers Almanac & Calendar containing a chronology of the nation's consumer laws, their strengths and shortcomings, and a history of the consumer movement.

The 120-page illustrated booklet also contains a 56-page handy weekly appointment calendar. Priced at $2.95 for single copies, the publication is available in quantity at lower rates from the league's headquarters, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The league was founded in 1899 to organize consumer pressure to fight economic injustice, leading campaigns that ranged from abolition of child labor to the passage of the first food and drug law.

Despite Administration Opposition:

Senate Votes 86-1 Passage Of Railroad Retirement Bill

The Senate voted 86-1 approval of a labor-supported bill to reshape the Railroad Retirement System and preserve benefits already earned by hundreds of thousands of active and retired workers.

An almost identical bill had passed the House by a 343-10 vote a week earlier, thus assuring that the legislation will be cleared for the President as soon as a few technical differences between the bills are reconciled.

The overwhelming bipartisan support in both the House and Senate came despite Administration opposition to a financing mechanism in the bill that calls for a government contribution spread out over the next 25 years.

The federal payment of $285 million a year is to assure that persons with vested benefits under the present retirement system will not lose out.

Reorganization of the retirement system into a two-tier structure—social security plus a supplemental benefit—was needed to restore balance to a fund that was being depleted because of decreased employment in the railroad industry from its peak after World War II. A smaller number of active workers were contributing to a fund which was paying out benefits to a larger number of retirees.

Also a factor was the fact that the government, which administered the program even though it was totally financed by payroll deductions and employer contributions, invested the fund in long-term government securities that carried below-market interest rates. This saved the Treasury money, but it shortchanged the retirement kitty.

The two-tier system, in which the Railroad Retirement Fund would be used as a supplement and not as a duplicate to social security benefits, was proposed in a 1972 report of a commission established by Congress.

Subsequently, Congress called on railroad unions and management to come up with a joint legislative proposal, taking into account the commission recommendation.

The negotiations were successful and the bills passed by the House and Senate were backed by both railroad workers and their employers.

In other congressional developments:

• The Senate passed a bill providing generous subsidies for medical schools and substantial scholarships for students who agree to serve in areas of doctor shortages after completion of their training.

It first rejected a bill that would have compelled medical students to put in two years in areas of shortages—a concept that appeared to many senators to be close to a "draft-labor" approach.

As passed by an 81-7 vote, the bill would give qualifying medical schools a grant of $2,500 a year for each of their students. The school in return would have to reserve at least 25 percent of its admissions for scholarship students who agreed to practice in areas of shortages.

A medical student could receive a $9,200 scholarship if he or she agrees to join the National Health Service Corps after graduation, or $6,000 a year in return for going into private practice in an underserved area which could be an inner-city ghetto as well as a rural area.

A somewhat similar bill is being acted on by the House Commerce Committee.

• The House voted 172-166 approval of a bill that would earmark a share of the profit the government makes from the sale of silver Eisenhower dollars to collectors at $10 each for the college established as a memorial to the former President.

The bill would allocate $9 million of the estimated $470 million the Treasury will receive for the coins for Eisenhower College at Seneca Falls, N.Y., and $1 million as a gift to the Sam Rayburn Library in Bonham, Tex., the home of the late Speaker of the House.

A letter from AFL-CIO President George Meany to all House members strongly urged passage and noted that Eisenhower College, which the former President personally selected as his memorial, "is in grave danger of closing unless the House acts."

The close vote was based on opposition to use of federal funds to aid a private institution.

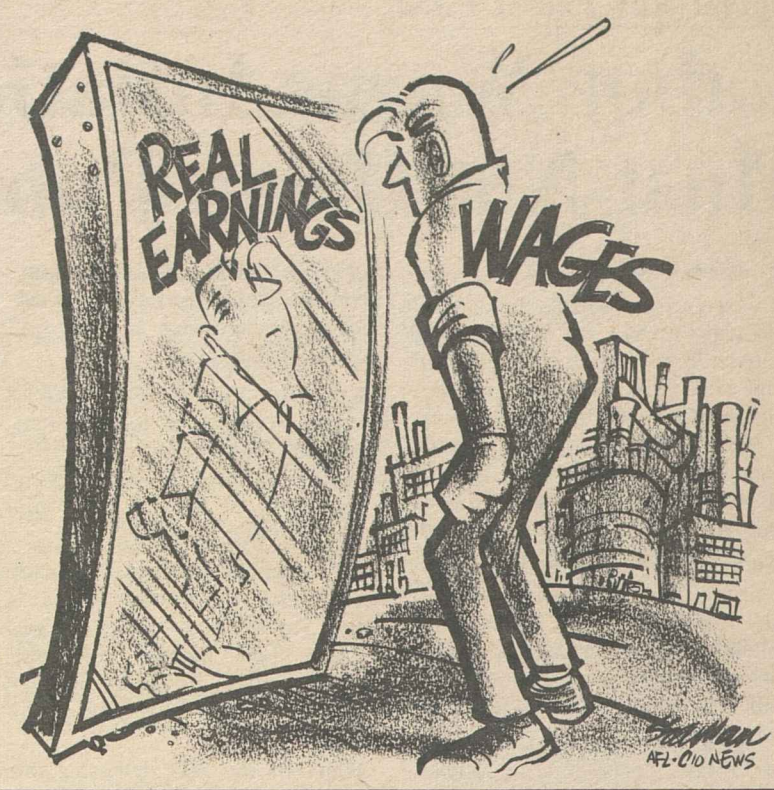
• Supporters of a consumer agency bill reluctantly gave up the fight to break a Senate filibuster after a fourth effort had fallen two votes short of the required two-thirds.

Attempts by consumer and labor representatives to get additional senators to switch to support of cloture were unsuccessful. The House had passed a similar bill earlier in the session.

• The AFL-CIO urged a House-Senate conference committee to make every effort to provide federal subsidies for operating expenses of mass transit systems.

AFL-CIO President George Meany warned that many transit systems face "imminent financial disaster caused by inflationary pressures."

Workers dependent on public transportation are being hurt by deteriorating equipment, reduced services and increased fares, Meany stressed. The hardest hit, he noted, are persons with low incomes.



Fuel Costs Devastating To Transport Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

experts that inflation has its roots in the excess availability of money. This, they say, increases the demand for goods and services and pushes prices upwards," Guinan noted.

But today's inflation was not generated by demand and government tightening of the money supply, therefore, is the wrong prescription, he said. Fares on subways, the airlines and the railroads, for example, have gone up even as the number of passengers has declined, Guinan pointed out.

Guinan urged the prompt reduction of the cost of money by imposing a 6 percent ceiling on interest rates. He also proposed a tax on excess profits and on higher personal incomes.

Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers and an AFL-CIO vice president, pointed out the special problems facing the maritime industry as it seeks to expand its current minor role in a period of soaring inflation.

"Unfortunately, efforts to improve the climate for U.S. marine transportation are labeled in some quarters as being 'inflationary' or as inviting retaliation by other nations," Hall observed.

He said the time has come for "broad-scale adoption of bilateralism in our shipping policies whereby the United States and its trading partners can share equally and substantially in the carriage of goods shipped between them, with the balance available to third flags."

George P. Lechner, a vice president of the United Transportation Union, urged re-examination of some of the nation's environmental laws, enacted before the energy crisis had driven up the level of inflation. "Environmental goals should be secondary to human needs during these hard times," he contended.

President C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks warned the Administration against cutbacks in social security and railroad retriment benefits. Any such cuts in these inflationary times could only be construed as cruel and unjust, he said.

"Slashing the budget by cutting social programs needed by America's citizens is not the answer," said Dennis, an AFL-CIO vice president. "What we must do is reorder our priorities and make our system of government work for all people."

AFL-CIO Vice President Thomas W. Gleason, president of the Longshoremen, was invited to attend the conference but could not because of contract negotiations in New York.

9-28-74

Labor Press Urges Postal Subsidy Plan

The International Labor Press Association urged Congress to vote an annual subsidy to the postal service "to preserve the widespread diffusion of diverse information and opinion" and to assist in the survival of "an effective labor press."

The role of a postal system in a democratic society cannot be fulfilled on a pay-as-you-go basis, the ILPA, which represents 400 labor papers, told a House Post Office subcommittee.

Kenneth Fiester, appearing for the labor press group, told the committee that publications of other non-profit organizations such as churches, fraternal and veterans groups, find themselves in the same difficulties as the labor press because of the sharp increase in postal rates resulting from the reorganized Postal Service.

"We heartily endorse as an absolute necessity an annual subsidy to the Postal Service, on a continuing basis, and we don't consider 20 percent of operating costs to be excessive . . . (if) the subsidy is in fact used for public service functions," the ILPA statement said.

Neither the Postal Service nor the Postal Service Commission, Fiester noted "have shown even a glimmer of recognition that the value of mail service . . . has any other meaning than dollars and cents. Ideas and information weigh nothing on their postal scales . . . they are obvious to the values the Founding Fathers had in mind when they created a mail system."

The non-profit second class mail category—the one covering labor papers, "needs the most relief in the biggest hurry," the ILPA said, "since we have been hit with by far the heaviest proportionate increases and are least able to survive them."

The statement called for non-profit second class rates to follow the "same general design as regular second class but be lower in the same proportion that prevailed at the time the Postal Reorganization Act went into effect."

Suggesting a number of technical changes designed to bring proposed legislation into line with ILPA objectives, the statement concluded:

"We truly do believe in the freest possible dissemination of diverse viewpoints, of specialized as well as general news—of debate and dissent and discussion. And in that process there is no substitute for the printed word. What it may cost in tax dollars is and will continue to be repaid in far more valuable coin—the health and continued progress of this free and democratic society."

Goldfinger Asks Action On Oil Price Gouge

New York—AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger proposed that the United States take "direct action" to break up the international oil cartel that controls prices and production and threatens the world's economic stability.

At the second "pre-summit" meeting of the nation's leading economists here, Goldfinger suggested the U.S. employ countervailing economic measures against the Arab and other oil-producing countries which have increased oil prices 400 percent since last year.

Goldfinger also reiterated the AFL-CIO's total opposition to a return to any program or proposal that smacked of wage controls.

Organized labor will not sit still for another controls program that holds down wages while allowing prices to soar—the country's experience under the Nixon Administration's so-called "economic stabilization" program, Goldfinger said.

He also attacked a proposal to eliminate a number of long-standing federal laws and regulations as "largely, if not entirely, irrelevant" to the war on inflation, and expressed concern that the proposal could threaten the jobs of many workers. The proposal was agreed to by all of the economists present except Goldfinger and John Kenneth Galbraith of Harvard.

Curb Sought On Exposure To Arsenic

(Continued from Page 1)

standard would not be issued for another nine months.

Taylor questioned the delaying tactics of the Labor Dept. on the arsenic hazard, pointing out that OSHA acted promptly to designate vinyl chloride a carcinogen and lost no time in issuing a temporary emergency standard.

He also noted that NIOSH called for a strict exposure ban to vinyl chloride, but the agency has failed to recommend a similar "no detectable level" standard for arsenic.

Inorganic arsenic is normally produced during copper smelting operations and is used in dozens of occupations, including the production of farm chemicals, glass and ceramics and alloys.

The higher incidence rate of cancer among workers handling inorganic arsenic was confirmed by documented studies recently submitted to federal health agencies by Dow Chemical Co. and Allied Chemical Corp.

Both firms reported that death rate for cancer was higher among their workers than normal. Dow abandoned the manufacture of arsenic products in 1956. Allied said it has continued the production at its Baltimore plant because it believes the operations are now safe.

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX | Saturday, October 5, 1974 | 7 | No. 40

Vinyl Gas Exposure Curbs Set

By John R. Oravec

The government has issued a new federal job health standard sharply limiting worker exposure to deadly vinyl chloride that is close to the limitation sought by unions in the basic plastics industry.

Effective next Jan. 1, employers will be required to reduce the exposure level to no more than one part vinyl chloride to 1 million parts air (1 ppm) over an eight-hour period. The level may not average more than 5 parts per million in any 15-minute period.

The current workplace concentration of 50 ppm, established in an emergency temporary standard by the Labor Dept.'s Occupational Safety & Health Administration six months ago, will be permitted through the end of the year.

OSHA had reduced the allowable exposure level from 500 ppm in April after several cases of fatal liver cancer were detected among vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride workers in the United States.

Vinyl chloride, a gaseous chemical, is the basic ingredient used to make thousands of vinyl plastic consumer products.

The new standard which went into effect Oct. 4, covers about 6,500 workers in vinyl chloride-polyvinyl chloride production and an estimated 350,000 others who work in the plastics fabricating industry.

But it excludes more than 1 million others who handle or use fabricated products made from vinyl chloride. They are in a wide range of jobs—such as meat cutters using a hot wire to cut plastic wrapping material and painters who apply plastic base paints, in addition to many others who are secondary users of the vinyl chloride products.

Organized labor at government hearings that led to the new standard had called for a stringent "no detectable level" standard, stressing that all available medical evidence precludes any exposure to the vinyl chloride gas.

This point was reinforced by Labor Dept.'s conclusion in promulgating the standard, noting:

"There is little dispute that VC (vinyl chloride) is carcinogenic to

(Continued on Page 8)

Unions Join Ford Panel On Economy

President Ford has created a labor-management committee to give him advice — "man-to-man and face-to-face" — on dealing with the problems of inflation and recession.

The new panel consists of eight top labor leaders, including AFL-CIO President George Meany, and eight leading businessmen. John T. Dunlop, the Harvard labor economics professor who headed the now-defunct Cost of Living Council, will serve as coordinator of the committee.

In announcing the panel's establishment at the conclusion of the economic summit meeting, Ford said the committee will "help assure effective collective bargaining, promote sound wage and price policies, develop high-

(Continued on Page 7)

Meany Hits False Detente As Threat to World Peace



DIVERSE VIEWPOINTS of the nation's many interest groups and of an assortment of economists percolated up to the White House at the summit conference on inflation. A panel of labor leaders called on President Ford to discard the disastrous economic policies of the Nixon Administration.

Warns of Depression:

Labor Asks 'Honesty, Candor' —And New Economic Policies

By James M. Shevis

The nation's twin problems of sharply rising prices and growing unemployment can only be solved by "compassionate, sensible, equitable policies, presented to the American people with honesty and candor," the AFL-CIO declared at the national conference on inflation.

AFL-CIO President George Meany warned that the economy is headed toward a depression unless the Ford Administration quickly shifts gears, and abandons "the same policies which for five and a half years have been taking America downhill."

Meany proposed a five-point program to help stem inflation, and to get the country's stagnating economy moving again.

President Ford, who chaired the two-day televised economic summit meeting in Washington, said he would present Congress and the people "a coherent and consistent program" within 10 days.

Ford also announced his appointment of a 16-member labor-management committee to advise him on economic policies and an economic policy board of top government officials.

Meany's remarks stressed the need for equity and urgency of action if the economy is to be shored up and turned around. Labor is prepared to sacrifice, he said, but only if the President's program is fairly and evenly applied to all segments of the economy.

"If you propose one-sided measures, like the ill-advised proposed delay of the federal pay raise," Meany promised, "we will oppose them."

"In the final analysis," Meany told the President and some 800 other delegates to the conference, "the view from the summit must square with the hard facts of life on the supermarket checkout line, the unemployment line and the assembly line if you are to receive the public support necessary to check inflation and reverse recession."

Heading Meany's suggestions was a call for lower interest rates and a loosening-up of the money supply. Interest rates are now at their highest levels in 100 years, and the credit crunch has plunged the housing industry and other segments of the economy into a depression.

Meany also proposed an expanded public-service jobs program, keyed to creating jobs when unemployment in local areas reaches 5.5 percent. The national jobless rate now is 5.4 percent, but in cities such as New York, Boston and San Francisco the rate is 3 to 5 percentage points higher.

Another Meany recommendation urged the Administration to stop concentrating on balancing the budget by cutting necessary ser-

(Continued on Page 7)

Asks Policy Of Realism On Soviets

The delusion of detente is the "greatest threat to peace today," AFL-CIO President George Meany told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

That policy, initiated by former President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, has resulted in "building castles of sand on the watery foundations of petty greed, wishful thinking, irresponsibility, self-indulgence and plain old ignorance," Meany told the committee.

American labor would welcome a real detente which would flow from the Soviet Union's willingness to stop its ideological warfare against the West, a reversal of its arms build-up, an end to sabotaging the efforts to build peace in the Middle East, he said.

Meany traced for the committee the political aspects of Soviet-American detente, pointing out that as "public disillusionment with detente mounts, its proponents are retreating into a rhetoric of dampened expectations, of fuzzy ambiguity."

To the American people, he stressed, detente means a give and take by both sides, "a kind of good-faith collective bargaining between adversaries," a situation that does not exist because of Soviet policies and the obscuring or down-playing of those policies by various American leaders.

In an exchange with committee chairman Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), Meany characterized the present state of detente as "appeasement" and said that like other ap-

(Continued on Page 3)

New COL Clause, Wage Gains Mark Machinist Pact at Boeing

Seattle—The Machinists ratified a new nationwide contract with the Boeing Co. providing substantial wage increases, an uncapped cost-of-living escalator clause, pension benefit increases and other improvements for about 30,000 workers.

The settlement is the first the union has reached in its negotiations with the aerospace industry this year. The pact covers IAM members at plants located here, in Renton, Auburn and Everett, Wash.; at Wichita, Kans., and at Cape Kennedy, Fla.

The three-year contract calls for a "roll-in" of 33 cents in hourly pay adjustments under the cost-of-living clause in the old contract. In addition, workers will receive a 3 percent general wage increase, plus another 44 cents an hour as a catch-up for increases lost as a result of the old annual COL provision.

Additional 3 percent general increases will be paid on Oct. 1, 1975 and on Oct. 1, 1976.

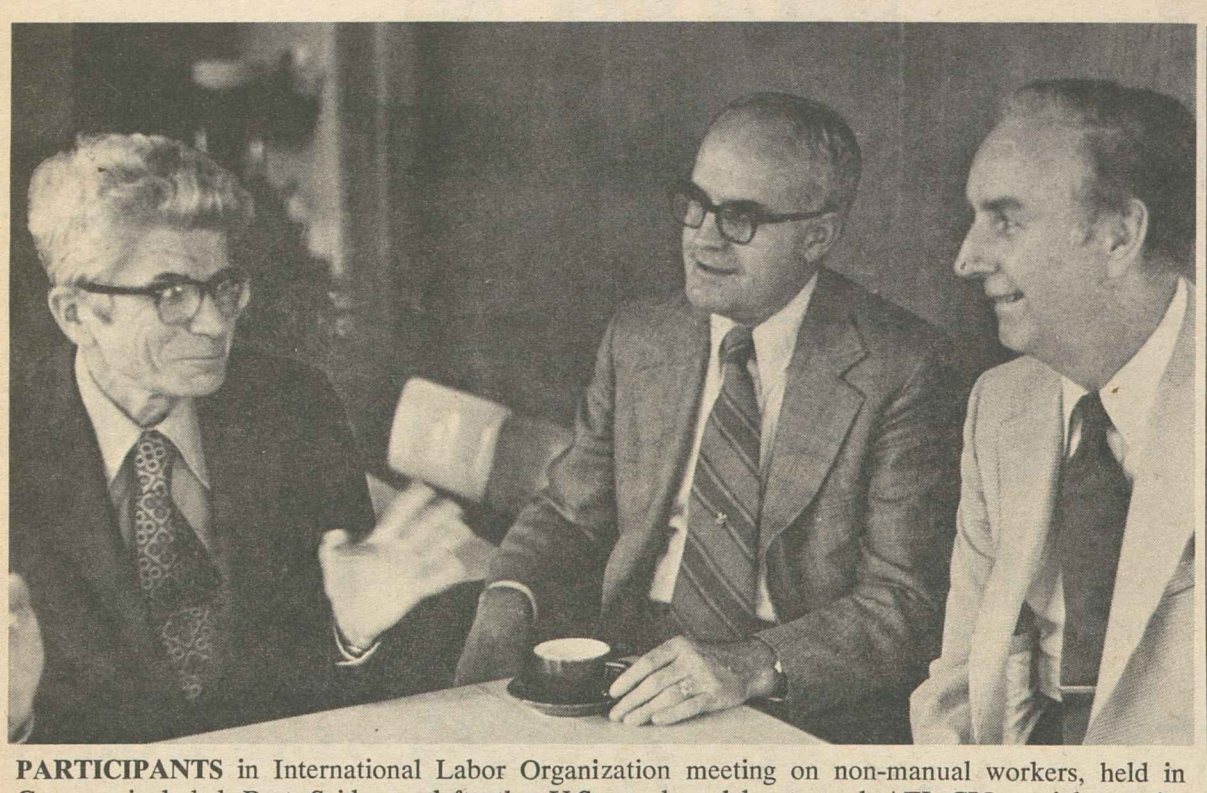
The new escalator clause represents a major improvement over the old one. It provides a 1-cent hourly pay increase for each three-tenths of a point increase in the consumer price index. The clause in the old agreement raised hourly wages a cent for each four-tenths of 1 point rise in the CPI.

Also, the new COL clause provides for quarterly—rather than annual—adjustments. The first adjustment is scheduled Jan. 2, 1975.

Other provisions of the new contract:

- Retirement. Pension benefits rise to $9 per month for each year of credited service earned before Jan. 1, 1975. The figure goes to $12 for each year of service earned after that date. The old contract paid $8 per month.
- Medical insurance. Improvements include elimination of employe contributions for dependents' coverage, effective Jan. 1. 1975.
- Dental plan. Coverage is improved so that the plan will pay 100 percent of covered dental ex-

(Continued on Page 3)



PARTICIPANTS in International Labor Organization meeting on non-manual workers, held in Geneva, included Bert Seidman, left, the U.S. worker delegate and AFL-CIO social security director; Gerard O'Keefe of the Retail Clerks, and Arthur P. Lewandowski of the Office & Professional Employes.

ILO Meeting Explores Problems Of World's White-Collar Workers

Geneva, Switzerland—A new drive to insure that white-collar workers the world over get their fair share of the fruits of economic and social progress has been launched by the International Labor Organization.

Union, employer and government delegates from 24 countries set fresh guidelines for an intensified program for bettering the lot of non-manual workers.

"We came here with the feeling that the ILO tended to look on non-manual workers as second class citizens," Gerald O'Keefe, international affairs director of the Retail Clerks said. But after the two-week conference, "we leave very satisfied because of the opportunity we have had to trace a course of action by which the ILO can contribute effectively to the solution of the enormous problems facing these workers today."

O'Keefe and Arthur P. Lewandowski, organization director of the Office & Professional Employes, were the worker members of the U.S. delegation to the session of the ILO Committee on Salaried Employes & Professional Workers.

Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO social security director, also attended the session as the representative of the workers on the ILO's Governing Body. Seidman, the U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, is a member of its executive council of 48 trade union, employer and government representatives.

Seidman was able to assure the committee at the conclusion of its deliberations that the workers group of the Governing Body "will do its utmost to translate your decisions into ILO action."

Among the action called for by the committee was a redoubling of effort to eliminate the discrimination suffered by the older worker in both the public and private sectors.

Lewandowski said a principal concern of the committee was the long span of unemployment older workers face when they lose a job.

"The period between jobs is always longer for the older worker than for any other," he said.

"There was a genuine effort to find a satisfactory consensus on what should be done to assist the older worker," Lewandowski commented.

Speaking on behalf of all the trade unionists when addressing the committee's final sitting, O'Keefe urged the ILO to pay particular heed to the committee's request that greater attention be given the problems of the salaried and professional workers.

It is essential, O'Keefe stressed, "that sufficient staff and resources be allocated to activities of the ILO relating to non-manual workers."

The committee called in particular for the ILO to keep under close review how the trade union rights of these workers are respected by the multinational corporations as well as by all other employers.

In a resolution addressed to the Governing Body the committee urged that the ILO, in probing the impact of the giant frontier-jumping firms, "take into account the interest of salaried employes and professional workers."

North Carolina Unions Shape Legislative Goals

Winston-Salem, N.C.—The North Carolina AFL-CIO drafted legislative goals for next year's session of the general assembly at its 17th annual convention here, calling for the repeal of the state sales tax on food, legalization of agency shops and collective bargaining rights for public employes.

North Carolina residents currently pay a 3 percent state tax, plus a 1 percent "piggyback" local tax on retail items. To make up for the loss in revenue, the 331 delegates called for increasing the income tax on persons earning $20,000 or more a year, and restructuring the tax on automobiles.

The drive for agency shop legislation was killed in committee during the last session of the legislature. After the committee was deadlocked 9 to 9, the chairman, Rep. Howard Twiggs, cast the tie-breaking vote to defer the bill.

Twiggs, who was denied labor endorsement for re-election, was defeated in this year's Democratic primary.

The convention unanimously endorsed state Attorney General Robert Morgan, a Democrat, who is seeking the Senate seat of retiring Sen. Sam J. Ervin. Both Morgan and his Republican opponent, William Stevens, addressed the convention.

Delegates approved an increase in the monthly per capita tax from 22.5 cents to 30 cents and voted to expand the executive board from 22 to 25 members to provide for wider representation for women and blacks.

Among the 147 resolutions adopted at the three-day convention, the state federation called for repeal of the Hatch Act which restricts political activities of federal employes, ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and support of the Farm Workers consumer boycott of table grapes and lettuce.

The convention also urged Congress to increase the compliance force of the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour Division to insure workers properly paid. It noted that $86 million was lost by workers to wage chiseling in the past fiscal year, including 1,666 North Carolina wage earners who were short-changed more than $4 million by their employers.

Director Alan Kistler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services pledged continuing support to affiliates of the state federation in their organizing programs.

State AFL-CIO President Wilbur Hobby said there is great potential for organizing in North Carolina since it has the ninth largest industrial workforce, but ranks 49th in hourly wages for factory workers.

Other major speakers included President Rene Rondou of the Tobacco Workers, AFL-CIO Region V Director James Sala and Harold McIver, southeastern coordinator for the Industrial Union Dept.

Public TV to Carry Goldfinger Interview

Nat Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, will explain labor's position on inflation during an hour-long television documentary to be carried by the Public Broadcasting Service on Monday, Oct. 7 at 8 p.m., EDT.

The program, titled "Inflation: The Money Merry-Go-Round," will also feature a panel discussion with economists Milton Friedman, John Kenneth Galbraith and Walter Heller and interviews with economist Paul Sameulson and Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.).

Ceiling Removed:

Dues Change Voted At Steel Convention

Atlantic City, N.J.—Delegates to the Steelworkers convention here approved a revised dues structure that will provide increased funds for both the international union and its locals. It will also change the formula for financing the USWA's strike fund.

The union's monthly dues will continue to be two hours pay. But the previous $10 ceiling — which resulted in most members paying less than two hours wages — will be lifted.

Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke told the 4,100 convention delegates that lifting the "cap" on dues would result in an average increase of $2.40 a month per member. Burke noted that while there has been relatively little change in dues since 1968, average wages increased $415 a month for members.

Under the new formula, the first $6 of dues will be divided equally between the international and the local; previously, it was the first $5.

The remainder will be divided as follows: 40 percent to the international general fund, 40 percent to the local union, and 20 percent to the strike-defense fund.

Previously the amount above $5 had been divided equally among the international, the local and the strike fund. That fund currently has a net worth of $75.9 million, the USWA reported.

In another change, the minimum dues was raised from $5 to $6, and the initiation fee was increased from $5 to $10.

The convention noted the success of the union's expedited arbitration and urged its extension to more industries. The procedure has been effective in resolving local disputes promptly and at reasonable costs in the basic steel industry since it was introduced in 1971.

The "instant arbitration" system is also being developed in the aluminum and can industries and with at least one major copper company under 1974 contract settlements.

A convention resolution also endorsed an expedited arbitration system being developed by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in Columbus, Ohio, on an inter-union, inter-company and inter-industry basis.

Although most major USWA contracts do not expire until 1977, the convention outlined the continuing need for improvements, including economic gains, working conditions and fringe benefits.

The convention also stressed the need to improve job safety and health provisions in union contracts, while calling for effective enforcement of the federal job safety act. Delegates reaffirmed the USWA effort to have jurisdiction of mine safety transferred to the Labor Dept.

Delegates expressed a particular concern for the health conditions affecting USWA members at coke plants operated by steel companies. Discussions are currently underway with U.S. Steel Corp. in the effort to correct problems. The outcome of those discussions is likely to affect other plants in the basic steel industry.

In other major action, the convention approved a series of nominating and election rule changes to conform with the technical requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Delegates also approved salary increases for the union's top officers and executive board members. The annual salary for President I. W. Abel was raised from $60,000 to $75,000, while the salaries of Sec.-Treas. Burke and Vice President John S. Johns went from $42,500 to $55,000. For district directors, who make up the executive board with the top officers, salaries were increased from $25,000 to $35,000.

Credit Unions Hit Floating Rate Scheme

A spokesman for the nation's credit unions urged Congress to press for regulation of the type of "floating interest rate" securities issued by Citicorp, a bank holding company.

The extraordinary interest rates offered are regarded as an inducement to depositors to withdraw money from savings institutions, thus depleting funds available for housing and consumer purchasing. AFL-CIO President George Meany has warned that its effect would be to further price families out of the housing market by pushing interest costs higher.

Tom Roby, an official of the Credit Union National Association, said federal regulation is urgently needed and Congress should make it "unmistakably clear" that the Federal Reserve System is empowered to regulate bank holding company notes.

Rhode Island Fed Expands Size of Board

Cranston, R.I.—The Rhode Island AFL-CIO expanded its executive board from 42 to 68 members to provide for direct representation of all affiliates.

Delegates to the ninth biennial convention of the state federation approved the constitutional change, which allows one executive board representative for each 1,000 per capita-paying members.

Five of the 68 board seats were designated to represent affiliates with less than 1,000 members, who would select representatives through a coalition arrangement.

The 560 delegates also re-elected President Thomas F. Policastro and Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown to new two-year terms. Both have held the top offices in the federation since the 1958 merger of the AFL and CIO state organizations.

Turning to the congressional election campaign in Rhode Island, the convention endorsed Rep. Ferrand J. St Germain and Edward P. Beard, both Democrats. St Germain, who has a labor voting record in Congress of 96 right and 4 wrong, is seeking his eighth consecutive term. Beard defeated incumbent Rep. Robert O. Tiernan in the Democratic primary. Delegates also endorsed the re-election of Gov. Philip W. Noel.

A major resolution adopted at the three-day convention called for the defeat of any attempts to weaken the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act, and urged Congress to provide the needed funds for the effective enforcement.

Another resolution affirmed full support of the United Nations' boycott of Rhodesian chrome because of economic discrimination against black workers.

Differing Proposals:

Public Unions Ask Bargaining Law

The time for federal regulation of labor relations in the public sector at the state and local level is long overdue, four large unions representing public employes agreed in testimony on Capitol Hill.

Leaders of the Fire Fighters, Service Employes, State, County & Municipal Employes and Teachers told a Senate Labor subcommittee that inadequate or repressive state and local laws are a chief cause of labor disputes in the public sector.

The Teachers and the Service Employes urged Congress to enact legislation extending the National Labor Relations Act to cover state and local government workers.

The other two unions expressed a preference for a proposal to create a new federal agency parallel to the National Labor Relations Board to administer and oversee labor relations policies for public employes.

Teachers President Albert Shanker, pointing to a "hodge-podge" of state and local public employe labor relations legislation, declared the mechanisms by which public workers may now be heard "can only be described as imperfect at best and repressive at worst."

Workers in the private and public sectors share the same interests, concerns and problems, and therefore ought to be subject to the same labor relations laws, he said.

"The framework for collective bargaining provided by the NLRA has proved successful over the years, and it will not be too soon when the benefits of that act are extended to public employes," Shanker said.

AFSCME President Jerry Wurf noted that even if Congress were to pass a labor relations law for state and local government employes, "we'll still have strikes."

But, Wurf said, passage of a public employe relations act "would create rational alternatives to strikes and make them available to every public employe. . . .

"What we must work for, then, is not legislation that will outlaw strikes but rather legislation that will avoid strikes," he said.

Wurf said that while AFSCME favors creation of a separate federal agency to handle state and local public employe labor relations, the union would cooperate if Congress chose to go the NLRA route.

SEIU Legislative Director Richard E. Murphy was accompanied by a panel of SEIU local leaders from around the country. They stressed the need to bring public employes under the National Labor Relations Act, as are private sector workers.

Jack A. Waller, legislative representative of the Fire Fighters, told the panel the IAFF views amendment of the NLRB as "an over-simplified proposal."

Fire fighters have a special responsibility to the community, and do not now favor strikes, Waller said. However, he added, unless there is an alternative to the strike that is fair and equitable—such as agreement on binding arbitration neutral party—the right to strike is essential to collective bargaining.

Minnesota Convention Stresses Political Role

Duluth, Minn.—Delegates to the Minnesota State AFL-CIO convention hailed the results of the "best" two-year legislative session in the state's history but were reminded that the progress could end abruptly if the complexion of the legislature changed in November.

State AFL-CIO President David Roe stressed that "hard work" by the labor movement is needed in the weeks ahead to again elect a progressive legislature.

Roe urged that "at least $50 million" of the state's $300 million surplus be used to make low-interest home mortgage loans to low- and middle-income families.

A convention resolution urged a federal housing fund to provide mortgage loans at not more than 5 percent interest for families with less than $20,000 income.

Roe also opposed any change in the state's usury law that limits interest rates and said the housing crisis resulted from "the greed of bankers."

The convention strongly urged federal legislation establishing national standards for both workers compensation and unemployment insurance.

It called for a rise in the state minimum wage to $2.50 an hour, urged improvements in Minnesota's Public Employe Labor Relations Act, and sought tax reform legislation at both the state and federal levels.

Other resolutions reaffirmed support for national health security, called for a ban on airline mutual aid pacts, endorsed legislation to protect privacy and a package of improvements in consumer protection laws.

Delegates cheered Sen. Walter Mondale (D-Minn.) at a banquet and adopted a resolution to "support and encourage" him "to enter the 1976 presidential election."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota's senior senator, told the convention that he intends "to do everything I can "to see that Mondale becomes "the next President of the United States."

The convention also endorsed the full slate of Democratic-Farmer Labor Party candidates in statewide and congressional elections, along with 133 candidates for the legislature.

Nearly 800 delegates from the state's unions participated in the three-day convention.

Avrutin New Officer Of New York Council

New York—Harry Avrutin, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label & Service Trades Council of Greater New York, has been named secretary of the New York City Central Labor Council.

He succeeds Morris Ishewitz who retired after 19 years in the post and earlier service in the New York City Industrial Council before the AFL-CIO merger.



'DELUSION OF DETENTE' is criticized by AFL-CIO President George Meany at Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings. With him is Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

Meany Scores Detente As Threat to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

peasements in the past it "won't pay off." He noted the "double standard" pursued by the U.S. Department of State and its willingness to interfere in the internal affairs of Chile as opposed to its stand on the persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union and its claims that it cannot become involved.

He also told Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), just returned from a trip to Cuba, that he was "not proud" of his action in meeting with Cuban dictator Fidel Castro who has continually "spit in the face" of the U.S. Javits defended his trip as trying to establish a dialogue with Castro.

In detailed testimony, Meany established that the Soviets do not share the objective of detente as understood in the U.S.—a relaxation of international tension.

For the Communists, he emphasized, "detente means an intensification of the ideological conflict—a sharper confrontation between the systems . . . in practice it means that the Soviet Union can maintain and accelerate its campaign of propaganda against the United States, but we cannot criticize the Russians."

Detente has produced a "silly euphoria" in the West while "it is viewed with cold calculation in the Soviet Union. While detente has made anti-communism unfashionable in the West—and you know, of course, that anti-communism is out of style with the 'best' people—in the East detente means an intensification of ideological struggle."

Detente, as far as the Soviets are concerned, Meany said, is based on U.S. weakness, an undermining of NATO, Soviet military superiority and withdrawal of U.S. forces from Europe. But to American business it means "beautiful visions of new profits and expanded markets—the old quest for the Almighty Dollar now transplanted to the land of the commissars."

Noting that he has "nothing against a man making an honest buck," Meany pointed out that "what's happening here is that some American businessmen are developing a vested interest in downplaying the repressive and inhuman character of the Soviet regime—or in selling the idea that this has nothing to do with us."

Dealing with the issues of trade with the Soviets, Meany said labor's opposition to the most-favored-nation status the Russians are seeking and other trade arrangements is that there is a "one-way street in which the Soviet Union maintains all of its basic political objectives which are fundamentally antagonistic to the West while it acquires from the West the technology it needs to help overcome the disastrous economic consequences of totalitarian planning."

There is a direct connection, Meany stressed, between the "brutal suppression of democracy in the Soviet Union, the Soviet crisis in agriculture and consumer production and the foreign policies of the Soviet Union. There is no way you can separate all these things. . . . The decision to provide the Soviet Union with Western technology is a decision to save them the hard choice between production for war and production for people."

Big corporation executives, he charged, are "cutting their own private deals with the Soviets—giving them computer technology, integrated circuits, telecommunications, photo-optical equipment, sophisticated machine tools, oscilloscopes, aircraft parts, ship and submarine quieting techniques—all that sort of thing, and at bargain-rate credits that are subsidized by American taxpayers."

Meany concluded that in his opinion the American public is not going to "tolerate this phony detente" much longer. But that does not mean Americans are for nuclear war or confrontation or against negotiations.

American labor and the American people, he said, are for a "genuine detente" based on honest Soviet intentions and concrete actions but "that is not what we have today. We are not building lasting structures of peace. . . . The inability to face the world as it is, and to understand clearly the nature of freedom's enemies everywhere, is really the greatest threat to peace today. That threat is nowhere more clearly posed than in the delusion we call detente."

Boeing Pact Brings Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

penses, except prosthetics.

- Shift premiums. The second shift premium has been increased from 18 to 25 cents an hour.
- A "modified union shop." The contract requires all new employes either to join the union or pay an agency fee equal to the monthly union dues within 30 days after commencing employment.

The pact also provides an additional paid holiday, improved promotion opportunities and liberalized bereavement pay.

The agreement followed a strike authorization vote which carried by 95 percent of union members voting.

Banking Bill Seen Harmful To Housing

An Administration proposal to eliminate current differentials in the maximum interest rates that can be paid by commercial banks and savings institutions would drive mortgage costs even higher and further depress the housing industry, the AFL-CIO declared.

Nat Goldfinger, director of the federation's Dept. of Research, told the Senate Subcommittee on Financial Institutions the measure would have the opposite effect of its stated goal of promoting sound economic growth and providing adequate funds for housing.

The proposal, introduced in the Senate by Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.), sprang from a study of the nation's financial institutions concluded three years ago. The study was carried out by the President's Commission on Financial Structure & Regulation.

Tower's bill would phase out the differential interest rate ceilings over a five and one-half year period. The differentials were provided for in 1966 under what is known as Regulation Q.

Regulation Q permits thrift institutions to pay a higher interest rate on savings passbook accounts, and on most types of small savings certificates, than commercial banks. The purpose was to make money available at reasonable interest rates for home-buying and other consumer purchases.

The presidential commission and the Tower bill would shift the thrift institutions' role as essentially a supplier of mortgage money to other lending programs, in effect converting them to regular banks.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, a member of the commission, had vigorously dissented from the recommendations of the panel, saying they were not responsive to social needs.

In his testimony before the Senate unit, Goldfinger noted that, "if it were not for Regulation Q, the savings institutions and the housing industry would be in a worse position than they are today."

Goldfinger noted that while the small saver might get some benefit from an increased interest rate as a result of the proposed bill, he would be hit much harder by the high interest he would have to pay on loans, mortgages, and installment purchases and by the increase in consumer prices and the inflationary impact of high interest rates throughout the economy.

"What is urgently needed is a specific method of mandatory allocation, which would allocate available credit into areas of high social priority such as housing," he said.

High Jobless List Includes 51 Areas

Trenton, N.J., was added in September to the Labor Dept.'s list of major areas with "substantial" unemployment. Its 6.7 percent jobless rate met the requirement for an unemployment rate of 6 percent or more that is expected to persist for at least several months.

This raised the number of major labor areas with substantial unemployment to 51. A year ago, only 34 of the nation's 150 major labor areas were on that list.

Heavy reductions in manufacturing employment over the past year was the key factor in the Trenton area's jobless rise.

Delusion of Detente

THERE IS A LIMIT to the patience of the average American citizen. He's no dope. He knows he's being ripped off from every angle. This is certainly true of the average worker.

He has seen his standard of living decline in the last couple of years. He has seen prices go through the roof, while his wages increase only modestly.

He sees that a big part of the inflation is due to spiraling food costs—and he knows the Soviet wheat deal had a lot to do with that.

He sees his fuel bills rising geometrically—and he knows that Soviet-Arab oil blackmail had a lot to do with that.

He sees corporate profits going up astronomically, especially oil profits—while he is less and less able to make ends meet.

He sees American capital flowing out of this country into the Soviet Union at 6 and 7 percent—while his bank refuses to give him a mortgage.

He listens to Mr. Kendall sing the praises of the Soviet dictator, and he sees Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Brezhnev blowing kisses at each other—and he thinks of the dead in Vietnam and the sacrifices of the brave Israelis.

How much longer do you think this American is going to tolerate this phony detente?

How much longer do you think he's going to put up with the politicians who put this con game over on us? How much longer before this thing blows up in the faces of its authors—those who gave us Watergate, inflation, recession and countless other calamities? Not much longer, in my opinion.

But that does not mean we are for nuclear war. It does not mean we are for confrontation. It does not mean we are against negotiation. It does not mean that we are against detente.

WE ARE FOR a real detente. We're for a genuine detente.

We are for detente in which the Soviet Union stops its ideological warfare against the West. Only then can we realistically anticipate a relaxation of international tensions.

We are for detente in which the Soviet Union shows an honest willingness to reverse the arms build-up and to abandon its goal of military superiority in the SALT II negotiations.

We are for a detente in which the flow of Western aid to the East is matched by a free flow of people and ideas in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. We are for detente in which the Soviet Union will stop sabotaging the efforts to build peace in the Middle East.

We are for detente in which the Soviet Union will stop arming and encouraging guerrilla movements and other efforts of subversion.

Such a detente—a real detente—would be welcomed by the American labor movement, by the American people as a whole, and by all the peoples of the world.

But that is not what we have today. We are not building lasting structures of peace. We are building castles in the sand on the watery foundations of petty greed, wishful thinking, irresponsibility, self-indulgence, and plain old ignorance.

The inability to face the world as it is, and to understand clearly the nature of freedom's enemies everywhere, is really the greatest threat to peace today. That threat is nowhere more clearly posed than in the delusion we call detente.

—From testimony by AFL-CIO President George Meany before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Joseph A. Beirne*	Paul Hall	I. W. Abel
Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg
John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan
C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco
Thomas W. Gleason	Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith
Louis Stulberg	Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery
Alexander J. Rohan	James T. Housewright	George Hardy
Al H. Chesser	Martin J. Ward	William Sidell
Murray H. Finley	Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker
Sol Stetin	C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey

* Deceased

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

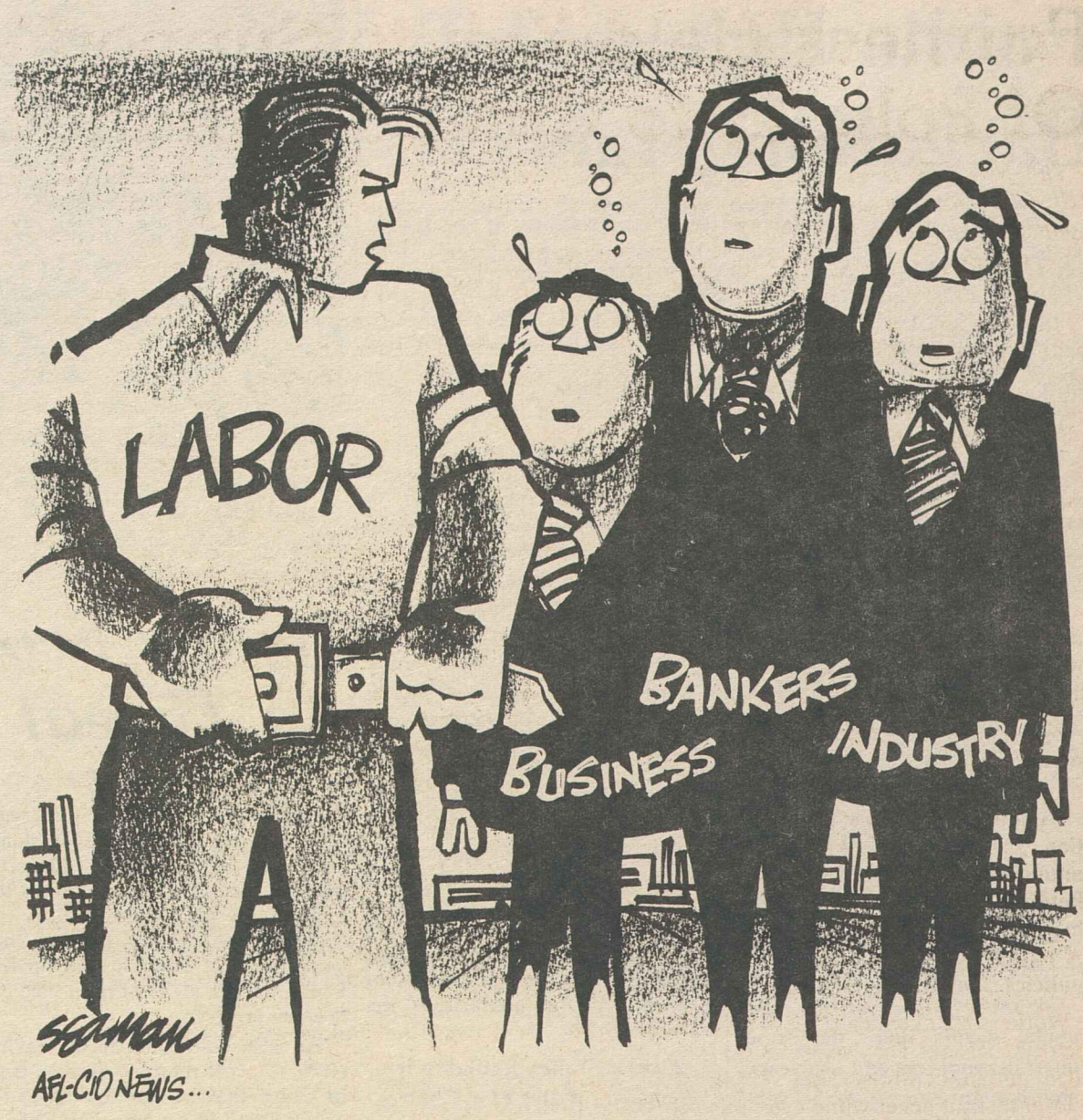
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, October 5, 1974 No. 40

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'You Ready to Tighten Up?'



A Word Edgewise:

Fulbright Committee Records Hold Facts on Vietnam Myth

By John P. Roche

EVER SINCE THE CHAIRMAN of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee received a resounding vote of confidence from roughly a third of the Arkansas Democratic electorate, I have been meditating on what final contribution Sen. J. W. Fulbright can make to the common weal. He apparently felt that a seminar on detente would be appropriate.

In the spirit of compassion that one should display toward a veteran politician so totally repudiated by his constituents, I am prepared to let bygones be bygones. In the same spirit I would like to suggest to Sen. Fulbright that while his writ still runs in the Foreign Relations Committee he could instigate a measure that would eliminate from American life a most destructive myth: that the war in Vietnam was launched and conducted by stealth and deceit.

In its most paranoidal version this myth has it that a wicked President, without ever informing the Congress, joyously ventured forth into Southeast Asia to implement American imperialism. Other less harsh variations have a President, perhaps with good intentions, desperately flailing around in a quagmire and accepting escalation as the only route to success.

Underlying both scenarios is the premise that the Congress from, say, 1965 to 1968 was in residence on the moon; that there was no communication between the White House and the legislature except the regular transmission of optimistic estimates which the solons were in no position to evaluate or criticize. Then, suddenly in 1968, Congress returned from its vacation and discovered it had been tricked.

Anybody who knew what was going on in Washington knows this is preposterous. But, as I have discovered preparing material for a course I am offering on the conduct of American foreign policy, most of the accounts have been written by people who couldn't find their way from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial without a seeing-eye dog. (I omit from consideration patently dishonest stories prepared by those who know better but, for one reason or another, go along with the fairy tale.)

The recent exposure by Congressman Michael Harrington of the CIA's operations in Chile is good evidence of my point: Director William Colby did inform the appropriate congressional committee, but the senators and representatives on that oversight body did not spread the word among their colleagues.

Whether they should have is a question irrelevant here. What is vital is that any communications failure was within Congress. The document Harrington was permitted to read was a classified text of an executive (secret) hearing. Which brings us back to Sen. Fulbright's parting gift to the nation.

FROM 1965 UNTIL 1968 (when Fulbright refused to hold any further executive hearings on the subject) the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was constantly briefed in secret on the true situation in Vietnam. If memory serves, there were over a dozen such executive hearings featuring Secretaries Rusk and McNamara, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, CIA Director Richard Helms, and other vital decision-makers.

I have seen a number of the transcripts and am prepared to state flatly that there was no effort to mislead the senators. With 20-20 hindsight some of the testimony may smack of self-delusion, but in this it reflected the optimism of the nation as a whole. And when it came to laying out the hard problems, the witnesses were frank and forthcoming.

Unfortunately for historians (though fortunately for paranoids) these classified documents were not leaked by Daniel Ellsberg. They are still resting, gathering dust, in the safe of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and presumably will remain there to the year 3000 if positive action is not taken. This action could be taken by Sen. Fulbright during a recess in his detente exercise—it would be a splendid indication that he too is prepared to let bygones be bygones.



Public Confidence Essential:

Fairness Held Key to Support Of Policies to Combat Inflation

The following is excerpted from remarks by AFL-CIO President George Meany at the Summit Conference on Inflation, Sept. 27, 1974.

IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, the view from the summit must square with the hard facts of life on the supermarket checkout line, the unemployment line and the assembly line if you are to receive the public support necessary to check inflation and reverse recession.

Public support is directly dependent upon public confidence in their government—confidence in its fairness, confidence in its integrity and confidence that those on the summit clearly can see the bottom of the hill.

Inflation—particularly today's double-digit inflation—is a grave problem for workers and their families. They know inflation is insidious. It eats away their buying power and erodes their living standards.

But workers are equally scared by recession. Recession and rising unemployment spell certain economic disaster for working people.

A job is a worker's only hedge against inflation. The average worker has no tax-free municipal bonds, no speculative real estate holdings, no warehouses in which to hoard huge inventories to sell later at inflated prices. A paycheck is all that he has. And government policies should not take that away from him.

Workers are skeptical. They've heard optimistic rhetoric before. They've been subjected to one-sided, unfair controls. They've seen their wages held in a straitjacket while everything they had to buy and the rents they had to pay went up—and while their employers profited without restraint and without criticism. They've read editorials urging them to be restrained in their wage demands and, on the financial pages they have seen profit figures that were unbelievable.

Frankly, workers are not going to be impressed by speeches at a summit meeting. They want action that is going to meet the problems of people—high food prices, high fuel prices, high interest rates, high unemployment.

I want to re-emphasize a point that has been made many times before by AFL-CIO representatives. We will cooperate with an equitable program to bring the economy into balance. We will join with every other segment of the American economy in taking the necessary steps to fight inflation—if the policies are based on equity and fairness and evenly applied to all segments of the economy. If you propose one-sided measures—like the ill-advised proposed delay of the federal pay raise—we will oppose them.

You have said that belt tightening is necessary, Mr. President. If that is so, then labor says make the belt have the same number of notches for industry, bankers, and workers.

In summary form, then, Mr. President, here are our suggestions:

1. Lower interest rates and loosen up the monetary supply. Impose mandatory allocation of credit to socially-useful projects—to housing, industrial expansion, utilities and public services.

As an aside to this point, I do not think it too unkind, after listening to the remarks of my good friend, Wright Patman, to recall the testimony of Dr. Arthur Burns before the Senate Banking & Currency Committee on Dec. 18, 1969, when he was up for confirmation as Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

On that occasion, Sen. Proxmire asked his views on what he described as the "very high interest rates" which were, in his words, "so cruel and burdensome for so many people."

Dr. Burns replied—and I quote from the published record—"Senator, if interest rates remain at anything like their present level over the next few years—I am not going to speak of the next 14 years—I would consider myself and the Federal Reserve Board a failure if interest rates behave in that fashion."

At that time, the prime interest rate was 8.5 percent. Perhaps Dr. Burns considers himself and the board—by literal wonderland magic—a success because it is true that rates did not continue to "behave in that fashion." They went up to 12 percent.

2. We propose an expanded public service jobs program beyond what is presently authorized, keyed to creating jobs when unemployment in local areas reaches 5.5 percent. Anything less will cause unemployment to feed on itself. But public service jobs are no substitute for the jobs that a healthy, growing economy can create and the goal of your Administration, Mr. President, should be full employment, real full employment in the private sector.

3. We propose export controls on scarce commodities—including foodstuffs, scrap iron and copper, lumber, cotton anl fuels—as well as on the export of U.S. capital for overseas investments.

4. We should stop concentrating on balancing the budget by cutting vital services to the poor, the aged, the handicapped and the minorities. We should start balancing the budget by actively lobbying the Congress to close loopholes in the present tax laws which allow the wealthy and the corporations—especially the international oil companies—to pay far less than their fair share of the tax burden. Achievement of tax justice, Mr. President, would give you the money necessary to run the government, provide the people with necessary services and the balanced budget which you want.

5. We should abandon the unfair foreign trade bill you are currently backing in the Congress. We should support trade legislation that will stop the export of American jobs, regulate the outflow of American capital and technology, regulate the flood of imports and tax those corporations who now evade paying their U.S. income taxes. We should support an excess profits tax on the oil companies who cooperated—and I say advisedly—who cooperated with the Arab sheiks to manufacture the energy crisis and create much of the current inflation.

Job Losses Spread:

Construction Slump Undercuts Other Sectors of Economy

RIPPLE EFFECTS of the deep cuts in construction brought on by tight money and high interest rate policies are felt in production cutbacks and layoffs in many sectors of the economy, President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. said on Labor News Conference.

"Construction represents about 12 percent of the gross national product," Georgine noted, and "the slump . . . in that big a sector of the economy" has a major impact on the economy in general. Pointing out that unemployment in construction now tops 11 percent, double the overall national figure, he said the jobless rate runs as high as 45 percent in some areas of the country.

Every on-site construction job, Georgine stressed, means as many as five supporting jobs in the production of machinery, building materials, appliances, furnishings and other items.

Georgine said that construction has suffered a $10 billion falloff this year that has cut across the board, but housing has been the hardest hit. He said that housing starts this year will be only about half the number needed to keep pace with the growing population and the loss of housing units from deterioration and other causes.

In addition to interest rates that block most ordinary families from the housing market, he said, the impoundment of money that was already allocated for building public housing has halted that production, adding to the housing shortage.

Georgine renewed the call for credit allocation to channel more money away from high-priced luxury items and other non-essential areas, and into such high-priority areas as housing and the development and expansion of energy-producing facilities needed to overcome the national energy shortage.



By Press Associates, Inc.

NOW THAT all economic summits are over, it is a good time to examine the record that business and its economists have made in their advice on how to fight inflation.

It is not good at all.

In fact, one member of Congress, after listening to some of the nation's corporation chiefs, exclaimed in exasperation: "It's the same old story, let the other guy do something."

And another one added: "You didn't hear anything about what they are willing to do."

What was characteristic was the degree to which the business community was willing, if not anxious, to use the mini-summits to drag in a number of pet management grouches about legislation that it declares interferes with its freedom to do pretty much as it pleases.

Take the "mini" meeting on housing, which turned into a business forum for attacks on the Davis-Bacon Act which calls for federal contractors to pay the prevailing wage in the areas affected. Here is legislation that has been on the books since 1931. It requires contractors on all government projects to cover contracts of $2,000 or over to pay prevailing wages in the area.

A spokesman for the contractors present declared that this was an intolerable burden, compelling contractors to pay the higher of prevailing wages. Yet, the fact is that the law sets no minimum wage; if the prevailing wages in the area are low, then the required wage is low, too.

Again the business community seized on the "summits" to call for special tax "incentives" for business; for a decrease in the impact of ecological legislation to give the country clean air and clean water; for an easing of safety standards in the workplace; for balancing the budget through cuts in the social services that affect the poor and the elderly.

ONE OF THE most striking examples of this use of the mini conferences to hit back at legislation business doesn't like came at a final conference of professional economists.

Many of these, business-oriented, attacked no less than 22 laws or government regulations, to which they objected. These included such matters as trucking regulations, repeal of certain antitrust exemptions involving trucking rates; an end to agreements that limit imports of steel, textiles and products ranging from bicycles to baseball mitts.

So irrelevant was the final statement on these matters that the spokesman for organized labor refused to sign it.

Nor was the Administration itself guiltless of injecting its own propaganda into the various mini-summits that were held throughout the country. At the first mini-summit over which President Ford presided, he and Administration representatives sat still and listened to what assembled economists had to say. Presumably, they were anxious to have the viewpoints of others in the preparation of an Administration economic policy not already laid down.

This was not true of many of the mini meetings at which other Administration representatives presided. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz did not hesitate to get his digs at those who criticized the massive, bargain sale of wheat to the Soviet Union or other Agriculture Dept. decisions as well as wage costs in the food chain.

Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare refused to endorse the anti-inflation recommendations made by the HEW pre-summit conference. He said the recommendations opposing cuts in the federal social welfare budget "obviously do not represent the views of this department."

Two things have come out of these mini-summits: one is the eagerness with which the business community and its economists grasped the opportunity to grind their own axes, and secondly, the partisan attitude of Administration spokesmen to press their own viewpoints on the proceedings.



DEEP CUTS in construction forced by tight money and high interest policies have rippled into production cutbacks and layoffs in many sectors of the economy, President Robert Georgine, center, of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Phillip Kadis, left, of the Washington Star-News and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced weekly program is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual radio network.



UNION LEADERS joined mayors in urging a House-Senate conference committee to revive a bill providing federal operating subsidies for mass transit. Here, Transport Workers President Matthew Guinan, left, talks to Rep. Joseph G. Minish (D-N.J.), chairman of the House conferees, and Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), Senate conference chairman. Also testifying were President Dan V. Maroney, Jr., of the Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn and Legislative Rep. Richard Murphy of the Service Employes.

Workforce Changing As Well as Growing

A continuing evolution in the nation's growing workforce has made it younger, more female and increasingly white collar.

A parallel trend points to a proportionate decline in the goods-producing sector of the economy by 1980, while jobs in the service sector should increase.

These developments and projections are explored in an article in the American Federationist by Phillip Ray of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The article stresses the importance of job creation to provide employment for an expanding workforce. The Employment Act of 1946 set a national goal of full employment. Yet, Ray notes, in only nine of the subsequent 27 years has the unemployment rate been held below 4 percent.

During that 27-year period, the workforce increased by 31 million persons but the number actually employed rose by only 29 million. The effect was to add 2 million persons to the jobless roles.

As of mid-1974, the civilian labor force consisted of 86.3 million persons employed and 4.8 million jobless.

The article attributes the shortfall in jobs to the government's failure to carry out the Employment Act mandate.

"The years of high unemployment reflect the shortcoming of our government's failure to deal with the vast social and economic changes of the past quarter century," Ray asserts. "Full employment remains a challenge."

Women have constituted a growing portion of the nation's labor force for some time, Ray points out. While one in four women was working in 1940, the ratio today is one in three.

A greater percentage of nonwhite women are working than white women, Ray notes. This is largely because of two economic factors:

- A greater need to supplement the family income, which in 1973 averaged about 58 percent of white families—$7,270 to $12,600.
- The fact that nonwhite families are more often headed by women—34 percent for blacks, compared to 10 percent for whites.

Another feature of the changes in the labor force is the proportionate decline in agricultural workers over the years.

In 1955, one of 10 persons worked in agriculture, but by 1980 the government predicts the ratio will be one in 50. And while white-collar workers first outnumbered blue-collar workers in the mid-1950s, white-collar workers exceed the number of blue-collar, service and farm workers combined, Ray writes.

"The gradual shift from goods-producing industry to service-producing industries has been accompanied by a shift in employment toward white-collar occupations such as professional, technical, managerial, administrative, clerical and sales work," Ray observes, "and away from the so-called blue-collar jobs of craftsmen, semi-skilled and unskilled laborers."

Ray also notes that the trend for increased government employment, particularly in states and local communities, is expected to continue with only a few exceptions.

The shift from goods-producing to service occupations carries an economic impact on workers' wages, Ray points out.

"The average manufacturing employe in 1973 earned $3.88 an hour, excluding overtime. His service industry counterpart earned $3.36 an hour, 87 percent of the manufacturing hourly wage."

If these employment shifts are to occur with a minimum of dislocation, Ray warns that it is necessary for the country's economy to be expanding and operating at full employment.

"The total goods and services produced by the workforce constitute the national product, which divided among the population determines the standard of living. The standard of living that can be achieved is, in part, restricted by the number of workers employed.

"No matter how many healthy, intelligent and well-trained workers are available, they can't contribute to the nation's potential if job creation isn't sufficient to employ all persons able and willing to work."

New Trigger Voted:

Chemical Union Approves Higher Strike Fund Base

Las Vegas, Nev.—Delegates to the Chemical Workers' 25th convention here voted to strengthen the union's strike fund and improve benefits.

Previously, whenever the union's strike fund fell below $500,000, a temporary increase in per capita would be triggered to bring an additional $5 a month per member into the strike fund. The higher dues would last until the fund reached $2 million.

Under the new constitutional provision approved by the convention, the increase would be triggered whenever the fund fell below $1 million and would continue at least three months until the total reached the previous high point of the strike fund, but not above $5 million.

Strike benefits by the international union, which supplement local union benefits, will rise from $25 to $30 a week. Whenever employe health insurance coverage is cancelled by an employer during a strike, $5 a week of the union benefits will be used by buy special insurance coverage for a worker and his family.

There will be no change in the regular per capita tax. At a special convention last year, the union provided for automatic increases in dues and per capita based on increases in the average industry wage.

Chemical Workers President Thomas E. Boyle told the delegates that the 85,000-member union has been paying out more than $1 million a year in strike benefits. Even though the union requires a two-thirds vote before a local can strike, Boyle said the rapid inflation that has eroded buying power has led to increased strikes.

In his keynote address, Boyle sharply criticized President Ford's unconditional pardon of former President Nixon.

"We cannot have a dual system of justice," he told the delegates. "Anybody who has been involved in a strike knows how swift and strong the law can be in the case of minor picket line disturbances."

Boyle contrasted the experience of unions with "the slap on the wrist justice that has been given the principal figure in the Watergate scandal."

The convention adopted a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment that would require Senate ratification of all presidential pardons.

Occupational safety and health, especially the problem of worker exposure to toxic chemicals, received major attention at the convention.

Glen Schweitzer, director of the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Toxic Substances, discussed efforts to avoid contamination of air and water outside plant gates. The union's efforts to obtain full compliance with the Occupational Safety & Health Act in the plants where its members work were discussed by its health and safety director, Laron K. Judd, and its medical consultant, Herbert K. Abrams.

Alan Kistler, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Organization & Field Services, discussed work force changes and organizing approaches. COPE Director Al Barkan and AFL-CIO Regional Director William Gilbert stressed labor's political education and action goals.

President Paul Burnsky of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and Sec.-Treas. Donald Montgomery of the Canadian Labor Congress addressed the convention. And New Jersey Gov. Brendan Byrne led a list of public figures who spoke to the delegates. Byrne called for a "balanced policy" to combat inflation in which workers would not be the only ones asked to sacrifice.

Delegates approved a two-step increase for the union's officers of $3,000 this year and an additional $2,000 next year. Before the increase, the president was paid $28,000, the secretary, $26,000, and other executive board members $20,000.

The ICWU's officers are midway in a four-year term of office so there were no elections at the conventions.

Court Voids Teacher Fine In Michigan

Detroit — A three-judge Michigan Court of Appeals panel has unanimously overturned a lower court order which had found the Detroit Federation of Teachers in contempt and subject to heavy fines during the 1973 strike.

The panel ruled that Wayne County Circuit Judge Thomas J. Foley had been wrong in his decision affecting the union.

Foley, after initially indicating he would abide by the strike-ending agreement which provided for a dropping of legal action, ruled the union guilty of contempt and imposed fines on the local and its leaders totaling several million dollars.

The appeals court noted that DFT President Mary Ellen Riordan had met conditions set by Foley, adding that "she was not required to be enthusiastic (about asking for and end to the strike). She was not required to persist in the face of shouts and threats. She was not required to succeed in ending the strike."

Senate Filibuster Vote On Consumer Agency

A labor-endorsed bill to establish an independent consumer protection agency could not be brought to a vote in the Senate because of a filibuster. A 64-34 vote on Sept. 19 to close debate was short of the two-thirds majority required by Senate rules. It was the fourth attempt to get a two-thirds vote and the bill was set aside.

The AFL-CIO supported the position of the 44 Democrats and 20 Republicans who voted for cloture. Supporting the filibuster were 12 Democrats and 22 Republicans.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 44

Abourzek (S.D.)	Haskell (Colo.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Moss (Utah)
Biden (Del.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Muskie (Me.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Nelson (Wis.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Pell (R.I.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Church (Idaho)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Clark (Iowa)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Cranston (Calif.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Symington (Mo.)
Gravel (Alaska)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Williams (Del.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Metzenbaum (Ohio)	

Republicans 20

Aiken (Vt.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Roth (Del.)
Beall (Md.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Scott (Pa.)
Case (N.J.)	Mathias (Md.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Cook (Ky.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Dole (Kan.)	Pearson (Kan.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Domenici (N.M.)	Percy (Ill.)	

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 12

Allen (Ala.)	Ervin (N.C.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Bible (Nev.)	Johnston (La.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Byrd (Va.)	Long (La.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Eastland (Miss.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Talmadge (Ga.)

Republicans 22

Baker (Tenn.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Hruska (Neb.)
Bartlett (Okla.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	McClure (Idaho)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Scott (Va.)
Bennett (Utah)	Griffin (Mich.)	Taft (Ohio)
Brock (Tenn.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Helms (N.C.)	Young (N.D.)
Curtis (Neb.)		

Absent but announced for: Kennedy (D-Mass.)
Absent and not announced: Fulbright (D-Ark.)

Labor Urges New Economic Policies

Depression Warning Stressed at 'Summit'

(Continued from Page 1)

vices to the disadvantaged. Instead, he said, tax justice should be sought to raise revenues and to provide the poor, the aged, the handicapped and the minorities with the vital services they even now lack.

Meany's other proposals called for export controls on scarce commodities—as well as on the export of American capital for overseas investments—and abandonment of the unfair foreign trade bill the Ford Administration is currently backing in Congress.

The conference divided into 11 panels, each representing a different sector of the economy. The panels themselves were made up of the delegates who met around the country at "foothill" meetings throughout September to give the President their ideas on the nature and causes of inflation.

President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes, a participant in the state and local governments panel, said he was heartened by reports the Administration is considering federal tax reforms to help the poor and middle-income working families.

In a joint statement with Service Employes President George Hardy, Wurf noted the effects of inflation have been "especially severe" among public employes whose wages traditionally have been lower than workers in the private sector.

"They must be allowed to catch up in these next few months," Wurf said.

Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., noted the construction industry "is being brought to its knees by the Federal Reserve Board's tight-money policies." He proposed several ways to help bring the industry to its feet, including the release of funds illegally impounded by the Nixon Administration.

Georgine also called for an end to the undue delay in many construction projects brought on by environmental litigation.

"We need a rational structured system so that a due-process procedure can be developed which would see to it that environmental and planning requirements were given full consideration, while at the same time according due regard to the necessity for reaching for a final decision without undue delay," he said.

President Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America said he was disturbed by those who say the way to fight inflation is with more unemployment.

"This is a pretty sad thing for those who are out of work," Stetin said in a question-and-answer session. He called for a policy of full national employment.

President Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers told President Ford that "cold-blooded chopping of social programs" isn't what's needed to stem the rise in prices.

"Cutting five or ten billion dollars' worth of social programs out of the budget will not significantly reduce inflation, but it will certainly cause a great deal of suffering," he said.

Sec.-Treas. Murray W. Miller of the Teamsters deplored the "conspiracy loose in this nation by those who unilaterally set prices." He called for an immediate rollback of exorbitant prices and profits.

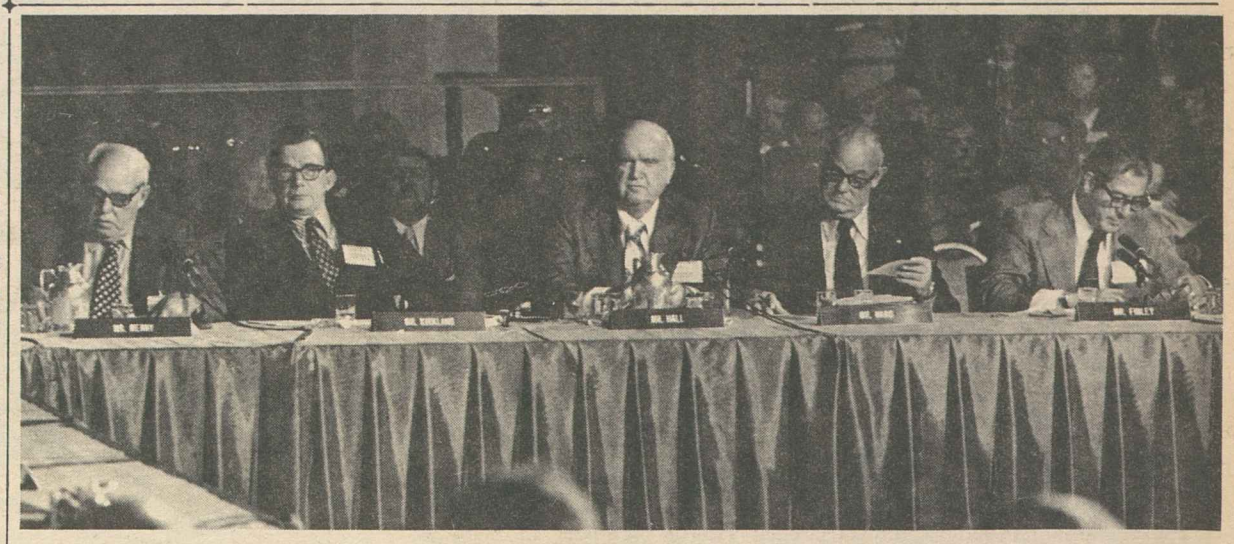
Among the long list of speakers there was apparent agreement that no one specific cure will solve the nation's economic ills; rather, a comprehensive prescription was seen necessary. Most favored a less stringent hold on the money supply and a reduction in interest rates.

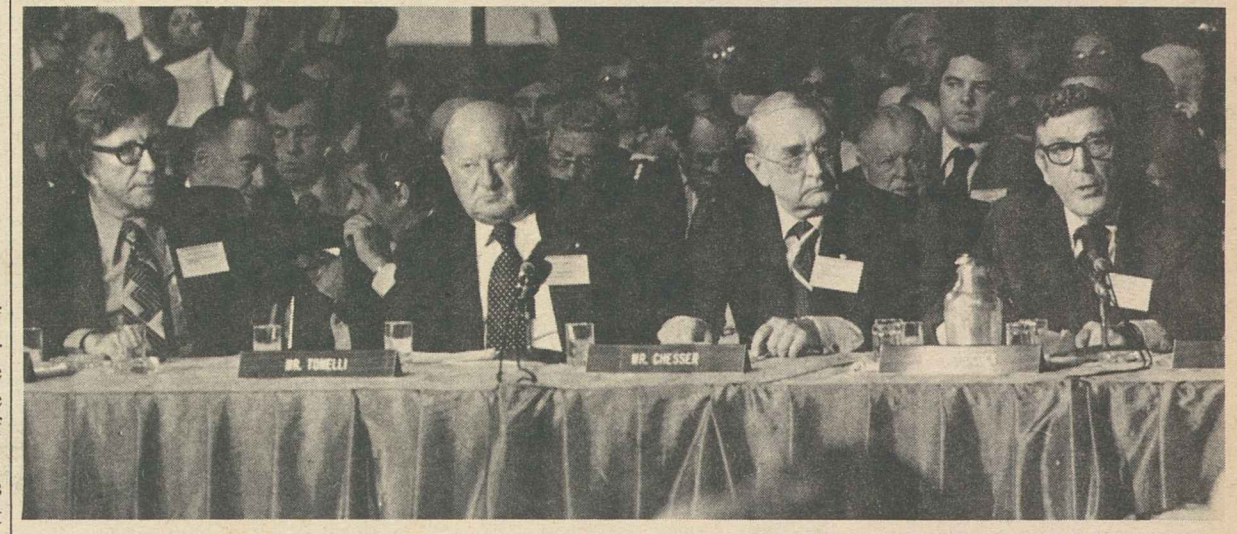
In his remarks, Meany again rejected controls and guidelines on wages and prices as unfair to workers who have exercised great restraint in contract negotiations.

The conferees also showed wide agreement on a need for a return to the fuel conservation ethic. Meany noted that Americans responded very well to the energy crisis last year, accepting lower highway speed limits and fuel allocations. But recently they have backslid, and are violating the national 55-mile-an-hour limit and thus wasting gas and oil, he said.

"I think we should get back to where we were last winter, to where we do have some restriction on pleasure driving," Meany said.

Besides saving lives and fuel, the restrictions would be a way of telling the Arab cartel of oil-producing nations "we don't need quite as much of their oil next year as we took last year, and maybe they will have a second look at us."





PART OF THE LABOR PANEL that presented the trade union viewpoint at the economic summit conference is shown in these photos. At top: AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Seafarers President Paul Hall, Plumbers President Martin J. Ward, and Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley. Below: Teachers President Albert Shanker, Paperworkers President Joseph P. Tonelli, United Transportation Union President Al H. Chesser, and Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock.

Labor-Management Unit Set Up To Aid Ford on Economic Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

er standards of living, boost productivity and establish more effective manpower policies."

Labor representatives on the committee, besides Meany, are Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, President I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing Workers, President Paul Hall of the Seafarers, President Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers, President Arnold Miller of the Mine Workers, and President Frank E. Fitzsimmons of the Teamsters.

Representing management are John D. Harper of the Aluminum Co. of America, Reginald H. Jones of General Electric, Stephen D. Bechtel, Jr., of the Bechtel Group, Richard C. Gerstenberg of General Motors, Rawleigh Warner, Jr. of Mobil Oil, Walter B. Wriston of the First National City Bank of New York, Arthur Wood of Sears, Roebuck, and R. Heath Larry of U.S. Steel.

The President also announced a reshuffling of his economic advisers. He said he has consolidated all federal government economic efforts, both domestic and international, and placed them under one national Economic Policy Board.

The new 14-member board will be headed by Treasury Sec. William E. Simon who will also serve as the President's principal economic spokesman. Ford's close friend, L. William Seidman, who was director of the economic summit conference, will become the board's executive director.

Besides Simon and Seidman, the board's membership will include Roy Ash, director of the White House Office of Management & Budget; Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; William Eberle, executive director of the Council on International Economic Policy; Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and heads of eight Executive departments—State, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Transportation, Housing & Urban Development and Health, Education & Welfare.

In a third announcement, Ford said he has named Albert Rees, a Princeton labor economics professor, to head the Council on Wage & Price Stability, the Administration's new inflation-watchdog agency.

Ford, whose anti-inflation programs are expected to be announced before mid-October, said he recognized councils and committees alone cannot win the war against spiraling prices.

He said that Sylvia Porter, a syndicated newspaper columnist on economic matters and a delegate to the summit meeting, had agreed to help him organize a voluntary citizens' program to make all Americans "inflation-fighters and energy-savers."

Meany Asks Ethiopia Free Union Leaders

AFL-CIO President George Meany has called on the Ethiopian government to release the top officers of the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions so that the labor movement can play a meaningful role in the current drive to reform the country's government.

In a cable to Teferra Haile Selassie, Ethiopian commissioner of labor, Meany noted the arrest of CELU President Beyene Solomon and Fissheha Tsion Tekie, general secretary. Solomon, he pointed out, is a "highly respected member of the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization" and a vice president of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity.

We are concerned, Meany wired, that "this attack on CELU leadership will prevent the Ethiopian labor movement from playing its vital role in bringing about true and genuine reform for all the people of Ethiopia."

Conference on Inflation Lists 48 from Unions

There were 48 labor representatives among the 800 participants in the inflation summit conference. In addition to AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, the following AFL-CIO vice presidents were delegates:

I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers; Peter Bommarito, president, Rubber Workers; Al H. Chesser, president, United Transportation Union; C. L. Dellums, president, Sleeping Car Porters; C. L. Dennis, president, Railway & Airline Clerks; Francis S. Filbey, president, Postal Workers; Murray H. Finley, president, Clothing Workers; Peter Fosco, president, Laborers; Thomas W. Gleason, president, Longshoremen; Max Greenberg, president, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store; A. F. Grospiron, president, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Matthew Guinan, president, Transport Workers; Paul Hall, president, Seafarers; George Hardy, president, Service Employes; James T. Housewright, president, Retail Clerks; John H. Lyons, president, Iron Workers; Frederick O'Neal, president, Actors & Artistes; S. Frank Raftery, president, Painters; Albert Shanker, president, Teachers; William Sidell, president, Carpenters; Floyd E. Smith, president, Machinists; Sol Stetin, president, Textile Workers Union of America; Joseph P. Tonelli, president, Paperworkers; Martin J. Ward, president, Plumbers & Pipefitters; Jerry Wurf, president, State, County & Municipal Employes.

Also the following officers of AFL-CIO unions: Edward J. Carlough, president, Sheet Metal Workers; Daniel B. Conway, president, Bakery & Confectionery Workers; Howard Coughlin, president, Office & Professional Employes; Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer, Meat Cutters; Edward T. Hanley, president, Hotel & Restaurant Employes; W. Howard McClennan, president, Fire Fighters; Charles H. Pillard, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; William Schroeder, vice president, Graphic Arts; Glenn Watts, president, Communications Workers.

Also, Robert A. Georgine, president, AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to the AFL-CIO president; Nat Goldfinger, AFL-CIO research director, and Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO social security director.

From unions outside the AFL-CIO were Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock and UAW Vice Presidents Nelson J. Edwards and Odessa Komer; Mine Workers President Arnold Miller; Teamsters Sec.-Treas. Murray W. Miller, Western Rep. Joseph Ballew and Research Director Norman Weintraub, and Edward Kiernan, president, Conference of Police Associations.

Deadlock Broken:

Election Reform Bill Near Final Approval

House-Senate conferees broke a deadlock that had blocked campaign reform legislation since mid-summer and reached tentative agreement on a bill setting strict standards on election campaign spending and political contributions.

Conferees agreed on full public financing of presidential campaigns, starting with the 1976 election, and modification of the rigid equal time rule so as to permit televised debates between major presidential candidates.

The deadlock was broken when Senate members of the conference committee bowed to the House refusal to provide public financing of congressional campaigns and the House conferees accepted a Senate provision for an independent enforcement body with strong powers.

The AFL-CIO has favored full public financing of all election campaigns, but the federation's Executive Council in August had termed the House version "a major first step in campaign financing reform."

The White House under both the Ford and Nixon Administrations has been hostile to the bill and has hinted vetoes. But in the aftermath of the campaign contribution abuses uncovered in the Watergate investigations, the legislation had strong bipartisan support.

There were these other major developments:

● **The House boosted funds for education programs nearly $200 million in an amendment to an appropriations bill. The biggest increases were $76 million to the $1.8 million provided for the current fiscal year for Title I aid to elementary and secondary schools attended by children from poor families, and $62 million in impact aid to school districts with an influx of federal military and civilian employe families.**

The key vote for the labor-supported funding increase was 253-145.

● The Railroad Retirement bill was on the President's desk after passing Congress by overwhelming bipartisan votes—86-1 in the Senate and 343-10 in the House. Rail union leaders consider the congressional support solid enough to assure the two-thirds margin needed to override a veto.

● The House continued to debate and amend proposed committee reorganization plans and no final action had been taken as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

A letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged House members to back a substitute plan developed by a committee headed by Rep. Julia Butler Hansen (D-Wash.) that would modify the reorganization proposals of a select committee headed by Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.).

Biemiller said it doesn't "make sense for the House to split the Education & Labor Committee, abolish the Post Office & Civil Service Committee, weaken the Merchant Marine Committee and transfer railway labor legislation to the Public Works Committee."

● Congress repealed the year-round daylight saving time enacted last year during the energy crisis. The nation will return to standard time on the last Sunday in October. But daylight saving time will begin earlier than previously—on Feb. 23 in most states.

● The Senate first heavily amended the foreign aid bill, imposing severe restrictions on aid to Turkey, Chile and Southeast Asia, but then voted by a bipartisan 41-39 for a motion by Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) to send the legislation back to committee until after the Nov. 5 election.

● The AFL-CIO urged the Senate Commerce Committee to approve legislation aimed at giving U.S. airlines competitive equality with foreign airlines. The legislation took on urgency as a financial crisis threatened the future of Pan American Airways.

Biemiller wrote committee members that "organized labor has seen too many U.S. industries and too many American jobs sacrificed for the sake of so-called open competition and free trade."

Federal Pay Increase Limited to 5.5 Percent

President Ford rejected the advice of a presidential advisory panel and held a comparability pay raise for 3.5 million federal civilian and military employes to 5.5 percent.

That's the amount that had been recommended by the Civil Service Commission and the Office of Management & Budget on the basis of salary surveys in private industry taken last March—before pay controls were lifted. Government pay is supposed to follow private sector salaries for comparable jobs.

A presidential panel of three private citizens used a mid-summer survey to recommend a 7.2 percent raise and unions representing federal workers said an increase of at least 8.3 percent would be needed to keep current with the private sector. The previous year's raise had been 4.8 percent.

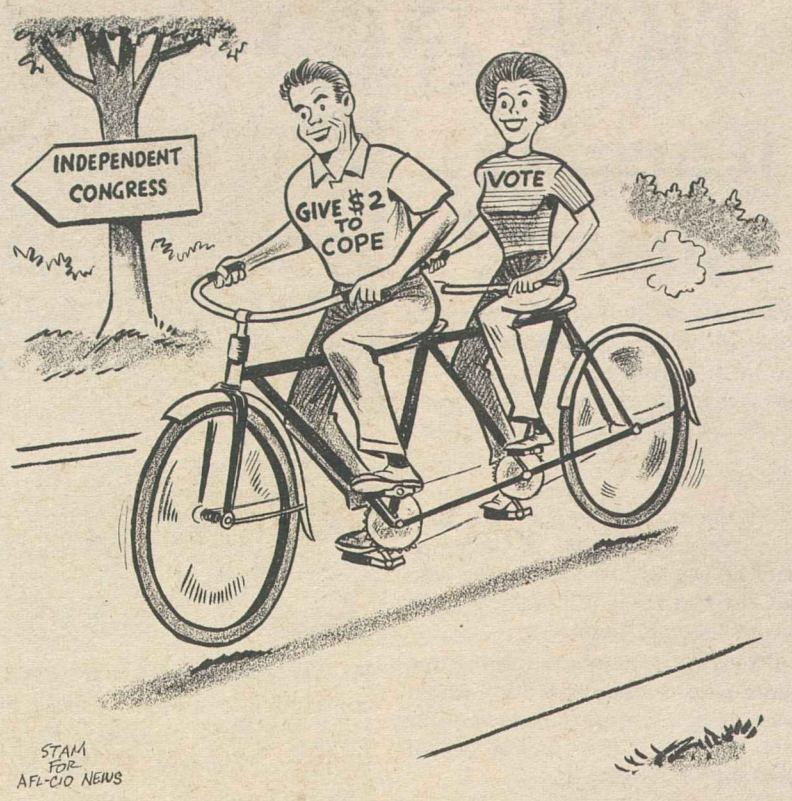
Ford had tried to delay the scheduled increase an additional three months, but the Senate voted 64-35 against his postponement plan.

The annual salary adjustment is effective at the start of the first pay period after Oct. 1.

It applies to salaried white-collar employes. Blue-collar workers are paid on the basis of prevailing hourly wage rates in their areas and postal workers negotiate with the semi-autonomous U.S. Postal Service for wages written into a union contract.

10-5-74

Teamwork



New Curbs Imposed On Vinyl Chloride

(Continued from Page 1)

man. . . . However, the precise level of exposure which poses a hazard and the question of whether a 'safe' exposure level exists, cannot be definitely answered on the record. Nor is it clear to what extent exposures can be feasibly reduced.

"We cannot wait until indisputable answers to these questions are available, because lives of employes are at stake."

Employers had urged OSHA to set a standard of 10 ppm in some industrial operations and 25 ppm in others. They also sought to totally exclude the fabricating plants that produce polyvinyl chloride products.

Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. viewed the new standard as a key step toward labor's effort to have the vinyl chloride hazard curbed. He warned, however, that certain loopholes could make it difficult to enforce some sections of the standard.

Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, occupational health consultant to the IUD, said the 1 ppm standard is in essence a recognition by the Labor Dept. that there should be no exposure to the cancer-causing chemical.

Under the 1 ppm limit, Selikoff noted that industry will have to in effect aim for a "no exposure level," because it would not be technologically feasible to develop a system to provide for a variance between zero and 1 ppm.

Several employer groups have announced plans to challenge the new standards in court.

Assistant Labor Secretary John H. Stender said in announcing the new three-phase health standard that 50 ppm level will be maintained until Jan. 1 to give employers a reasonable time to reduce exposure levels and to provide protective equipment for workers.

Where the exposure level is not reduced enough to meet the standard, Stender said reductions must be made to the lowest practical level and air respirators be provided as additional protection for workers.

A number of vinyl chloride plants that have been operating at exposure levels as low as 10 ppm for several years are expected to have little difficulty meeting the lower exposure limits. But employers who have failed to improve operations in the six months since OSHA issued the temporary standard are likely to face problems in meeting the new standard, Dr. Selikoff observed.

In the third phase, beginning Jan. 1, 1976, it will be mandatory for workers to wear respirators when exposed to levels greater than 1 ppm or the 5 ppm allowable limits. Until that date, wearing of respirators is discretionary for exposure up to 25 ppm.

Other key provisions of the permanent vinyl chloride standard include:

● Direct contact by workers with liquefied vinyl chloride is prohibited.

● Monitoring programs must be initiated to determine where exposure levels exceed 0.5 ppm., and repeated periodically depending on the levels found.

● Workers and union representatives must be given "reasonable opportunity" to observe monitoring and measuring.

● Protective clothing and respirators must be provided workers in hazardous situations, such as cleaning polymerization vessels.

● Medical examinations are required every six months for workers who have been involved in vinyl chloride operations for 10 years or more and annually for other workers.

● Medical records on workers must be maintained by the employer at least 30 years.

● Vinyl chloride must be labeled with the words "cancer-suspect agent."

Rarick Loses In Louisiana Primary Vote

A strong labor effort helped 29-year old Jeff LaCaze defeat Rep. John Rarick in a runoff for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Baton Rouge, La., district Rarick has represented for four terms.

LaCaze, a TV sports announcer, received an early labor endorsement and enthusiastic backing against Rarick, one of the House's most reactionary members and an outspoken segregationist.

In other developments at the windup of the 1974 primary election season, South Carolina Democratic gubernatorial candidate Charles (Pug) Ravenel was declared ineligible by the state supreme court because he failed to meet the state's five-year residency requirement.

And in Florida, the Democratic Senate nomination was won by Richard Stone, the secretary of state, who trailed in the first primary by 80,000 votes. Stone, defeated Rep. William Gunter by about 10,000 votes out of 600,000. State COPE made no endorsement between Stone and Gunter.

In other Florida runoffs, Rep. William Lehman was renominated and COPE-endorsed JoAnn Saunders won the Democratic nomination for the seat being vacated by Gunter.

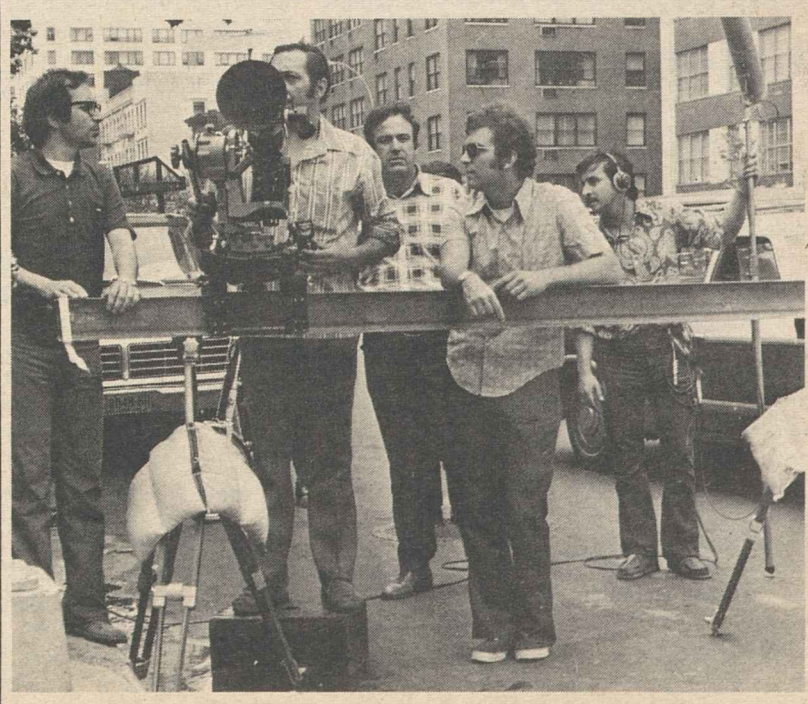
Rarick, 50, has a congressional voting record of 10 right and 53 wrong on labor's scorecard. In 1969, the House Democratic caucus voted to strip him of his committee seniority because of his open support of George Wallace in the 1968 presidential election.

LaCaze will be opposed by Henson Moore, GOP state treasurer, in November.

After Ravenel was declared ineligible in South Carolina, the state party nominated Rep. Bryan Dorn, the candidate Ravenel defeated in a runoff for the nomination.

Rarick is the eighth House member to lose in the 1974 primaries. The only remaining primary is in Hawaii Oct. 5.

The others defeated were Democrats Frank Stubblefield in Kentucky, John W. Davis of Georgia, Bertram Podell in New York and Robert Tiernan in Rhode Island, and Republicans Orval Hansen in Idaho, Lawrence Williams in Pennsylvania and Glenn Davis in Wisconsin. Two incumbent Democratic senators—Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio and J. William Fulbright in Arkansas—were also defeated.



CAMERA CREW prepares to shoot a sequence for a documentary film on the hazards of industrial noise affecting the hearing of workers. The film, titled Listen, was produced by the Paperworkers. It will be premiered in Washington Oct. 8.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, October 12, 1974 | No. 41

Ford Plan Short on Equity, Recession Aid, Says Meany

Campaign Financing Bill Passed

By David L. Perlman

Congress voted final approval to a campaign spending bill that will greatly curtail the influence of a few big contributors on the political process.

The labor-supported bill strictly limits the amounts that can be spent by candidates for federal office, and the amounts that can be contributed to their campaigns —by individuals, organizations or political committees.

It establishes a bipartisan, full-time public body to enforce the law.

And it firmly establishes full, public financing of all future presidential campaigns, partial matching public funds for presidential primaries, and the option of federal financing of the cost of national conventions.

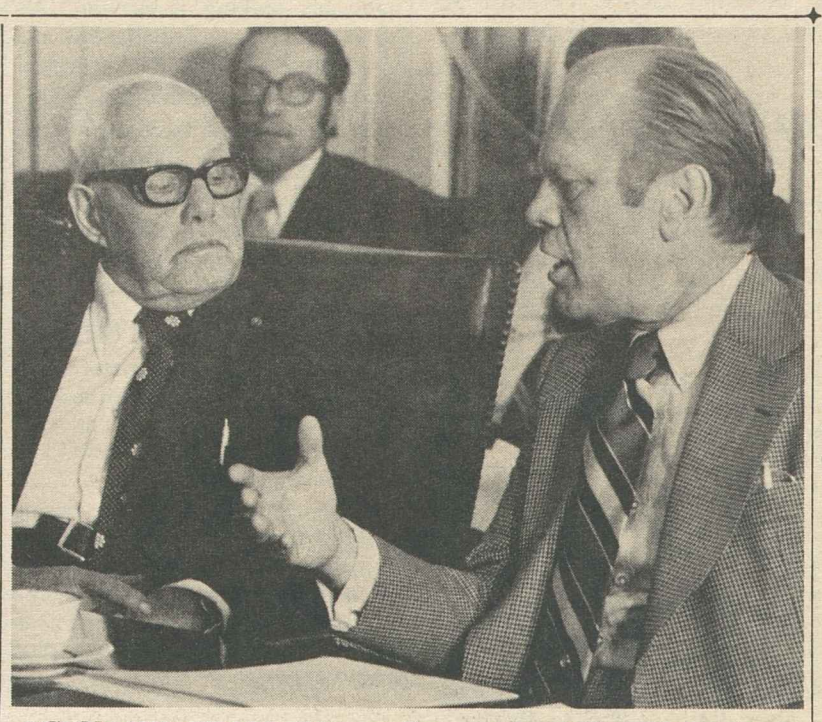
In the aftermath of the money-rooted Watergate scandals, the final version of the legislation won 60-16 approval from the Senate and 365-24 approval in the House.

The next move is up to President Ford. He is reportedly unhappy with some of the bill's provisions but Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott (Pa.) said he is "quite sure" that Ford will sign it.

A three-week deadlock in a House-Senate conference committee was broken after the Senate side agreed to drop a provision for public financing of congressional campaigns. The House had rejected the concept.

The portion of the bill dealing

(Continued on Page 8)



ECONOMIC PROBLEMS are discussed by AFL-CIO President George Meany and President Ford during the first meeting of the new labor-management advisory committee at the White House. Eight labor leaders and eight businessmen make up the panel, headed by Prof. John T. Dunlop of Harvard.

5.3 Million Idled:

Jobless Rate Surge Tied to Faulty Policy

The nation's unemployment rate hit a two and a half year high of 5.8 percent in September, a leap of four-tenths of 1 percent over the previous month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Last month's increase, which AFL-CIO President George Meany attributed to the "Nixon-Burns policy of creating unemployment in order to cure inflation," meant another 440,000 workers were unable to find jobs.

September's big jump in joblessness put the total number of unemployed at a seasonally adjusted 5.3 million—the largest total since BLS began compiling such statistics in 1948.

Clearly, Meany observed, the tight-money policy pushed by former President Nixon and Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board "isn't working."

"The cost of living continues to climb without any sign of a halt," Meany said. He called upon President Ford to reject the counsel of the Nixon economic advisers in his Administration who are urging the same ill-conceived policy, and to embark on "a new direction."

Meany reminded Ford the BLS figures are more than mere percentages. They are people, he said, "human beings whose living standards are being destroyed by a continuance of Richard Nixon's disastrous policies."

Last month's 5.8 percent jobless rate was felt by all segments of the workforce, but especially by adult women and teenagers.

The jobless rate for women 25 and over rose from 5.2 percent in August to 5.7 percent in September. The teenagers' rate went up from 13.3 to 16.7 percent.

For black youths, the unemployment rate hit an astounding 32.4 percent. One of every three Ne-

(Continued on Page 7)

Compromise Plan Voted On House Committees

The House adopted a compromise committee reorganization plan that the AFL-CIO termed "a considerable improvement" over a more sweeping proposal.

It retains intact the Education & Labor Committee, instead of breaking it into two as recommended by a select House committee headed by Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.). And it leaves jurisdiction over legislation affecting important groups of unions with the committees that are familiar with the issues.

A Democratic Caucus committee, under Rep. Julia Butler Hansen (D-Wash.), shaped the compromise after objections to the Bolling committee plan had threatened to scuttle any House structural reforms.

With some floor amendments, the Hansen committee recommendations were then adopted by the House on a 203-165 vote. Party lines were divided, with 152 Democrats and 51 Republicans voting for the Hansen version while 100 Republicans and 65 Democrats were opposed.

(Continued on Page 3)

Lack of Balance Disappoints Labor

President Ford's long-awaited economic proposals are "terribly disappointing" to organized labor, and contain neither the equity nor balance the AFL-CIO had hoped for, Federation President George Meany declared.

In a thorough analysis of Ford's program to reduce the double-digit rate of inflation, Meany noted that organized labor wants to overcome high prices as much as the President.

"But unlike the President," Meany said, "we are equally worried about the recession he inherited, and which is rapidly nearing the threshhold of depression.

"Nothing the President proposed would meet that problem. In fact, some of his suggestions heighten the threat."

Of Ford's program—a package of 31 proposals following up on the recent economic summit conference —Meany said:

"They will help the wealthy and the corporations, who need assistance the least, and penalize hard-working Americans, who need help now.

"They will do nothing to prevent more unemployment or a depression."

Meany reviewed labor's proposed actions to meet the twin problems of inflation and recession, outlined first at the economic summit session on Sept. 5. Those proposals call for lower interest rates and a loosening-up of the money supply, an expanded public-serivce jobs program, export controls on scarce commodities, closing tax loopholes rather than cutting vital services to the disadvantaged from the federal budget, and trade legislation to halt

(Continued on Page 7)

Proposal On Jobs Hit As Inferior

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to build on a public service employment program that has proved its effectiveness and not be detoured by a markedly inferior plan proposed by President Ford.

Research Director Nat Goldfinger asked a House Labor subcommittee to support the bill introduced by its chairman, Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.). The Daniels bill would tie the funding for public service jobs to the unemployment rate, whenever it is 4.5 percent or higher. Cities and states would receive increased funds whenever the rate went up, and would be able to provide about 600,000 jobs when the rate reached or exceeded 6 percent.

The Administration bill, to hire only persons who have exhausted all unemployment benefits for short-term work projects that could not last more than six months, would not even start until the jobless rate was 6 per-

(Continued on Page 8)

Banking System Seen Under 'Extreme Strain'

The American banking system is under "extreme strain" today as a result of ineffective regulation and overextending its resources, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger told a Senate financial institutions subcommittee.

Goldfinger noted an article in the Sept. 21 issue of Business Week stating "the system is in more trouble today than at any time since the 1930s, with a distressing number of banks over-loaned, over-borrowed, over-diversified and under-capitalized."

The magazine further notes "there may very well be an unprecedented wave of bank mergers and consolidations as weaker fish seek shelter, and there almost certainly will be some failures."

Not long after Goldfinger's remarks, the Franklin National Bank in New York City went into receivership after being declared insolvent by the Treasury Dept.'s comptroller of the currency.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which placed the bank in receivership, noted that the money of all the bank's 620,000 depositors would be protected, however.

Pact Resolves Dock Walkout In Puerto Rico

New York — Some 3,400 striking dock workers in Puerto Rico returned to work after agreeing to a new contract that follows the master agreement negotiated last summer by the Longshoremen and the New York Shipping Association.

The new contract, negotiated at ILA headquarters here, raises the dock workers' base-pay hourly rate from the present $6.10 to $8 over a three-year period.

Six ILA locals in Puerto Rico were involved in the walkout which began on Oct. 1. Representatives of the locals are now ironing out port issues, including a guaranteed income provision, prior to submitting the new pact to members for ratification.

The four-day strike followed a breakdown in talks resulting from a failure to identify the formal employers of the dock workers. Earlier this year, the Puerto Rican government created a Maritime Shipping Authority to take over certain U.S.-flag ocean-going vessels and supporting equipment used on the exclusive trade routes between the island and the United States.

In acquiring vessels and equipment from Seatrain Lines, Inc., Sea-Land Service, Inc., and Transamerican Trailer Transport, Inc., the new shipping authority agreed also to take over the firms' labor contracts.



ELECTION PROSPECTS are discussed at the New York State AFL-CIO convention at Kiamesha Lake by State Federation President Raymond R. Corbett, National COPE Director Al Barkan and AFL-CIO Region VII Director Michael Mann.

Alaska Unions Battle Conservative Vote Bid

Juneau, Alaska—The labor movement here is mobilizing to avert a conservative sweep in the Nov. 5 election and maintain Alaska's progressive tradition.

Delegates to the State AFL-CIO convention gave a strong endorsement to Sen. Mike Gravel (D), who is being opposed for a second term by Republican C. R. Lewis, a high-ranking John Birch Society member. They also endorsed the re-election bid of Gov. William Egan and the candidacy of Democrat William Hensley for Alaska's single congressional seat.

President Edward T. Hanley of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes was a featured speaker at the state convention. He subsequently visited locals of his union throughout the state and covered the 800-mile route of the oil pipeline being constructed from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez.

Delegates to the biennial convention re-elected Sec.-Treas. Henry Hedberg to a four-year term. President Dwayne Carlson's term does not expire until 1976.

Organizing workshops were conducted by AFL-CIO Regional Director William Gilbert. Other workshops during the four-day convention dealt with state and national legislation.

Delegates adopted a legislative program dealing with needed improvements in workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, health care, social security, vocational education and other key issues. They also approved a resolution establishing an Alaska Trade Union Council for Histadrut.

Anchorage was selected for the 1976 convention.

At State Convention:

N.Y. Labor Backs Carey for Governor

Kiamesha Lake, N.Y.—The nearly 2,000 delegates to the New York State AFL-CIO's 17th annual convention here voted by more than a two-thirds majority to endorse Hugh L. Carey, Democratic congressman from Brooklyn, in his candidacy for governor.

Both Carey and incumbent Gov. Malcolm Wilson addressed the convention, with Wilson receiving only minor support in a show-of-hands vote that followed. Wilson stepped into the top state post last Dec. 18 when Nelson A. Rockefeller resigned.

Delegates also endorsed State Sen. Mary Ann Krupsak of Albany, a Democrat running for the lieutenant governor's post; State Comptroller Arthur Levitt, a Democrat seeking re-election; and two Republicans seeking re-election, Attorney Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz and U.S. Sen. Jacob K. Javits.

The convention delegates were given a review of the federation's objectives for the coming session of Congress by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller. COPE Director Al Barkan discussed labor's goal to elect a responsive Congress this fall.

In setting policy for the coming year, the convention passed a number of resolutions aimed at alleviating the harsh effects of inflation and high unemployment.

One resolution called for raising benefits for workmen's compensation, in line with recommendations of the National Commission on Workmen's Compensation, to nearly double the present top payment next year.

The delegates also endorsed legislation to set federal minimum standards for state workmen's and unemployment compensation programs.

Other resolutions called for tax reform, a federal and state minimum wage of $4 an hour, improved pensions, unemployment insurance coverage for all public employes, a halt to job losses resulting from imports, free higher education in city and state universities, and an end to harsh penalties imposed on strikers under the state's labor relations law governing public employes.

The delegates also urged congressional enactment of the National Health Security bill.

President Raymond R. Corbett and Sec.-Treas. Louis Hollander, who have held their posts since 1962, were re-elected to new two-year terms. Delegates also re-elected 25 vice presidents, and chose two new ones to replace two who had resigned.

The new vice presidents are Solon J. Rosenthal of Buffalo, assistant director of the Steelworkers for New York State, and Edward J. Stack of New York City, business manager of Sheet Metal Workers Local 25.

First NLRB Vote Won At Non-Profit Hospital

Kansas City, Mo.—Firemen & Oilers Local 1 here has won representation rights for a unit of 40 hospital workers in the first election under expanded coverage of the National Labor Relations Act.

The workers are employed in the supply-processing and distribution department of a 426-bed, non-profit hospital operated by the Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine.

Thirty-three voted for Local 1, three wanted no representation and the ballots of four others were challenged. The election was authorized under a congressional amendment extending NLRA coverage to all privately operated health-care institutions, effective Aug. 25.

Prior to enactment of the law, private non-profit hospitals and their 1.5 million employes were not covered by the NLRA.

During the first month of the NLRA's expanded jurisdiction, the National Labor Relations Board received more than 200 petitions for employe secret-ballot representation elections. In addition, the board said, some 80 charges alleging unfair labor practices by employers or by unions also were filed with the agency.

The new amendment does not cover government-operated health facilities such as federal, state, county and city hospitals.

Meanwhile, in Rochester, N.Y., the new hospital amendment provided the basis for settlement of a contract dispute at Strong Memorial Hospital.

Working under special procedures set forth under the new NLRA coverage, District 1199 of the Hospital & Health Care Employes, a division of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, reached a tentative agreement on a first contract for some 680 service, housekeeping and clerical workers at the hospital.

The special procedures went into effect when the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service was notified of the dispute, and determined a strike at the hospital might substantially interrupt the delivery of health care in the area.

An arbitrator named by FMCS to investigate the dispute and issue a report recommending terms for settlement concluded his task on Sept. 27. The two sides subsequently reached an agreement "within the framework" of his recommendations on Oct. 3.

'74 Primaries Completed By Hawaii Vote

The 1974 primary elections drew to a close with Hawaii Democrats nominating a candidate seeking to become the state's first Japanese-American governor.

George Ariyoshi, the lieutenant governor, had some labor support in winning the Democratic gubernatorial nomination after Gov. John A. Burns did not seek re-election because of ill health. Ariyoshi will oppose former State Sen. Randolph Crossley in the general election.

Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) had no primary opposition and will have no GOP opponent. Incumbent Representatives Spark Matsunaga and Patsy Mink were also renominated, both with labor's endorsement.

The Hawaii election closed the 1974 primary season with a total of 10 incumbents—two senators and 8 congressmen—denied their party's renomination.

Wyoming Fed Drafts Key Legislative Goals

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Delegates to the Wyoming AFL-CIO's 11th annual convention endorsed a slate of candidates for the November elections keyed to the state federation's legislative goals.

High priority was put on the repeal of the Wyoming "right-to-work" law and Frisby amendment, which severely restricts labor's involvement in political campaigns. The federation's suit to overturn the amendment is now before the state supreme court.

The 90 delegates endorsed the election of Edward Herschler, the Democratic candidate for governor, whose campaign platform is tied to repeal of "right-to-work" legislation.

Republican gubernatorial candidate Dick Jones, a former state senator, has never voted "right" on key labor and social issues in the legislature, according to the federation's voting record.

The convention also endorsed Rep. Teno Roncalio (D), who is seeking his fourth term in Congress, over Thomas Stroock (R). Roncalio has a congressional voting record of 45 right and 10 wrong, according to COPE's scorecard.

Among the key legislative goals outlined by the convention are improvements in jobless benefits and workmen's compensation, collective bargaining rights for all public employes, and an increase in the state minimum wage from $1.60 an hour to $2.

Speakers at the two-day convention included Sen. Gale McGee (D), Roncalio, Herschler, AFL-CIO Region II Director W. G. Pendergrass, COPE Area Director Jack E. McCoy and Western Area Women's Activities Director Margaret Thornburgh.

Benefit Levels Raised On Harbor Act Injuries

The maximum weekly benefit an injured worker or his survivors can get under the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers Compensation Act was increased Oct. 1 to $261 from $210.54.

The new ceiling is based on the payable rate of 175 percent of the current average wage of $149.14. The rate had been at 150 percent for the past year. It will go to 200 percent Oct. 1, 1975, and thereafter the increases will be tied directly to rises in the national weekly wage.

Benefits were improved for covered workers when Congress amended the act in 1972 to provide the best levels of compensation in the nation for disabling injuries and deaths on the job. The act covers about 1 million workers—longshoremen, harbor workers, shipyard workers, all workers in private industry in the District of Columbia, and some American workers employed overseas.

The minimum payment under the act is fixed at 50 percent of the national average weekly wage, or $74.57. However, for workers earning less than that amount, the benefits are equal to actual earnings.

Within the minimum-maximum payment range, benefits are based on two-thirds of the worker's wages up to $261.

Before the act was amended, weekly benefits ranged from a minimum of $18 to a maximum of $70.

In addition to the increased payments that went into effect Oct. 1, beneficiaries who have been receiving compensation for more than a year will get a 6.26 percent boost to reflect the higher national average wage.

The improvements provided in the 1972 amendments to the act were in response to the recommendations of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

Similar improvements for all other state compensation programs covering workers disabled or killed on the job are proposed in the labor-supported Williams-Javits workers' compensation bill in the Senate.

Recession Impact:

New Spirit in Clothing Union Spurs Drive for Jobs, Equity

By Rex Hardesty

Miami Beach—A national recession combined with changeovers in the clothing industry and the continued export of jobs has left a depressed industry, delegates to the Clothing Workers' 29th biennial convention were told.

ACWA President Murray Finley told the convention that for the first six months of 1974, "there are 5 percent less workers employed in the men's tailored clothing industry than in the same period the year before."

Cutbacks in the workweek have left the average worker in the industry with 2.4 fewer hours of work, the equivalent of another wage cut, he said.

The result has been the first year in which clothing workers have struck in both the United States and Canada, and ACWA Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman termed the strikes proof that the union "has closed one era and begun another."

Both officers were sharply critical of the Nixon economic policies and advisers being retained by President Ford. Speaking the day after Ford's economic message to Congress, Sheinkman termed Ford's program "a band-aid when we needed radical surgery."

The 1,500 delegates were told ACWA held some hope for the international trade negotiations begun in December 1973 among some 50 nations. Finley said, however, the union's negotiators were constantly learning of an increase in imports from another part of the world while working out an agreement on the quantity of apparel and textiles coming in from one of the 32 nations involved in the agreements.

The rapid changeover of clothing manufacturers from tailored to leisure wear and the trend to bigger corporations were cited by Sheinkman as contributing to the "more and more factors that are out of our immediate control. such as food shortages, energy problems and shortages in basic materials."

Consequently, the new era for the union will be one of more aggressive pursuit of equity at the bargaining table, on the picket line and in the political arena, he said.

That new spirit was typified at the convention by the rousing welcome led by Finley for the seating of the first convention delegation from Farah Manufacturing Co. in El Paso, Tex., scene of a 22-month recognition strike that ended successfully in February 1974.

Finley vowed that the Farah success would be followed by similar successes in the current ACWA campaigns in Van Heusen plants in Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told the convention that the Farah struggle was comparable to the one being fought by the Farm Workers against "an unholy alliance of rich growers, heartless public officials" and what Meany termed the "Teamsters quote union unquote."

Citing the continuing drop in workers' buying power under current national economic policies, Meany referred to Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns as "one of the great thinkers of the 18th century, who hasn't forgotten a thing he learned in college and hasn't learned anything since, either."

Meany called for the firing of Burns and "the whole kit and caboodle" of economic advisers left over from the Nixon Administration.

In a sharply worded attack on Republicans in general, Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) said vice presidential nominee Nelson Rockefeller's fortune grew from $32 million to $182 million as he was forced to be more candid about it in his confirmation hearings. Mondale said Rockefeller should divest himself of all of his stocks and buy U.S. savings bonds.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) predicted sizable Democratic gains in the Nov. 5 elections because of the state of the economy. He said the trickle-down economics of the Republican administrations was ingrained in the nature of public officials "who just can't relate to people." He said he once took a letter describing the plight of a pensioner to Herbert Stein, then chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and was dismissed with, "all you senators get letters."

The current economic situation is the worst since 1933, Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) told the convention, and he called for wholesale social programs to resurrect the economy similar to those proposed by Franklin Roosevelt.

Joseph Morris, president of the Canadian Labor Congress, told the delegates that real spendable earnings in Canada were $5.67 below one year ago. He said the country is experiencing 11 percent inflation while corporate profits increased 40 percent last year.

All together, Morris said, "we are entering an era of great industrial unrest," with bargaining gains wiped out in a matter of months. "Maldistribution of income has driven workers to strike without regard to contractual obligations."

A convention resolution condemned the lack of federal support of child care programs. ACWA Vice President Sam Nocella told the convention that day care centers like the one the union runs in Baltimore provide women with the chance "to participate in union affairs, to run for public office and open other avenues of participating in the nation's affairs."



MIDEAST TENSIONS aren't interfering with Israel's plans for it's Olympic-style Hapoel Games to be held next spring as a prelude to the nation's independence celebration. AFL-CIO President George Meany, who is honorary chairman for the 10th Hapoel Games, receives a commemorative Bible from Martin Cohen, manager of Local 105 of the Ladies' Garment Workers and chairman of Hapoel, U.S.A.

Textile Union Prepares Suit on Back Pay Delay

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America announced it will sue the National Labor Relations Board to collect more than $20 million in back pay due 500 former employes of the Deering-Milliken Corp. at Darlington, S.C., since 1956.

Sol Stetin, president of the union, served notice upon the federal agency in a letter to NLRB's general counsel, Peter G. Nash. In the letter, Stetin declared:

"I know of no case before any administrative agencies of the government where such outrageous and unconscionable delays have occurred in enforcing the rights of workers."

The dispute began 18 years ago when the company unlawfully closed its Darlington plant rather than bargain with the union after workers had voted for TWUA in a representation election. The union brought unfair practice charges against the firm and after lengthy litigation, the NLRB in 1962 ordered the company to pay the workers for lost wages.

Deering-Milliken appealed and seven years later the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the NLRB's decision.

For five and a half years, Stetin noted in his letter to Nash, the NLRB has failed to enforce a valid finding of the nation's highest court.

"Incredible as it may seem," Stetin observed, "your office has not yet commenced enforcement proceedings for the back pay. More than one-third of the workers entitled to back pay have died, and many more will pass on if further delays in enforcing the board's order continue."

Stetin recalled that as long ago as March 1970 the NLRB had forecast delays because of its regional staff situation, but that TWUA was informed by the regional board office about a year later that back pay specifications had been completed and it was about to issue them.

He also expressed the union's conviction that there was a link between the NLRB's footdragging in the Darlington case and large political contributions to former President Nixon's campaign for re-election in 1972.

Stetin cited a report in the Miami Herald last Nov. 25 that Roger Milliken, the head of the chain that owned and operated the Darlington plant, personally delivered $363,000 just before the Apr. 7, 1972, deadline to the chief Nixon fund-raiser, former Commerce Sec. Maurice Stans.

"We believe that the acceptance of this large contribution, secretly made to the head of the Administration that had before it proceedings against the donor (in the Darlington case) represents a conflict of interest that is symptomatic of the corrupt Watergate syndrome," Stetin said.

House Adopts Compromise On Structure

(Continued from Page 1)

In a letter to all House members before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote that it didn't "make sense" for the House to "split the Education & Labor Committee, weaken the Merchant Marine Committee and transfer railway labor legislation to the Public Works Committee."

On the positive side, the Hansen plan keeps many of the reforms proposed by the Bolling panel and adds some others.

While the Ways & Means Committee would not be stripped of much of its jurisdiction, as the Bolling panel had proposed, it would have to set up at least four subcommittees so that work could proceed simultaneously on various areas of legislation — tax reform, health insurance, social security and foreign trade as examples. Presently, it is the only major committee that does not use subcommittees.

There would be some shifts of jurisdiction. Thus, transportation other than railroads would go to Public Works; revenue-sharing would switch from Ways & Means to Government Operations, and some other overlaps would be remedied.

In a time-saving move, the House would set up its committees before the start of a new Congress. The minority party would be guaranteed a portion of the committee and subcommittee staffs.

Right Wing's New Pitch for Funds Keyed to Public Employe Unions

"Should union officials be allowed to control the flow of public energy supplies by using strike threats to blackmail elected public officials?"

If your answer to that question on the "Energy Crisis Poll" is in the negative, you might want to enclose with your reply a contribution of $1,000, $500, or even as little as $10 to the Americans Against Union Control of Government.

There's a lot of competition for the contributions of the ultra-conservative faithful, and just being against unions may not return much more than postage costs from mailing lists that have already been tapped by long-established right-wing organizations.

The National Right to Work Committee and its various arms have been plowing the anti-union field for years, as an example.

But James L. Martin, head of a small Virginia advertising agency and a former Capitol Hill aide (to Florida Republican Edward J. Gurney), had the contacts to put together a letterhead "advisory council" of names familiar to supporters of right-wing causes and the imagination to find a new "angle."

It appeared that there was no organization on the conservative fund-raising scene that was exclusively devoted to awakening Americans to the dangers of union "control" of state and local government and to lobbying against collective bargaining laws covering public employes.

Thus was born the Public Service Research Council—an impressive title—and its fund-raising arm, Americans Against Union Control of Government.

Solicitation letters flowed from the McLean, Va., office.

One was signed by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), who warned that "freedom's days are numbered" unless Americans unite against "a takeover of America by labor union bosses."

There was another letter from Ralph de Toledano, the right-wing pamphleteer, who appealed for donations of $500 to as little as $15 because "our country is headed for disaster. . . ."

But the fund-raising letters signed by Martin combined scare tactics with a tone of noble self-sacrifice.

"It's a hectic pace," he wrote in one letter, "trying to get our people from one state capital to another, from Austin to Sacramento to Albany, to testify before state legislative committees and to talk with representatives in private. Then to rush back to Washington to see congressmen about new developments here. It really gets tight when we're not even sure we'll have the cash to pay a plane fare. . . ."

There is a grim warning that "if the police strike, who's going to protect members of your family from being raped or mugged." And what happens "when the dwindling energy supplies we still have are choked off by radical union bosses."

But there's still hope if you send "as much as you can possibly afford."

Then, "everyone here will thank you from the bottom of his heart. And we'll all work harder yet, knowing what good friends we have."

The Voters' Default

BACK IN AUGUST there was a great deal of rejoicing and self congratulation over the vitality of the American constitutional system in handling Richard Nixon's attempts to subvert the democratic process, collectively known as Watergate.

Now, a few weeks before the Nov. 5 election, there is a new and growing concern about the apathy of the American electorate in participating in the critical decision-making that is involved at the ballot box.

The Census Bureau's computers have whirled and clicked out a story of a voting age population of 145 million for the fall elections, and the likelihood that only slightly more than 40 percent will actually vote.

Here are the bureau's figures: Compared to the last off-year election in 1970 there are currently 20 million more persons of voting age, with 12 million of that increase attributed to the lowering of the voting age to 18 years.

The 1974 estimate includes 14.6 million blacks, with 23 percent of the black electorate under 25 years of age compared to only 18 percent of the 128.2 million white voting age persons less than 25 years.

The report sets out a distinct pattern of growing apathy and diminishing participation in both off-year and presidential elections. For example, in congressional elections the total U.S. vote in 1962 was 46.3 percent of the voting age total. In 1966 the percentage dropped to 44.5. And in the most recent off-year election in 1970 it dropped further to 43.8 percent.

It adds up to the fact that in the last three off-year elections the average turnout was 44.8 percent of the total population eligible to vote in terms of age. Or about 23 percent of the voting-age population could determine the political direction of the country.

In presidential elections the pattern is the same, according to the Census Bureau. In 1960 the turnout was 63.1 percent of the voting age total. It slipped to 61.8 in 1964 and further to 60.7 in 1968. By 1972 only 55.4 percent of the U.S. electorate cast ballots.

Declining voter participation rates are general throughout the states. Of 25 states that had 50 percent or more of their electorate casting ballots in the 1966 off-year election, seven dropped below the 50 percent mark between 1966 and 1970. That makes for only 18 states doing better than 50 percent four years ago.

THE AFL-CIO has devoted a great deal of time and resources to increasing voter participation through vigorous registration and vote campaigns aimed at workers, young voters, minority groups. It has worked hard and long to simplify and ease restrictions on voting because of residency, registration procedures and availability of registrars.

In 1974 the pace and intensity of the register-and-vote campaigns has been stepped up so that the greatest possible number can participate in the Nov. 5 decisions that will be of such great importance to the nation's future.

It's time to turn around the Census Bureau's trend line on voter participation and put America's democratic vitality on display at the voting booth and ballot box.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Joseph A. Beirne*	Paul Hall	I. W. Abel
Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg
John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan
C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco
Thomas W. Gleason	Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith
Louis Stulberg	Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery
Alexander J. Rohan	James T. Housewright	George Hardy
Al H. Chesser	Martin J. Ward	William Sidell
Murray H. Finley	Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker
Sol Stetin	C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey

* Deceased

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

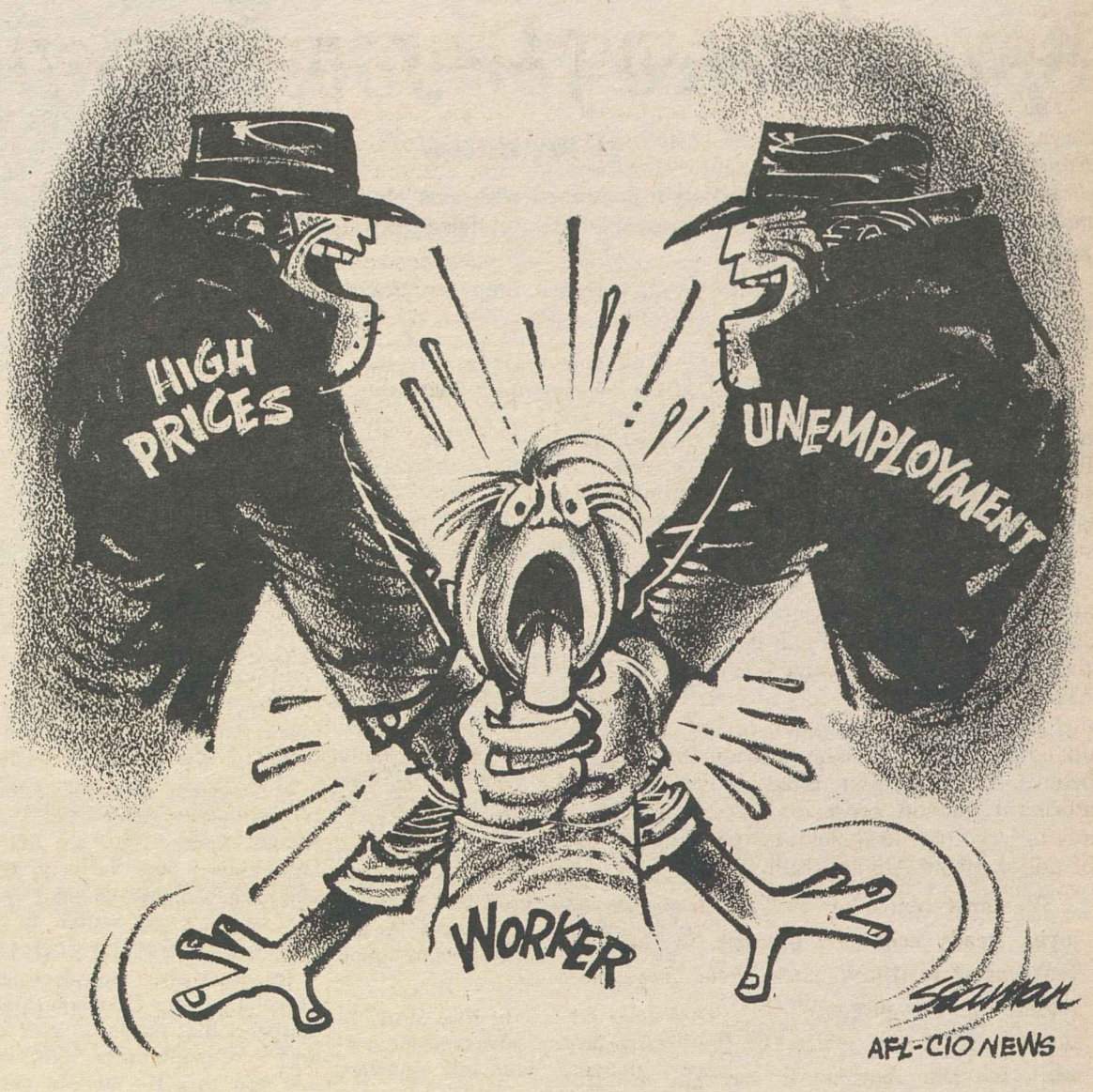
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, October 12, 1974 No. 41

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'And They Said We Couldn't Work Together!'



A Word Edgewise:

United Nations Taken Over By Anti-Democratic Coalition

By John P. Roche

ONE OF THE REASONS so few top government officials are ever fired is that the act of dismissal constitutes an admission of incompetent judgment by the President. In other words, he has a vested interest in his mistakes.

So do we all—as evidenced by the liberal community's refusal to face up to the baleful realities of the United Nations. When the organization was founded, it was immediately attacked by the conservatives as the end of American sovereignty, as a leftist operation. The liberals, naturally enough, rushed to defend the UN against this silly charge and, with few exceptions, have been frozen in an automatic defensive posture ever since.

However, now that Bill Buckley has sold the pass, conservatively speaking, by serving as a United States delegate to the UN, perhaps we can escape from our immobility and take a hard look at the activities at Turtle Bay.

Initially I should confess a dark secret from my past: as a social democrat (Norman Thomas socialist) I opposed the United Nations from the outset. Our position was two-fold: First, the United Nations was not a genuine international organization but one that enshrined national sovereignty (we were the internationalists the conservatives were so worried about—except, of course, we were powerless). Second, we found it difficult to consider Stalinist Russia a "peace-loving" nation—that was the period when all over Eastern Europe the Communists were murdering our socialist comrades and other democrats. It didn't take Solzhenitsyn to fill us in on slave-labor camps.

Once the organization was set up, there was no point in carping. Give it a chance. Besides, one's attitude toward the UN was for years a kind of litmus test of liberalism. If I was going to be damned as a "conservative," I figured it might as well occur on some important issue (such as equal justice for the "Chicago 7" and the "Watergate 6"). So I simply said nothing about the UN and dozed peacefully in the chair as the annual conventions of Americans for Democratic Action passed the ritual motion of support.

Gradually over the past decade I have been getting more and more infuriated, and Algerian Foreign Minister Bouteflika lit the fuse with his inaugural speech as President of the current UN General Assembly. In the name of the progressive Third World he declared war on the United States, the western alliance, Israel, and wicked imperialists everywhere. Then the Palestinian guerrillas were accorded "observer status" at the UN (next, the Mafia?). And as this is written action is underway to expel the Republic of South Africa—or its present government. The precedent for this was the decision to replace the Republic of China (Taiwan) with the People's Republic of China (Peking).

THE OUSTING OF TAIWAN was (as I observed here) outrageous. As a supporter of the "Two Chinas" policy, I favored the admission of Peking, but saw absolutely no justification for expelling a real country. South Africa is a real country dominated by a regime I despise. But the last time I did a count I discovered sadly that about 80 percent of the member nations of the UN are run by regimes I despise—the democratic countries could caucus in my living room.

To put it bluntly, the United Nations has been taken over by a coalition of anti-democratic nations. (They probably have the votes to expel the present government of the United States and recognize one headed by Angela Davis.) The last time I looked, the United States was putting in about a quarter of the money, to say nothing of the choice location and other perks. Now I don't like anti-democratic organizations, but I am prepared to accept their existence—so long as I don't pay for their fun and games.

Perhaps the time has come for the UN to move to Saudi Arabia and live off the notorious generosity of the Arab oil sheiks, while the present headquarters is converted into a low-income housing project. The great hall that houses the General Assembly would make a wonderful skating rink.



Positive Framework Needed:

Strong Economy, Not Quotas, Key to Ending Discrimination

The following is excerpted from testimony by Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Norman Hill, associate director, before the House Education subcommittee.

THE BASIC ISSUE raised by the quota controversy has less to do with the behavior of the federal bureaucracy, the role of the court system, or even with the persistence of racial discrimination, than it has to do with a much more basic consideration. That is the issue of how government is to proceed about the task of fully and peacefully integrating all segments of society and, most particularly, how government is to close the sizable gap between the economic status of blacks and whites.

One of the most striking—although almost always overlooked—aspects of the affirmative action debate is the fact that it has arisen during the tenure of a Republican administration which has demonstrated little enthusiasm for many of the traditional strategies of racial change. We do not see this as a contradiction, however. We believe, in fact, that the troubles which the affirmative action program has encountered are due in large part to a lack of interest and absence of policy of the Administration.

We must remember that black people enjoyed steady economic progress in the eight years prior to 1969. There were three basic reasons for this progress. One, obviously, was the passage of laws which laid the legal framework for the abolition of outright discrimination.

A second reason was the decision by the government to intervene on behalf of black people in a broad range of social institutions. Pressure was applied to employers, universities and other institutions to abolish racially discriminatory hiring and admissions practices and to make special efforts to include those groups that had been previously excluded. This early effort at affirmative action, moreover, was combined with a series of manpower training programs established to help those handicapped by inferior educational opportunity to qualify for better-skilled, higher-paying jobs.

An important point is that this program was not the paramount reason for the economic gains achieved by the black community. The affirmative action effort was essential in breaking society's resistance to racial change. But there was a far more basic reason for the broad economic advancement which black Americans experienced in the middle and late 1960s. We are referring to the policies of economic growth and high employment promoted by the Johnson Administration. These policies upgraded the living standards of black and white alike. Jobs were available for the unemployed, and better jobs began to open up for those with special skills and abilities.

We believe that there is a direct relationship between the economic failures of the past five years and the problems which the affirmative action program has encountered. It seems painfully obvious that an affirmative action program cannot achieve its objectives peacefully and democratically if it must function within the context of scarcity. And we are particularly dismayed by the notion that opportunities can be expanded for some groups at a time when the job market is shrinking for all. You simply cannot elevate significant numbers of blacks or women into better-paying, higher-skilled and more satisfying jobs if those jobs don't exist.

WE WOULD LIKE to conclude by offering some conclusions about basic strategies of racial advancement.

● Affirmative action efforts should be largely directed to instances of racial discrimination. In place of ratio or quota formulas, those institutions that have been found guilty of practicing discrimination should be given stiff fines; in other instances of recalcitrance, such as have been exhibited by southern police departments, government should consider asking the courts to institute racially-blind lotteries to determine hiring procedures. We also favor the cancellation of government contracts in cases where racial or sexual bias has been proven.

● Federal manpower and education programs should be expanded. In the manpower area, we would like to point to the success of the Recruitment & Training Program, which has helped place over 12,000 minority youths with apprenticeship programs in the building trades, as a possible model for other programs.

● **Government should continue to question the standards and qualifications for hiring. But it should keep in mind that standards are most important to those who are the likely victims of discrimination. The reforming of standards should not mean their weakening or abandonment.**

● Finally, there should be a realization that affirmative action, by itself, can do little to help blacks unless it operates in a positive economic framework. An affirmative action program cannot find jobs for the unemployed or help the underemployed into better jobs if those jobs do not exist. The most important issue is an economy of growth and expansion. Above all, it must be an economy providing a job for all.

Fixed Incomes Drained:

Relief Pressed for Retirees Hit Hard by Inflation Crunch

TWO EXPERTS in the problems of retired workers urged a special drive in the war on inflation to ease the vise of spiraling inflation on the nation's elderly and others locked into fixed incomes.

Real estate tax relief and a shortened waiting period for social security cost-of-living adjustments are among the steps that should be taken quickly to help the elderly, who are among the hardest hit by escalating prices, said Nelson Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens. He pointed out that the biggest part of retirement income goes for food, housing and medical care, "the very segments of the consumer price index that have gone up most rapidly."

"In effect, the elderly get a 'double whammy' from what is called two-digit inflation," Cruikshank declared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Lawrence Smedley, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, who appeared with Cruikshank on the public affairs program, said that Medicare and Medicaid, although major gains at the time of enactment, are just not geared to the kind of reform the health care system needs. He said that piecemeal improvements in those programs cannot solve the mounting health care problems of the elderly.

The ultimate solution, Cruikshank said, is comprehensive national health insurance along the lines of the Health Security bill. "The lapses and shortcomings . . . can never be met by a program that deals with just one segment of the population," he asserted.

Smedley and Cruikshank warned that the suggested 10 or 20 cent special gasoline tax would add another harsh burden for the elderly, who have great transportation problems already. Any such tax would mean higher fares for public transportation that a great proportion of the elderly rely upon. They said that "for many of the elderly living in urban ghettos, it would mean effective isolation from the rest of their fellow human beings."

Reporters questioning them were Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT WAS CALLED the Conference on Inflation, but as the many and varied and conflicting speeches spilled out over two days it became increasingly obvious that inflation was only one of several economic woes facing us.

For some time President Ford has been calling inflation "Public Enemy Number One" but a battle against only this "public enemy" poses other critical problems.

Paul Samuelson, one of the nation's most respected economists, spelled this out in the final hours of the conference, saying:

"The number one thing that is wrong about most discussions is the statement that our number one problem is inflation. A correct emendation is that our number one problem is stagflation and stagflation has two sides to it. It has a flat economy; it has an economy where unemployment is going to grow. . . .

"Now, when you have stagflation, and the three weeks of meetings have, I think, been useful in clarifying this, many of the things which will help the inflation will hurt the real situation of the economy."

Samuelson's concern about stagflation was not an isolated view. It was heard over and over again from labor spokesmen, management spokesmen and even government spokesmen.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), in summing up the conference, said that its most important finding "is that we have not one, but two public enemies—inflation and recession." Then he noted that Samuelson called this stagflation.

"May I say," said Humphrey, "that the prices for both are too high, the number of unemployed is too high and the production too low. That is what we are dealing with."

THE SAMUELSON AND HUMPHREY views came after a number of other speakers warned against total concentration on inflation and little or none on other economic problems. There was particular concern over a general acceptance by some speakers that higher unemployment was a price to pay for easing inflation.

"Inflation, particularly today, double-digit inflation is a grave problem for workers and their families," said AFL-CIO President George Meany. "It eats away at buying power and erodes their living standards. But workers are equally scared by recession. Recession and rising unemployment spell economic disaster for the workers."

Many spokesmen at the summit urged programs that would lead to higher unemployment.

One is broadaxe cutting of the federal budget's social and economic programs. Roy Ash, director of the Office of Management & Budget, engaged in a debate with labor leaders at a "foothill" conference on the question prior to the summit meeting.

Another proposal that would spur unemployment was presented to the summit by a former Treasury Dept. official, Robert Roosa. He said that to "deliberately encourage imports" would result in the "surest and quickest offset to inflation."

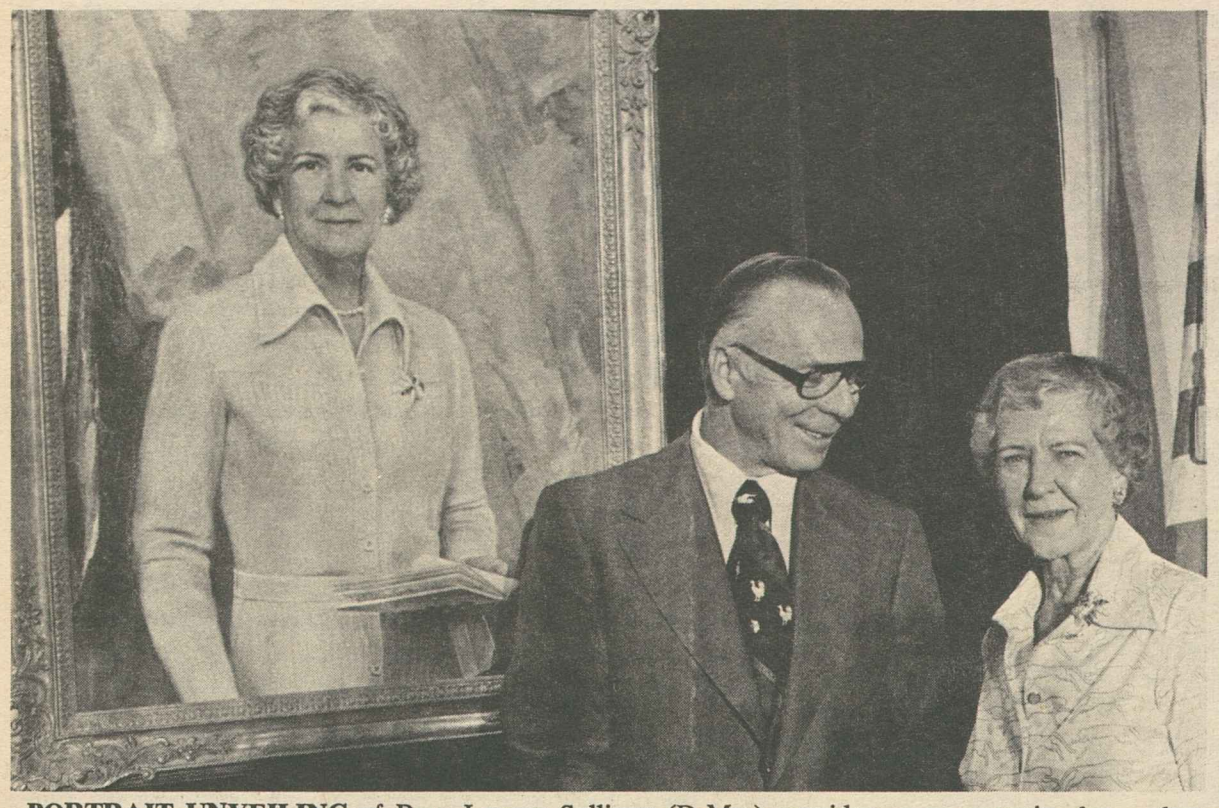
He startled the conference when he suggested that we could pay for such imports with some of the money flowing to this country as investments from the reckless profits of the oil-producing countries.

It was not hard for others at the conference, economists and non-economists alike, to conclude that a policy of deliberately encouraging imports would mean special trade advantages for other countries. The resulting unemployment across the U.S. economic landscape would naturally follow on a massive scale.

Unemployment is now rising in the country in a large part due to Nixon Administration policies. If it continues to rise it will result from Ford Administration policies.



INFLATION is a "double whammy" to the elderly as higher prices hit the very items that take the biggest piece of fixed-income budgets, declared Lawrence Smedley, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, second from left, and President Nelson Cruikshank of the National Council of Senior Citizens, second from right. Questioning them on Labor News Conference were Jerome Brazda, left, of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc. The weekly program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



PORTRAIT UNVEILING of Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.) provides an opportunity for a chat between President Jesse M. Calhoon of the Marine Engineers and Mrs. Sullivan, chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee. The painting was donated to the committee by 16 maritime industry and labor organizations.

Senate Joins House in Extending Broadcast Licenses to Five Years

The Senate bowed to a strong lobby of radio and television station owners and joined the House in voting to extend the period of broadcast licenses from three years to five years.

Labor, civil rights organizations and community groups favored keeping the three-year renewal period so that stations could more easily be challenged if they failed to serve the public interest or presented only one side of controversial issues.

The House passed a five-year renewal bill by a one-sided margin last June, but the Senate Commerce Committee gave its endorsement to a three-year bill sponsored by Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.).

When the measure reached the Senate floor, however, an amendment to stretch the renewal period to five years passed by a decisive 62-10 vote.

Pressure by broadcasters for a longer license period developed in recent years after challenges by citizen groups to renewal applications became more common. Previously, licenses were routinely renewed with virtually no public attention.

As Congress moved towards the start of a month-long recess on Oct. 12, there were these other developments:

• A new House-Senate conference agreement on a bill that would provide operating subsidies for mass transit systems ran into a jurisdictional battle in the House between the Public Works Committee and the Banking Committee.

A tie vote in the Rules Committee blocked plans for sending it to the House floor before the recess.

Despite the snarl, supporters of using federal funds to help keep fares down as well as for capital expenses were optimistic. Most of the representatives on both sides of the procedural dispute favored mass transit aid.

• The House Ways & Means Committee, still working on an overall tax bill, heard Administration officials outline President Ford's tax proposals but didn't plan to take any action before the recess.

It voted to send to the House floor as a separate bill a measure opposed by both the AFL-CIO and the Treasury that would exempt the first $500 of savings account income from taxation.

The goal of making more money available for housing could better be accomplished by other means, the AFL-CIO contended. And since the tax rate varies with income, the tax savings would be minimal for moderate-income families and biggest for those with the highest earnings.

• The House Judiciary Committee voted to raise the present $50,000 maximum fine for criminal violations of the antitrust law to $500,000 for corporations and $100,000 for individuals. A similar bill passed the Senate unanimously last year.

• A House-Senate conference committee agreed on an increase in lending authority for the Export-Import Bank without most of the safeguards that had been urged by the AFL-CIO. The bill establishes a $300 million limit on any new loan to the Soviet Union, but the President can set a higher ceiling if he determines it would be "in the national interest."

Federal Budget Cutback Seen Aggravating Slump

Government budget cuts will feed unemployment but won't shrink inflation, the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. testified at Senate hearings.

BCTD President Robert A. Georgine said tight money and deferments of public construction have been largely responsible for the serious unemployment that has gripped the construction industry and spread rapidly to related fields.

He told a Senate Public Works Committee hearing that cutbacks in employment do more to unbalance government budgets than government "spending." Georgine cited a study by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) estimating the tax loss to federal and state governments because of the unemployment of 480,000 construction workers at $627 million.

Taking into account related factors, Georgine said, a substantial reduction in construction industry unemployment would probably bring in $1 billion to the federal government in both tax revenues and savings.

He suggested that today, "in the midst of a full-fledged recession," it would be "a step in the right direction to replace government budget-balancing with consumer budget-balancing."

Georgine urged that the government's tight-money policy be alleviated by an expansion of construction programs, release of impounded funds and establishment of "new public works programs that can help meet the nation's inventory of unmet construction needs."

Musicians' Leader Joins Arts Board

Winston-Salem, N.C. — Musicians President Hal C. Davis was elected to the board of directors of the Arts Councils of America at the organization's annual meeting here.

Davis and Actors' Equity President Theodore Bikel are the only two trade-union leaders among the artists, government officials and others on the ACA's 35-member board.

Braniff Dispute Sent to Factfinder

Some 1,300 pilots employed by Braniff International Airways ended a 48-hour walkout over a contract dispute after agreeing to submit their differences to a neutral factfinder.

The strike by the Air Line Pilots Association began when a 30-day cooling-off period required under the Railway Labor Act expired. The airline industry is covered by the statute. The old contract was renewable on Dec. 3, 1973.

The parties agreed that if the factfinder's recommendations are unacceptable to either side, the union will be free to strike again within 15 days after the recommendations are made.

In Pay and Job Security:

Engineers Discover Non-Unionism Costs

The same problems that have faced all non-union workers over the years are increasingly confronting the nation's scientists, engineers and other technical professionals.

Although growing numbers of professionals have turned to union representation for solutions, scientists and engineers remain one of the least organized groups in the country, Dennis Chamot writes in the American Federationist.

But economic setbacks in research and development programs in the early 1970s have intensified the concern of these professionals for adequate pay and job security, Chamot notes. He is assistant to the executive secretary of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employes.

The article points out that salaries of technical professionals have not kept pace with the cost of living; long workweeks without overtime pay are common; work assignments are unilaterally determined by management; and changes in industry stemming from reductions in space expenditures and government research have caused severe dislocations and widespread layoffs.

Of the more than 1 million engineers and almost 600,000 scientists and mathematicians in the country, Chamot notes that most have neither a union-negotiated contract nor a professional-client agreement—hence, all salary matters are decided solely by management.

Chamot cites a charge in one professional journal that some companies have forced engineers to work up to 30 hours a week of overtime without pay, laying off others and shifting the full workload to the remaining engineers. While this example may be "a bit extreme," the article observes, many employers do expect their technical professionals to work more than 40 hours a week, including night and weekend assignments.

"Employed scientists and engineers put up with this kind of treatment because of the basic human emotion of fear," Chamot says.

"The mass firings that affected many scientists and engineers in the early 1970s were just as traumatic for the large number who survived as for the small group that was fired."

There were many injustices in determining who should be laid off and under what conditions. Many technical professionals were forced to retire early at severely reduced pensions, Chamot observes.

Others lost out because of the lack of portability in their pensions.

As for the on-the-job problems of professionals, the article notes that "in most cases, technical people have little discretion. They are assigned problems to work on, given deadlines, assigned to a particular location or transferred at management's sole discretion; their performance is reviewed by management, usually with no peer input; and regardless of the decisions, they have no formal grievance mechanism."

Despite these problems, technical professional societies continue to resist the concept of collective bargaining for engineers and scientists, Chamot notes.

"The engineering professional has neither the central voice nor the individual bargaining power that members of the legal medical profession possess.

"The economic dislocations of recent years have driven home this point, but the response has been to try to find solutions similar to those developed by the American Medical Association, the American Bar Association and other so-called professional societies—that is, the regulation of the numbers of new entrants into the field."

But engineers have little influence on engineering schools, and even licensing is not universally required for engineers and is nonexistent for scientists.

Although there are several groups of technical professionals engaging in collective bargaining today, they are widely scattered and small, but the potential for growth is large.

Chamot suggests that the technical professionals need to change their attitudes on unions if they are to become organized like other professional groups such as journalists, teachers, musicians and airline pilots.

"Scientists and engineers are a large and increasingly important segment of the workforce," the article observes. "As employes they badly need the benefits of organization" and in turn can contribute "their valuable expertise to other working people and their unions."



RETIRING CONGRESSMAN Thaddeus J. Dulski (D-N.Y.) accepts a plaque from President George L. Wessel of the Buffalo AFL-CIO. The presentation cited Dulski's "services rendered to the men and women of organized labor in western New York."

Ford's Program Hit for Lack of Equity

Meany Says Proposals Ignore Threat of Deepening Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

the export of American jobs.

Meany's statement continued with the following response to Ford's program:

We have examined the President's proposals to the Congress with these principles in mind and here is what we find:

To help the poor—no more than 54¢ a week in tax relief.

To help the aged—nothing.

To halt the recession—nothing.

To halt inflation—promises.

For the corporations and the wealthy — plenty. The President proposes more than $3 billion in widened, permanent tax loopholes through increases in the investment tax credit for business and a tax cut on profits from capital gains.

For the unemployed — nothing, until two triggers for extended unemployment compensation are simultaneously met.

The triggers are:

1. The total national unemployment rate averages 6 percent for three consecutive months—a rate that would not be reached until at least 200,000 more workers are unemployed.

2. The unemployment rate in the labor market area where the worker lives averages 6.5 percent for three consecutive months.

The President also said his program would assist those not now covered by unemployment insurance, but none of these would get benefits until both triggers are met.

For the cities already badly hit by unemployment—nothing, until there is an increase in unemployment of more than 200,000 for 90 days, when the 6 percent national unemployment trigger the President proposes would go into effect, and until the labor market area in which these cities are located has an average unemployment rate of 6.5 percent for three consecutive months.

For the ghetto areas, despite unemployment figures far in excess of the triggers—nothing, unless they are "lucky enough" to be located in a labor market with substantially high unemployment. Even then, ghetto residents would only be eligible for jobs if they have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits.

To provide jobs for the unemployed—a complicated system, inadequately funded, that would provide low-wage jobs that last no more than six months for only those who have exhausted unemployment compensation. None of the youth or welfare mothers who have never been able to find jobs would be eligible.

To meet the high cost of food—the promise that increased production will mean more food later.

To prevent future great grain robberies, like the Soviet deal—only a "monitoring" system, not export controls.

To meet the high cost of energy—higher prices through the deregulation of natural gas.

To meet the long-range energy problems — another government study and the fourth energy "czar" in little more than a year.

For the consumer—a 5 percent surtax on federal income taxes for those families with over $15,000 income and individuals with over $7,500 income, none of whom have tax loopholes or tax shelters. Obviously $15,000 for a family and $7,500 for an individual cannot be labeled "high income" in this day and age.

Of course, the surtax would only apply to those who pay income taxes. The wealthy and corporations, already the beneficiaries of glaring loopholes, would get even more loopholes under the President's proposal. If their income is sheltered from taxes, their income tax is zero and their surtax would be zero dollars. Five percent of nothing is still nothing.

Two examples of the legal use of loopholes resulting in zero taxes have recently been in the news. The U.S. Steel Corporation paid not one cent in federal income taxes for 1971 and 402 wealthy Americans, earning more than $100,000 a year, paid not one cent in federal income taxes for 1972.

Another example is the oil companies, whose profits are soaring fantastically. Exxon, to take one case, had before-tax earnings in 1973 of $6.2 billion and paid federal income taxes at the rate of 5.4 percent, according to Oil Week. Even with the 5 percent surtax, Exxon would only pay an effective tax rate of 5.6 percent. The average $16,000 family, on whom the President would impose the new surtax, already pays taxes at an effective rate of 12.8 percent.

The President said he supported the so-called tax reform measure now in the House Ways & Means Committee. That measure, as it presently stands, is only revision, not reform. It does little to make the tax code fair and equitable. It continues many of the most glaring loopholes, widens others and the President would further widen them.

The AFL-CIO is committed to a fair and equitable tax structure. Achievement of that goal would raise far more revenue than the President's proposal.

We will not support an increase in taxes on middle-income Americans as long as the tax code remains unfair and inequitable.

We agree with the President's goal of saving energy. The AFL-CIO will cooperate with energy-saving measures that are fair, equitable and across-the-board.

But it is only fair to point out that millions of families, who cut their heat back last winter and drove less in response to similar presidential pleas, paid a lot more for a lot less fuel and gasoline than they did before they became energy savers.

The President has ordered that all rules and regulations of the Executive Branch include an "inflation impact statement." We are concerned that some presidential appointees will interpret this as a hunting license to undermine programs to improve the health and safety of workplaces, for example. Putting dollars and cents ahead of the health, safety and lives of workers would be tragic, and we won't stand for it.

On the key matter of high interest rates, one of the most inflationary factors in the economy, all the President offered Americans was Dr. Arthur Burns' word that things would get better. Dr. Burns promised this to the Congress in 1969, when he got his present job and the prime interest rate was 8.5 percent. That is a promise he still hasn't kept.

The President's promise that the government will buy $3 billion in home mortgages will not improve the housing picture unless the mortgage rates are low enough so people can afford them. They won't be able to do that unless the money is available at about 6 percent. The 1974 record of the government's mortgage assistance at 7.75 to 8.75 percent has been one of failure.

Obviously, the President still does not recognize the dimension of today's depression in the housing industry. In addition to the 568,000 unemployed construction workers, about twice as many are unemployed in industries involved in manufacturing and transporting building materials.

The President did not bite the bullet on the allocation of credit to housing, community facilities and public utilities. He already has the power to curb the flow of credit to gambling casinos, foreign borrowers, speculators and beachfront condominiums. He can immediately stop the bidding for scarce money and channel credit into socially-useful and productive purposes. He has not done so, and he doesn't propose to do so.

The President renewed his request for the so-called trade reform bill, which would export additional American jobs, technology and capital. He still wants Communist Russia considered a "most-favored nation" and given special low-interest loans at rates denied American citizens.

Like the President, we want to win the battle against inflation.

But unlike the President, we are equally worried about the recession he inherited and which is rapidly nearing the threshhold of depression.

Nothing the President proposed would meet the problem. In fact, some of his suggestions heighten the threat.

We had hoped for equity and balance from the President. We find neither in his message.

Senate Writes End To '30s Depression

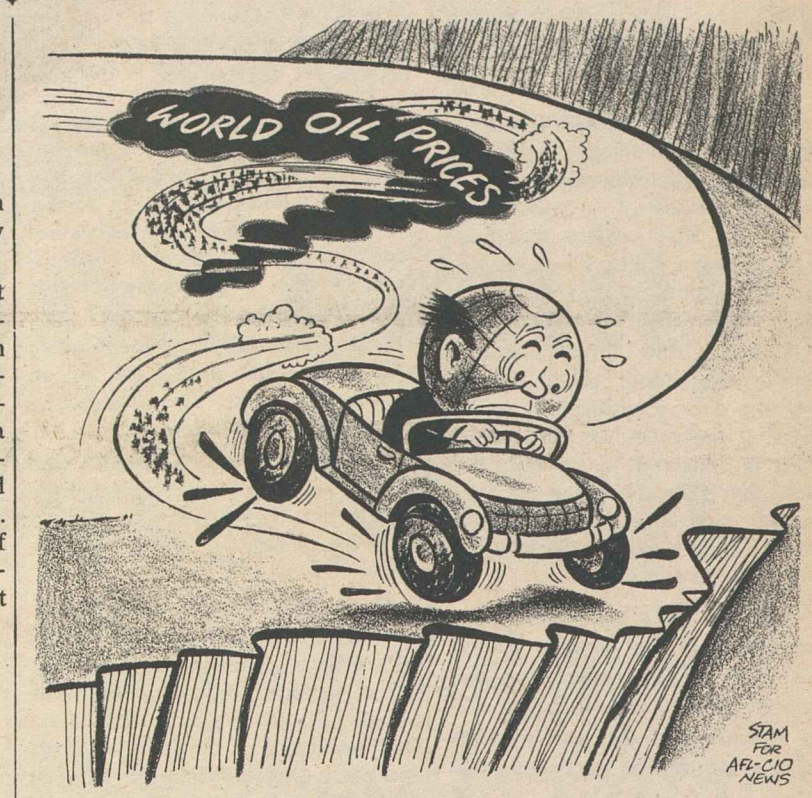
The nation may be in a serious recession now, but the Senate declared that the "national emergency" caused by the depression of the 1930s is officially over.

It passed a bill that would nullify national emergency proclamations issued by three Presidents and never formally rescinded.

In addition to President Roosevelt's 1933 proclamation, President Truman's 1950 declaration of the Korean war emergency and President Nixon's assertion of a 1970 emergency caused by a postal service strike and a 1971 declaration dealing with foreign trade controls would be nullified. If passed by the House, the legislation would take effect a year later.

CREDIT UNION AUDIT

A complete verification of accounts of all members of the AFL-CIO Employes Federal Credit Union was made as of Sept. 30, 1974. Members who do not receive statements by Oct. 31, 1974, are asked to notify the Chairman, Supervisory Committeee, Room 705, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



Surge in Jobless Rate Tied to Policy Failures

(Continued from Page 1)

groes between the ages of 16 and 19 who sought work was unable to find it. The rate for white youths in the same age bracket was 15.2 percent.

BLS attributed the higher teenage jobless rate to "declining college attendance among young men, coupled with the slower growth in jobs."

Among other major labor force groups, the unemployment rate for full-time workers rose from 4.8 percent in August to 5.3 percent in September. For married men, the jobless rate went up from 2.6 to 2.8 percent over the month.

Household heads saw their jobless rate climb from 3.1 to 3.4 percent over the month. The rate for white workers rose from 4.8 to 5.3 percent while that for Negroes jumped from 9.2 to 9.8 percent.

The jobless rate for workers covered by state unemployment insurance programs hung at 3.4 percent in September, about the same level that has prevailed since early this year but up from 2.6 percent last October.

Both white- and blue-collar workers suffered from the effects of the sluggish economy. The jobless rate for white-collar workers rose four-tenths of 1 percent to 3.5 percent. The rate for blue-collar workers increased from 6.5 to 6.8 percent.

Among the major industry groups, "sizable jobless hikes" were recorded among workers in construction, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade, BLS said.

At 12.4 percent, the unemployment rate of construction workers was at its highest point in four years. Widespread layoffs among factory workers last month pushed their jobless rate up another four-tenths of 1 percent. Manufacturing employment has dropped steadily over the past four months.

While the civilian labor force rose from 91.1 million to 91.9 million, total employment increased by only 350,000 over the month to 86.5 million. Since September 1973, BLS noted, total employment has gone up only 1.4 million — exactly half the year-to-year gain registered during the previous 12-month period.

The number of non-farm payroll jobs in September was virtually unchanged at 77.1 million. BLS said the number of such jobs has risen by 1.2 million over the past year, but has shown little change since May.

Other highlights noted by BLS:

- More than half of the September rise in unemployment occurred among workers who had lost their last job, rather than among those who had voluntarily left their jobs—another indication of the recessionary nature of the economy.
- The most recently discharged veterans of the Vietnam era continue to experience higher unemployment than young non-veterans. The jobless rate for veterans between the ages of 20 and 24 went up a full percentage point to 12.4 percent in September, compared to a 1.2 percent drop to 8 percent for non-veterans of the same ages.
- The number of workers employed part-time but who want to work full-time rose by 310,000 to 2.8 million, the highest level in this measure of "partial unemployment" since early 1961.

Labor Board Chairman Set To Leave Post

Edward B. Miller, the Republican chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, will not be a candidate for reappointment when his term expires on Dec. 16.

Miller, who has announced his intentions publicly, was appointed to his position by former President Nixon in 1969. He has said his future plans are indefinite. Before coming to the NLRB, Miller was a management lawyer in Chicago. He is from Evanston, Ill.

In the event that a successor is not named by the time Miller leaves office, the NLRB would function as a four-member board with senior member John H. Fanning, the current vice chairman, serving as acting chairman.

Fanning, one of two Democrats on the board, is serving an unprecedented fourth term.

The other Democrat on the board is John A. Penello, now serving his first term of office. The other Republicans are Howard Jenkins, Jr., now in his third term, and Ralph E. Kennedy, serving his first term.

Strict Limits on Funds:

Campaign Reforms Passed by Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

with public financing of presidential campaigns remedies some of the weaknesses of a compromise 1971 law that set up machinery for building a public financing fund through voluntary earmarking of $1 from income tax returns.

After a slow start, stemming both from public confusion and concern over identification with a political party on tax returns, the fund is expected to be fully adequate by 1976 to finance the presidential campaigns as well as new provisions covering primaries and national conventions.

But the 1971 law made it uncertain that the money would ever be used, since Congress would have to appropriate it and a President could use his veto power to nullify the appropriation.

Under the new legislation, each candidate for President is limited to campaign expenditures of $20 million in the general election and each major party candidate is entitled to receive the full $20 million in public funds. A minor party candidate who receives at least 5 percent of the vote (or whose party received 5 percent in the preceding presidential election) will be eligible for partial reimbursement of election expenses.

A presidential candidate could refuse federal funding but would still be bound by the spending limits except that he could spend an additional 20 percent for fund-raising expenses. The new limits on contributions to campaigns make it almost certain that both major parties will rely on public funding.

In presidential primaries, the financing formula is more complex. Here's how the Center for Public Financing of Elections describes it:

"Each candidate for the presidential nomination is limited to campaign expenditures of $10 million. In each state, he may spend no more than twice the amount permitted a Senate primary candidate. In other words, the candidate may spend no more than $200,000 in the New Hampshire primary; $928,000 in Florida.

"To be eligible for public funds, a candidate must declare himself a candidate for his party's nomination and begin soliciting small contributions of $250 or less. When the Federal Elections Commission certifies that the candidate has received at least $5,000 from contributors in each of 20 states—for a total of $100,000 in matchable funds—the Secretary of the Treasury will authorize a matching payment of $100,000 from the Dollar Check-Off Fund. Subsequently, each eligible contribution of $250 or less will be matched from the Treasury."

10-12-74

National political conventions are now largely financed by contributions from corporations which buy expensive advertisements in souvenir programs. The new legislation repeals a law that allowed corporations to take a tax deduction for this advertising.

Instead, a major political party will be entitled to $2 million in public funds for its presidential nominating convention.

Candidates for the House and Senate would not receive any public funds, but they would be subject to strict spending and contribution limits.

Candidates for the House couldn't spend more than $70,000 in a primary and an equal amount in a general election. For the Senate, the limit would depend on the population of the state—8 cents for each eligible voter or at least $100,000 in primaries, and 12 cents a voter with a $150,000 floor for the general election.

In addition to the candidate's spending limit, national and state party organizations could each spend $10,000 per candidate in House general elections and $20,000 or 2 cents a voter in Senate contests. National parties could also spend 2 cents a voter in support of the presidential candidate.

No individual could contribute more than $1,000 for each primary, runoff or general election. Nor could any one person contribute more than a total of $25,000 a year for all candidates for federal office. A presidential primary would be considered as a single election, not as a series of separate state elections.

The limit for each primary or election from any organization, political committee and state party organization is $5,000 a candidate. Furthermore, a candidate and his family together cannot contribute more than $25,000 to a House election, $35,000 for a Senate contest, or $50,000 for a presidential election.

All spending limits in the new law are subject to cost-of-living increases, using 1974 as the base year. However, there is no comparable increase in the public financing of presidential elections. Thus candidates would be able to raise additional funds privately to close the gap.

Cash contributions of over $100 and foreign contributions are outlawed.

The legislation also limits the amount a member of Congress may receive as an "honorarium" for appearing as a speaker or writing an article. The ceiling would be $1,000 for each occasion and a total of $15,000 a year.

The legislation removes existing Hatch Act restrictions on voluntary political activity by state and local employes paid with federal funds, but leaves them subject to any state or local laws restricting political activity by public employes.

The AFL-CIO convention, a year ago this month, strongly urged public financing of campaigns and declared in a resolution that the most important lesson of Watergate "is that the power of money in politics must be once and for all, and drastically, curtailed."

The final version of the campaign spending bill is close to the House-passed measure which the AFL-CIO said this summer was "a strong step" toward the goal of effective campaign reform, "although it does not meet it completely."



DISASTER RELIEF shipment of 200 tons of food and medical supplies for hurricane victims in Honduras is checked over at a New York dock. Members of the Longshoremen donated their time in loading the CARE cargo on a ship headed for the disaster area. From right are ILA Local 856 manager Frank Chiarello; Louis Samia of CARE; Dona Recarte, Honduran consul general; Nino G. Pupatti of Standard Fruit Co.; C. E. Metcalfe of Castle & Cooke, Inc., and two of the many ILA members who volunteered in the loading operations.

President's Public Jobs Program Branded 'Shockingly Inadequate'

(Continued from Page 1)

cent or higher for three months. It would be ended whenever unemployment dipped below 6 percent.

Goldfinger termed the Administration plan "shockingly inadequate."

It would provide only temporary jobs at low wages for experienced workers who would have been jobless for at least 40 weeks, Goldfinger noted. The jobs would "self-destruct" after six months, making it likely that they would be mere "make-work" projects rather than the result of planning to meet public needs.

Kenneth Young, assistant legislative director of the AFL-CIO, told the panel that the Administration program would gut the basic concept of public service employment. Also taking part in the testimony were Legislative Rep. Robert McGlotten and Phillip Ray of the Dept. of Research.

Goldfinger termed public service jobs "a proven method for attacking the dual problems of unemployment and unmet public needs" and for the federal government "the most effective program for the least dollar investment."

The only argument, he suggested, is "how much and when." Labor's response is "as much as is needed and as soon as possible," he told the panel.

With some modifications, the Daniels bill also was backed by the State, County & Municipal Employes. Its legislative spokesman, William B. Welsh, said "ideally" the union would prefer a large-scale permanent program. And he warned against budget cuts in federal programs that would generate more unemployment. "This sort of job recycling would be cruel and counterproductive."

Goldfinger's statement noted that past Administration opposition to public service jobs and threats of presidential vetoes had held the program below needed levels.

"What we seek today," he declared, "is more substance and less tokenism."

Goldfinger stressed the value of the jobs funded to the communities —through additional services that otherwise would not be provided.

He reminded the panel of the point made by New Jersey Gov. Brendan T. Byrne in earlier testimony: the public service employment program is relatively inexpensive in view of the savings in funds that otherwise would be spent on welfare benefits and unemployment compensation.

Goldfinger urged quick action on the Daniels bill as a needed step "toward the goal of a decent job at a decent wage for everyone willing and able to work."

Earlier, Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan formally presented the Administration proposal to a joint session of the House subcommittee and its Senate counterpart.

It met with a cool reaction from both Democrats and Republicans as cumbersome, inadequate and inequitable.

Employers Capitalize On Tax Withholdings

A growing number of employers are taking advantage of what a Wall Street Journal article refers to as "the cheapest money in town" in order to avoid the high interest rates on bank loans.

Instead of borrowing from banks, they merely hold on to the income tax and social security tax they have withheld from their workers' paychecks—supposedly to turn over promptly to the U.S. Treasury.

The money entrusted to them is then used for business expenses or as a source of ready cash.

If they delay too long in turning the money over to the Treasury, they face a penalty. But compared with commercial interest rates, the late-payment charge is a bargain. In most cases, it is 6 percent of the balance due plus one-half of 1 percent a month. The stiffer criminal penalties for failure to turn over taxes withheld are seldom invoked.

Last year, the Journal article notes, the number of business employers whose quarterly withholding tax returns were overdue rose 16 percent from the previous year to 2.3 million returns. And during fiscal 1974, the amount owed to the government exceeded $1.3 billion.

An Internal Revenue Service official, noting that commercial interest rates have risen since then, predicts that this year's shortage will be even greater.

Once the money has been deducted from a worker's paycheck, his tax and social security accounts are credited with the payment even if the employer doesn't turn the money over to the Treasury.

But all taxpayers lose when the government has to borrow money at high interest rates to meet current expenses because several million employers are using tax money for their own purposes.

Wholesale Price Index Up 19.7 Percent in Year

The wholesale price index in September was 19.7 percent higher than its year-earlier level, despite a slowdown in the overall rate of increase, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

And, over the calendar quarter that ended in September, BLS said, wholesale prices rose at the annual rate of 35.2 percent. The figures are adjusted for seasonal price variations.

In its latest report on changes in the wholesale price index, BLS noted a one-tenth of 1 percent increase in the all-commodities index last month. The slight overall monthly increase follows sharp rises of 3.7 and 3.9 percent in July and August.

Agricultural-related products declined 1.9 percent with large dips for livestock, grains, animal feeds and edible fats and oils. Industrial commodities rose 1 percent, considerably less than the 2.5 percent increase averaged in each of the previous eight months.

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX | Saturday, October 19, 1974 | 7 | No. 42

Railroad Retirement Bill Passed Over Ford's Veto



WALKING FOR HEALTH are cast members of the new television series "Feeling Good" which will be premiered in prime time over the Public Broadcasting network Nov. 20. The 26 hour-long shows will convey basic health information and stress lifestyles to maintain good health. A preview showing of the pilot program will be held for health, welfare and education representatives of AFL-CIO affiliates in Washington Oct. 25.

Job Losses Tied to Cut In Housing

By James M. Shevis

Unemployment in the nation averaged 5.5 percent in the third quarter of the year, well above the 5.1 percent average rate in the previous quarter, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The sharp rise in joblessness over the July-September period reflected widespread layoffs among many labor force groups, but especially in the construction industry.

"The prolonged decline in housing starts has not only caused a decline in employment in this industry," BLS noted, "but its adverse job effects were also being felt by those industries which depend heavily on the homebuilding activity such as lumber, furniture and appliances."

Joblessness among construction workers last month was 12.4 percent, the highest level for this group in four years. The overall unemployment rate in September was 5.8 percent.

In the first of a new series of quarterly reports analyzing overall trends in the nation's labor force, BLS noted the number of jobless persons rose to an average of 5 million in the third quarter. This was 347,000 higher than in the previous quarter and 801,000 higher than in the same quarter a year earlier when the unemployment rate averaged 4.7 percent.

Of the 5 million unemployed, 2.1 million had lost—rather than quit—their last jobs, an indication of the increase in the number of layoffs over the period. The number of job losers had been averaging about 1.6 million before the current economic slowdown. All the figures are adjusted for seasonal variations.

The BLS also reported on labor-force developments among Vietnam veterans, persons of Spanish origin, "discouraged" workers and poverty-area residents. Some of the findings for these special groups in the July-September quarter follow:

- Recently discharged veterans — those between the ages of 20 and 24 — continued to be more adversely affected by joblessness than their non-veteran counterparts. The former had an 11.1 percent unemployment rate while the latter had an 8.3 percent jobless rate.
- The unemployment rate for persons of Spanish origin — 8 percent — was substantially above the

(Continued on Page 8)

Law Averts Big Slash In Benefits

A near-unanimous Congress overrode President Ford's veto of a railroad retirement bill that both labor and management agreed was needed to protect the earned benefits of more than a million railroad workers, pensioners and survivors.

It marked the first time since Ford became President that the House and Senate had mustered the two-thirds majority needed to repass a bill over a veto.

The vote to override was 360-12 in the House and 72-1 in the Senate.

Ford's contention that the legislation was "inappropriate" because it would "burden" taxpayers with a federal contribution to the Railroad Retirement System didn't impress a Congress that had struggled for years to get the pension fund back on a sound footing.

There was bipartisan agreement that Congress itself had created financial problems for the retirement fund by a 1951 law setting up a complicated linkage with the social security system. And there was acknowledgment also that the fund was shortchanged for years by being required to put its reserves into long-term loans to the federal treasury at below-market interest rates. A further complication was the cutback in rail employment that resulted in a smaller number of active workers supporting benefits for a larger number of retirees.

The bill that now becomes law establishes a two-tier system of benefits, with a bottom layer provided through social security and a supplemental railroad pension adding to it.

For a 25-year period, the federal government will put in about

(Continued on Page 8)

Until After Elections:

Congress Puts Off Action on Key Bills

By David L. Perlman

Congress prepared to adjourn until after the elections, and then return for final decisions on major, controversial bills.

It left to an unusual post-election "lame duck" session of the 93rd Congress completion of action on a mass transit bill, on job safety exemptions, tax legislation, public service employment and other measures that have been proposed to deal with the inflation and unemployment crisis.

Also put off until after the election was a decision on confirmation of Nelson Rockefeller as Vice President of the United States.

The delay in the original adjournment plans, caused by the controversy over aid to Turkey, enabled Congress to complete action on a pair of labor-supported bills.

A compromise bill to increase education and other readjustment benefits for veterans won 338-0 approval in the House and unanimous voice vote endorsement in the Senate.

It was intended to avoid a veto threat that President Ford had made against a bill originally approved by a House-Senate conference committee. Ironically, White House sources have been quoted as saying that the new version may still be vetoed as "inflationary."

The bill would raise benefits for veterans in full-time education programs by 23 percent, retroactive to Sept. 1, and extend the maximum period that payments could continue. The raise in veterans on-the-job and apprentice training allowances would be 18.2 percent. The bill also would set up a loan program of up to $600 a year for veterans who could not obtain loans elsewhere.

Dropped from the measure before passage was a labor-supported provision that would have provided

(Continued on Page 8)

Consumers Grow Gloomy On Economy

Consumer confidence in the nation's economy is at its lowest level in a quarter-century, the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center reported.

"Consumers are dejected not only by the continuation of a high rate of inflation, but also by news of a slowdown in the economy," the center noted in a statement accompanying the results of its latest survey of consumer sentiment.

"Many people have gotten the message that the government plans to slow down the economy in order to fight inflation," the statement observed.

The new survey showed the index of consumer sentiment had dropped to 64.5, with February 1966 used as a base of 100. The

(Continued on Page 3)

Utilities Raise Rates, Cut Back Expansion

New York—The nation's big investor-owned electric utilities, while raising their rates by an average of 55.4 percent in the first half of this year, also are cutting back their construction projects.

The result of the cutbacks already has meant layoffs for some 600 construction workers in the New York area alone. Similar layoffs are expected elsewhere.

A new survey by National Economic Research Associates, Inc., shows that as of Oct. 1 electric utilities had postponed or canceled $16.1 billion of their building projects planned through 1978. The cutbacks constitute 18.3 percent of their original budget of $88.1 billion.

The abandonment of expansion projects is expected to lead indirectly to further joblessness as the utilities trim their orders for generating equipment and other machinery.

Not only will there be less growth in the utility workforce, but also employment in the steel industry eventually could be affected.

The cutbacks, according to the survey, represent a future loss of some 132 million kilowatts of capacity, about three-fourths of it at nuclear-powered plants.

Irving M. Stelzer, president of the economic consulting firm, warned in a letter to Federal Energy Administrator John C. Sawhill:

"If these cutbacks in electric utility construction budgets are not soon restored, then our only options five or six years from now will be

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Rips Harsh Rules For Mothers on Welfare

AFL-CIO President George Meany denounced regulations proposed by the Labor Dept. to govern its work incentive (WIN) program as "unreasonable and harsh" toward unemployed mothers of dependent children and called on the department to withdraw them.

In a letter to Labor Sec. Peter Brennan, Meany pointed out that the proposed rules would require more than a million recipients of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) to engage in an ill-defined "job-search activity" that would be prescribed by the states with no federal standards or protection.

Since 5.3 million workers are already seeking jobs that do not exist, Meany declared, to subject mothers of dependent children to a hopeless job search is "a waste of time, money and fuel."

"Under existing law, approximately 1.3 million welfare recipients are already available for work or training under the WIN pro-

(Continued on Page 8)

Los Angeles Bus Strike Pact Reached

Los Angeles—The United Transportation Union, representing 3,200 bus drivers, reached a tentative agreement on a new contract with the four-county Rapid Transit District. Final settlement, through ratification by the drivers and the transit board, would end a two-month strike.

Earlier some 700 mechanics represented by the Amalgamated Transit Union ended their part of a walkout that has idled the district's 1,800 buses since Aug. 12. However, the mechanics voted not to return to their jobs until the UTU's dispute also was settled.

The two-year pact ratified by ATU provides a wage-benefit package amounting to 12.5 percent in the first year and 11.5 percent in the second year. Details of the bus drivers' tentative agreement were not released pending ratification but reports indicated it was in the same 24 percent range. Both settlements provide for retroactive increases for the period from June 1, when previous contracts expired, to Aug. 11, the day before the strike began.

The settlements were much closer to the 16 percent first-year package the unions had previously indicated they would accept and considerably above the 7.5 percent package recommended by a fact-finding panel appointed by Gov. Ronald Reagan.

The unions had overwhelmingly turned down that proposal as well as a later one advanced by Mayor Tom Bradley asking them to accept a 6 percent increase and return to work pending further talks.



NEW TERMS were assured for Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, left, when they were renominated without opposition at the union's convention. Twenty candidates for vice president will also be unopposed in the union's referendum vote later this year.

Paul R. Hutchings Dies, Office Union Pioneer

Paul R. Hutchings, research director of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and a founder and first president of the Office & Professional Employes, died after a heart attack at Arlington, Va., Hospital Oct. 14. He was 65.

Hutchings had been active in the trade union movement since the mid-1930s when he was an organizer for the Milwaukee Office Workers Union. He was born in Milwaukee and graduated from Wisconsin State Teachers College.

In a message to his wife, Lorna, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said the death of Hutchings "is a deep loss to the labor movement, which he served so tirelessly and so well for 40 years."

"As a staff member and as an elected union official, Paul brought great credit to the movement and outstanding service to its members," the message said.

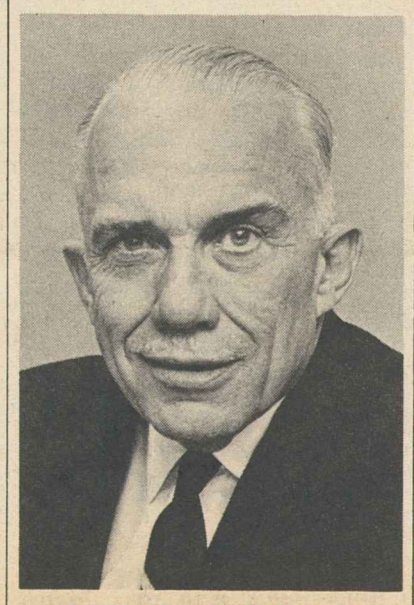
Hutchings was a staff member of the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration in Washington before he was appointed assistant research director of the Machinists in 1937 and research director in 1941.

He later was an organizer for the International Council of Office Employes and served as its secretary-treasurer for three years.

When the OPEIU as formed in 1945, Hutchings was elected president and continued to head the union until 1953. In 1954, he was appointed research director of the Metal Trades Dept.

He also served on the AFL-CIO staff Committee on Atomic Energy & Natural Resources, as secretary of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of the Metal Trades and Building & Construction Trades Departments, and as alternate labor member on the Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee and the Dept. of Defense Wage Committee.

Survivors, besides his wife, include two children and four grandchildren.



PAUL R. HUTCHINGS

Utilities Raise Rates, Cut Back Expansion

(Continued from Page 1)

voluntary conservation or involuntary curtailment of service."

Meanwhile, in another study, National Utility Service, Inc., found that the nation's 50 largest electric utilities jumped their industrial and commercial rates an average of 55.4 percent over the first six months of this year. For all of 1973, rates increased an average of only 12.3 percent.

The firm, which represents industrial and commercial users of electricity rather than homeowners, noted wide variations in rate hikes. Generally, the highest increases have been in the East with the lowest in the Far West where cheap hydroelectric power is more readily available to the utilities.

The Long Island Lighting Co.'s rates have gone up 87.6 percent over the first half of 1974, the second highest among the major utilities. The company currently is charging some customers more than double for about the same amount of electricity they used two years ago.

The utilities—hit hard by soaring interest rates and higher operating costs—are seeking to pass on their increased costs to consumers by raising their rates.

Electrical World, a trade magazine published by McGraw-Hill, forecast in a recent issue the increase in residential power rates for all of 1974 would be about 20.9 percent over 1973. Additional increases are seen each year through 1980.

During the first eight months of this year, National Economic Research Associates reports, electric utilities listed on the New York Stock Exchange have filed for $5.96 billion of rate increases. The consulting firm noted that $2.48 billion of the total already has been granted.

Pension Plan Bonding Rates Reduced 14%

Premiums on welfare and pension plan fidelity bonds were reduced 14 percent effective Sept. 25, reinforcing the contention of the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers' Conference that a 1973 reduction was wholly inadequate.

Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland noted in a letter to conference members that findings by the Surety Association of America showed no adverse changes in claims on health, welfare and pension fidelity bonds during 1971 and 1972.

The rate structure on surety premiums had been reduced 22 percent in September 1973, but the conference at that time charged that the lower rates did not fully reflect the generally good experience written for that class of business.

The conference took immediate action to press for a further reduction in rates before the Labor Dept.'s Advisory Council on Employe Welfare & Benefit Pension Plans.

Kirkland told conference members that the advisory council will again review the claim experience on the surety bonds no later than 1976 to determine if additional reductions in rates are justified.

Per Capita Boosted:

Clothing Workers Press Organizing

By Rex Hardesty

Miami Beach—A major effort to organize the unorganized and an increased per capita tax to help get the job done were voted as the Clothing Workers' 29th biennial convention finished its deliberations.

The convention also renominated President Murray Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman and 20 vice presidents without opposition and voted to hold the union's conventions every three years instead of two.

The officers will be elected by referendum vote to be completed later this year, but no opponents were nominated at the convention. It will be the second terms for both Finley and Sheinkman, who were first elected in 1972.

The new terms will be for three years, with future conventions empowered to elect rather than nominate. The delegates voted another constitutional change providing for 20 vice presidents instead of 21. Since there were two vacancies, the nomination of Harry Goldsmith of the Philadelphia Joint Board and 19 incumbents filled out the slate.

The ACWA per capita tax will be increased to $3 from its present $2, but in 50-cent stages—going to $2.50 on June 1, 1975, and to $3 on Sept. 1, 1976.

The convention pledge on organizing came on the heels of the union's success at the Farah Manufacturing Co. in Texas and in the midst of its campaign at Van Heusen plants in Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi which convention speakers compared with the Farah struggle for recognition.

The convention saw the first seating of an ACWA delegation from Farah, scene of a 22-month recognition strike and nationwide boycott assisted by the entire labor movement. The delegates also heard from the Most Rev. Sidney M. Metzger, the bishop of El Paso whose endorsement of the boycott helped call national attention to the cause of the Mexican-American workers at Farah.

A convention resolution called for the ACWA to play "a key role in combatting discrimination at the bargaining table" against women, urging sickness and accident coverage to treat maternity the same as any other disability.

The convention issued a strong endorsement of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, founded in March 1974, and heard an address by the CLUW president, Olga Madar of the Auto Workers.

I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers and of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., told the convention that the USWA's contribution to the Farah boycott was "but a very small repayment" of the $100,000 the Amalgamated gave a forerunner of the Steelworkers' union to help it get started in 1919. Abel said the $100,000 was about the equivalent of $1 million today.

In assailing Watergate, the pardon of President Nixon and President Ford's present economic proposals, Abel said "this particular Ford has not yet gone through all its road tests, and so perhaps we cannot judge the President's future performance on the basis of preliminary results."

The convention also heard from Sol Chaikin, secretary-treasurer of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Coretta Scott King, widow of the slain civil rights leader.

In other convention actions, the delegates called for:

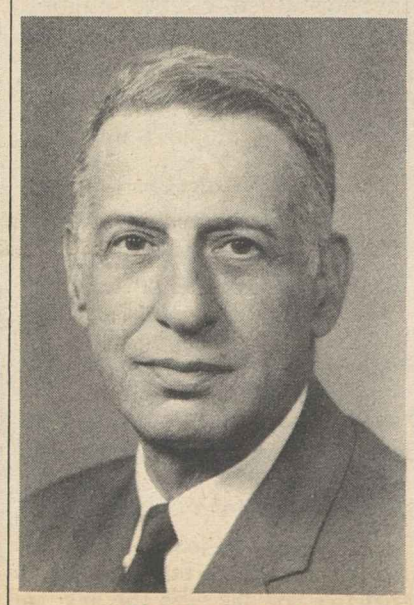
- Enactment of an eight-part economic package including a loosening of the Federal Reserve Board's tight-money policies, restricting budget cuts to "federal activities which are not vital for the public welfare," and the closing of tax loopholes to gain an additional $30 billion in federal revenue.
- A reduction of allowable textile and apparel imports into the United States.

Labor Writer, Publicist Henry Zon Dies at 62

Henry Zon, who helped build labor's political action program in the years following World War II and was widely known throughout the trade union movement as a writer and publicist, died Oct. 15 in Washington after a long illness. He was 62.

Zon was a partner in the firm of Maurer, Fleisher, Zon & Anderson, a public relations and advertising agency that handles a number of trade union accounts.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, recalling Zon's service with the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, said "he gave to the labor movement devotion, creativity and hard work" and was a "true trade unionist."



HENRY ZON

Born in Chevy Chase, Md., he graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1934 and two years later became Washington bureau chief for Federated Press, a labor news service. After service in World War II he became in 1947 public relations director of the CIO Political Action Committee, serving under PAC Director Jack Kroll.

Zon served with PAC and its successor organization, AFL-CIO COPE, until 1959 when he joined the public relations agency in which he soon became a partner.

Funeral services were held in New Kent County, Va. He is survived by his wife, Mary Goddard Zon, COPE director of research, and a son Calvin, a reporter on the Washington Star-News.

Federal Standards Pressed:

States Still Lagging On Job Injury Laws

Seattle, Wash.—Federal standards on workers' compensation are essential to correct deficiencies in state benefits for workers disabled or killed on the job, President Joseph Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO declared here.

Speaking to a convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards & Commissions, Davis noted that states had failed to make any meaningful improvements in their programs for six decades until they faced the threat of federal standards.

And what improvements have been made in the past few years are not impressive, he told the officials who administer the state compensation programs.

Davis said the lack of progress by the states in the 60 years between 1911 and 1971 made the creation of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws inevitable. The federal commission concluded that "state workers' compensation laws in general are inadequate and inequitable."

The improvements in state laws since the commission issued its report "have come only because the federal government has, in effect, put a gun to the head of the states," Davis charged. He said organized labor is not impressed by what employers and the insurance industry describe as "remarkable" improvements.

The states could have made these improvements long ago, he stressed. "And if federal pressure is taken away, it will be 60 years before they act again."

The labor movement is supporting passage of the Williams-Javits bill in the Senate, Davis said, because it would keep up the pressure to bring further needed improvements in state programs. He called the association's opposition to the legislation a "serious mistake" that compounds its earlier error in opposing the federal occupational safety and health law.

"In labor's view, minimum federal standards are the most effective way to meet the needs of injured workers, state administrators, employers and the public."

"We will continue to support such efforts unless state legislatures, employers and insurance companies show that they are concerned about workers injured or killed on the job."

He said that continuing flaws in state programs provide effective guideposts to federal standards. He pointed out that:

- One-third of the states still have a numerical exemption in their laws.
- Time and payment limitations are still in effect in at least 20 states.
- Injured workers in 25 states are not permitted to choose their own doctor.
- More than one-third of the states require the injured worker to be disabled at least seven days before benefits begin.
- Many occupational diseases are not covered in most state programs.

To correct these numerous other deficiencies, Davis pointed out, the Williams-Javits bill would provide for compulsory coverage, full medical care and rehabilitation, adequate weekly benefits, removal of arbitrary limits on benefits, state agency supervision on medical care, and other needed minimum standards.

Davis said workers have suffered too long under the inequitable system of state programs, noting the wide disparities in benefits from one state to another for the same injury.



SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE of the United Transportation Union brings UTU general chairman to the new AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center in Silver Spring, Md., top left. The arriving union representatives are registered and assigned dormitory rooms, top right. Their first class features a lecture by UTU President Al H. Chesser, bottom photo.

AFL-CIO Urges Labor Dept. to Raise Salary Levels for Overtime Cutoff

The AFL-CIO has called upon the Labor Dept. to raise "as soon as possible" the salary levels above which executive, administrative and professional workers are exempted from the premium-pay overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The department's Wage & Hour Administration has proposed exempting bona fide executive and administrative employes whose weekly salaries are $160 or more and professionals whose weekly salaries are over $185. Present cutoff levels are $125 and $140, respectively.

The proposed levels would serve during an interim period of six months, pending Wage & Hour's completion of a special study of salary levels in the three occupational categories. After the survey is completed, the levels could be changed.

In a letter to Wage & Hour Administrator Betty Southard Murphy, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger notes the interim levels represent some improvement over current levels and should be adopted "so that overtime pay will not be denied workers whom the Congress clearly intended to cover" in the latest amendments to the wage-hour act.

But, Goldfinger added, the proposed salary levels are not high enough, and would not adequately separate exempt from non-exempt occupations. He recommended an an interim rate of $200 a week for professionals.

"It has been clear throughout the history of the FLSA that unless the salary tests were set high enough to separate non-exempt from exempt employes they would be useless," Goldfinger said.

The present levels for exemption from the FLSA provisions were established in March 1970, and were based on a survey of salaries paid from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1968, Goldfinger noted in his statement.

But Wage & Hour's proposed salary levels are based on changes in the consumer price index between Mar. 15, 1970, when the levels were last amended, and February 1974, he observed.

"It would seem appropriate, therefore, to amend the salary tests in the light of changes since 1968 rather than since March 1970," Goldfinger said.

Wage & Hour's proposed revisions also understate the full change in living costs, he said, ince they are based on CPI changes only through last February.

A hearing on the proposed new salary levels is scheduled at the Labor Dept. on Oct. 22. Business groups, such as the National Association of Manufacturers, have expressed strong opposition to any increase in the levels.

Building Unions Warn Of Ford Budget Slash

President Ford's proposal to cut $20 billion in federal spending by cancelling or postponing construction programs would hit hardest at the most depressed industry, the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. charged.

BCTD President Robert A. Georgine protested in letters to members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees that the cuts proposed by the Administration "attack the muscle — the working people of America—" and not the "fat" of the budget.

The biggest proposed cut, he noted, was $10.7 billion in highway construction funds, followed by $9 billion in water and sewer construction grants.

With unemployment in the building trades up to 12.4 percent, Georgine suggested, any savings would be illusionary.

"It would not surprise me if the money we save by cutting construction expenditures will be equalled or exceeded by increased unemployment compensation. . . . The budget cuts will succeed only in trading productive employment, new goods and services, for unproductive unemployment," he said.

"When you're being chased up the economic tree, it's awfully hard to be bullish on the economy," Georgine suggested.

In another development, the Laborers outlined a program to deal with "the inflation-unemployment picture that overshadows the construction industry across the country."

Its features included an expanded public works program, allocation of credit to capital-short industries such as utilities and home building, allocation of scarce raw materials and release of funds impounded or deferred by executive action.

Laborers President Peter Fosco said the program, discussed in detail in a special issue of the union's magazine, is based on the principle that it is possible to curb inflation and still maintain "full or nearly full employment."

He said the public works projects the union envisions would not be "make-work" jobs but would be aimed at meeting the needs of the nation's population in the next two decades.

CORRECTION

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., the chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, is of course from New Jersey. And Sen. Alan Bible ably represents Nevada. Recent rollcalls in the AFL-CIO News have mistakenly identified both as senators from Delaware.

Consumer Attitudes Gloomy on Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

index was down sharply from the May survey when the level was 72.

"There is no reason to believe that the current decline is temporary," the center observed. "If anything, the latest decline may be understated since interviewing was conducted during President Ford's 'honeymoon' period, prior to the pardon of former President Nixon."

The surveys, conducted regularly since 1951, explore the reasons for changes in consumer attitudes and outlooks. Economists at the center noted the latest reading was the lowest ever recorded in the survey's history.

"During the last 18 months, the index of consumer sentiment has declined faster and to a lower level in comparison to the declines which occurred prior to previous recessions," the center's statement noted.

"The decline has lasted two years, and sentiment is still going down."

Chief reason for the steady decline in the index over such a long period of time, the center observed, has been a series of "fresh doses of bad news." Some of the worst news has come from the auto and housing markets.

"Attitudes toward buying a car or a house have deteriorated greatly in recent months," the center noted. "Attitudes toward buying a car are severely affected by widespread awareness of price increases on the new 1975 models. . . .

"The housing market is very unfavorable at present, primarily because of tight credit and high interest rates." Half of all the survey's 1,423 respondents said they expect interest rates will rise still further during the next 12 months.

Seventy-five percent of the respondents viewed former President Nixon's resignation as a "good thing," with only 11 percent saying it was a "bad thing."

While 63 percent of the respondents said the government's economic policies would be different under President Ford than under Nixon, "very often this opinion was expressed as a hope rather than a belief."

Many people have adopted a wait-and-see attitude about the Ford Administration's economic policies, the survey indicated.

"What happens to consumer sentiment in the months ahead is chiefly dependent on whether the government is able to rebuild confidence in its economic policies," the survey said.

"A real upturn in confidence will not come until people see actual progress against inflation."

Protecting Social Security

ONE OF THE REASONS the present social security system enjoys such broad acceptance and wide support is that it is not charity. Every retired or disabled worker or widow or parentless child who receives benefits does so as a matter of earned right and not as a matter of public welfare. And though it is true that a worker with a $6,000 a year wage pays proportionately more than one with a $60,000 a year income, he also receives proportionately more in relation to what he has paid.

Any move to exempt low-wage workers from social security taxes and to make up for this loss by raising the taxes of higher income groups would inevitably transform a universally accepted form of social insurance into a politically vulnerable system of public welfare.

The surest road to eventual destruction of social security is to open it up to means tests and all the other red tape that makes welfare so hated both by those who pay for it and those who receive it.

This does not mean that the method of financing social security cannot be improved. But the proper way to improve it does not lie in wiping out the workers' right to receive benefits because they have paid for those benefits. The way to improve the financing and to head off any further increases in the payroll tax is to add a government contribution out of general revenue.

The United States is the only advanced industrial nation in the world in which the social security system is financed entirely from payroll taxes. Interestingly enough, it was not meant to be that way. The early plans for social security, back in the 1930s, fully intended a federal contribution. The staff report which accompanied the submission of the enabling legislation stated, "Since the nation as a whole . . . will derive benefit from the Old Age Security Program, it is appropriate that there will be federal financial participation . . . by means of revenue derived from sources other than payroll taxes."

THE TIME HAS COME to lift some of the burden now borne by wage earners, but the time should never come when we break the link between contributions and benefits. That link is the foundation of the worker's rights under the law. And all the reports of the Brookings Institution and newspaper articles to the contrary will never change that fact.

There is another matter affecting the future of the more than 100 million Americans who are now building retirement, survivor and disability protections, as well as the 30 million who are already receiving such benefits—attempts to politicize the social security system and especially the effort to compromise the integrity of the Social Security Trust Fund by commingling social security receipts in the so-called unified budget.

Until 1969 social security was kept as a totally separate account. The decision to lump receipts and expenditures under social security with all the government's other financial transactions not only distorts the budget by making it appear that the federal government has more money than it actually has but it creates a real danger that the government will succumb to the temptation to use these funds for other purposes.

Legislation requiring the Social Security Trust Fund to be separated once more from the so-called unified budget and creating an independent, non-political Social Security Administration outside the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, is one of the best ways to protect the future of social security.

—From "Social Security—Myths and Realities" *by AFL-CIO Vice President Floyd E. Smith in the October 1974 Federationist.*

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Joseph A. Beirne*	Paul Hall	I. W. Abel
Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg
John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan
C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco
Thomas W. Gleason	Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith
Louis Stulberg	Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery
Alexander J. Rohan	James T. Housewright	George Hardy
Al H. Chesser	Martin J. Ward	William Sidell
Murray H. Finley	Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker
Sol Stetin	C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey

* Deceased

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, October 19, 1974 No. 42

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'Thank You, Mr. President!'



A Word Edgewise:

Documented Gains of Liberals Confront Critics from Left, Right

By John P. Roche

IT IS NICE TO KNOW that Ben Wattenberg is out with another realistic analysis of the dynamics of American life and politics. Wattenberg (with Richard Scammon) turned on every new politics nut in the land with "Real Majority" (1970).

In this work they had the effrontery to indicate that the American electorate was not predominately black, poor or young. The statistics were there to prove it, but statistical truth was held to be objectively reactionary.

So Sen. McGovern in 1972 went forth to mobilize the alienated majority. (According to the election analyses, only about 48 percent of the 11 million new voters between the ages of 18-20 voted—and they split 50-50 between Nixon and McGovern.)

Indeed, if one were to pass out delegates to the Democratic National Convention in terms of participatory democracy (that is, in line with levels of 1972 voter participation), the largest number of seats would go to those between 45-64 years of age. Jews, who are devotees of the ballot box, would be represented way out of proportion to their 3 percent of the population. And blacks would trail the list. It's not that blacks don't keep the faith; they vote overwhelmingly Democratic—when they vote.

Just as an example from the 1972 election, let us examine two New York districts. The First, out in Suffolk County, gave Richard Nixon 70 percent of its suffrages with an 82,000 vote plurality. Shirley Chisholm's solidly black 12th district came through with a resounding 84 percent for McGovern but only a 53,000 vote plurality. In other words, Nixon won the First by 14 points less than McGovern won the 12th, but walked away with a statewide bonus of 30,000 extra votes. This is not an abnormal pattern—similar examples can be found in other states.

Which brings us back to Ben Wattenberg's new book, "The Real America." Wattenberg and I share one major characteristic: We don't feel guilt for sins we haven't committed. No Wattenberg or Roche ever owned a plantation: His ancestors were ghetto Jews in Poland, and mine were, among other lordly occupations, digging subways.

Our perspective on the United States, to put it a bit more solemnly, is anchored in history. A lot of it is history we don't like—the United States of my childhood was racist and repressive in a fashion inconceivable today. But our likes and dislikes are not analytically relevant.

THE THESIS of "The Real America" is stunningly simple, namely that by any objective economic statistical standards the United States in 1974 is a far better place to live than it was in, say, 1924. Moreover, available indexes of moral attitudes (mostly public opinion polls) indicate that there has been a remarkable increase in both the expectations and the realities of democratic decency.

The conclusion Wattenberg draws from this is that, far from being the miserable failure it has been caricatured as, American liberalism has been extremely successful.

"The Real America" is thus a carefully researched and documented polemic against both the Republican-Conservative Uriah Heeps and the professional flagellants of the American left who bemoan the unresponsiveness of the "system."

This book is going to set off some real howls and the standard accusation that Wattenberg is glorifying the liberal establishment. However, a word of caution to the critics: You had better come armed with more than Pentecostal wails. Your task is to undermine the data. You simply can't devalue a work like this by calling the author a (expletive deleted).

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

How to Buy:

Do-It-Yourself Inflation Fight Needs Plans, Not Platitudes

By Sidney Margolius

ONE SUGGESTION that President Ford immediately seized on during the recent summit meeting on inflation was the plea by a newspaper business columnist to answer the "unspoken cry of what can I do" among American families. Gratified by the notion of a do-it-yourself inflation program, the President immediately urged Americans to think up 10 ways to fight inflation and pass the list among neighbors.

He even publicized a list sent in by one family which included suggestions like giving the cat just ten seconds to get out of the house before closing the door.

But most families are aware themselves of such heat-savers. The real "unspoken cry" is for the government to make more serious plans to fight inflation. The public already knows more about buying day-old bread and mixing soy granules into meat loaf than do the government advisers who pass out such platitudes under the pretense of doing their job.

Since President Ford wants a list of ten suggestions passed around, we suggest this one.

1—Write to the President and say you'll try again this winter, and even harder, to conserve commodities and services in short supply, whether the shortages are real or artificial. But you also want the government to try harder to attack the roots of inflation as listed in our other suggestions, and not just pass the buck to the public.

2—We realize that high costs of energy, including fuel oil, electricity, gasoline, etc., are major causes of the current inflation.

But we feel defeated by the additional increases for fuel this winter on top of last year's big hikes. In just one year, the price of fuel oil has jumped 70 percent on a national average basis, and in some regions much more. Fuel oil now costs 36 cents a gallon on average. It's hard to believe the claims of Treasury Sec. William Simon, whom you've appointed to head your anti-inflation "program," that the oil industry's profits are really not as great as they seem when we know they have jumped 76 percent this year.

While we're trying to keep the cat in the house, the big oil company profits seem to have let the cat out of the bag.

3—We'll use our appliances with moderation, and turn out lights. But your Administration seems to believe only in rationing by price. When we do use less electricity, the utility companies then ask for rate increases to compensate for their reduced sales, and your Mr. Simon then urges state utility commissions to approve such increases.

4—We're willing to drive less. But we want the government to consider limiting the weight of cars to eliminate the gas guzzlers, or put an extra tax on weight and horsepower.

5—We'll try to select the more economical air conditioners, refrigerators, water heaters, ranges and washing machines. But, except for air conditioners, we don't really have data on comparative energy consumption of various models. Congress can help by enacting proposed legislation requiring that appliances be labeled with facts on comparative energy consumption.

6—Medical costs have been going up in recent months at a rate 36 percent greater than the overall cost of living. Further, your own experts have warned that hospital charges are rising at an annual rate of 18 percent and doctors' fees seem likely to go up 19 percent by next spring. We can't do much to fight this form of inflation except avoid using hospitals unnecessarily and usually that's really not our decision.

But the real need is for your leadership in encouraging economies in the delivery of health care. Available methods include HMOs (Health Maintenance Organizations), group care facilities, more paraprofessional personnel.

7—We recognize that finance charges for car loans and other needs are the highest in our generation. We will cut down on borrowing both to restrain our own living costs and help alleviate the general pressure on interest rates. But we also know that only the government can moderate the general level of interest rates, which add to the cost of everything we buy.

8—We'll look for all the cheap foods we can. But it's becoming harder and harder to find lower-cost alternatives. Higher tags on grain and plant foods have become a problem of their own. The price of rice has approximately doubled in the past year. Other meat substitutes and extenders such as beans, spaghetti and bread also have jumped.

We have to pass this buck back to you and ask at the least that the government regulate exports as you have just done with sales of corn to avoid undue pressures on domestic prices. We also think the government should start a public investigation of the inordinate price jumps on some commodities such as sugar.

9—We've demonstrated our willingness to cut down on meat. But it would help for you to encourage the Agriculture Dept. to revise its present grading system to encourage production of more grass-fed rather than grain-fed cattle.

10—Exorbitant mortgage rates of 9-10 percent have become a serious problem affecting renters as well as home-buyers. Landlords must pass on these costs. No self-help ideas from ordinary families can solve this problem. We ask that credit be allocated for home mortgages, rather than less urgent commercial and recreational enterprises and that the Veterans Administration be directed to use its insurance reserves to provide direct loans for veterans.

Copyright 1974 by Sidney Margolius

Congressional Improvements Urged:

Ford's Limited Jobs Proposal Falls Short of Needed Remedy

THE NEW ECONOMIC PLAN President Ford sent to Congress means only limited stopgap help for the nation's 5.3 million workers who need jobs but can't find them, AFL-CIO social insurance expert James O'Brien declared.

Even then, excessively high levels of unemployment would have to be reached and sustained before the programs would operate, O'Brien said, and the whole program would self-destruct in less than two years. Triggers just don't work for protection against long-term unemployment which, he said, should be tied to the individual who is out of work, not to the statistics of national, state or local joblessness.

"The present approach is really a feast-or-famine situation," and "unless everybody in the community is out of work," a worker who is jobless for a long period gets no benefit from the program, O'Brien said on Labor News Conference.

O'Brien said that the Ford plan only glosses over the problems of the nation's unemployment compensation system. He stressed that it would do nothing to meet basic weaknesses and inequities such as below poverty-level benefits in 31 states, lack of uniform eligibility tests and unnecessarily harsh disqualification rules which blocked protection for more than 2.6 million jobless last year.

O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, renewed the call for comprehensive overhaul of the unemployment compensation system along the lines of legislation that was pending long before President Ford unveiled his plan. These measures, he said, would establish national standards for benefits, qualification and disqualification, as well as extend the protection to many of the 18 million workers now denied it.

Pointing out that Ford's plan is only a proposal, not law, O'Brien said, "when Congress turns its attention to the Administration's measure," it can shape badly needed long-run improvements, rather than short-term changes for just the next few months.

O'Brien was questioned by John Reistrup of the Washington Post and Robert Barr of the Fairchild Publications.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE FORD MOUNTAIN from its economic summit has labored and brought forth, not a mouse, but a creature that is overwhelmingly business oriented especially when it comes to taxes.

Aside from the other proposals of the President's design to cure inflation, the section on taxes is especially discriminatory.

Under these proposals the President would impose a 5 percent surtax on gross incomes beginning at $15,000 for families and $7,500 for individuals, a proposal that spares the lowest income brackets, but hits the already stricken middle-class worker hardest of all.

On top of that the President has proposed no income tax reform except the highly dubious "reforms" now being prepared by the House Ways & Means Committee, under the conservative leadership of Rep. Wilbur Mills, Arkansas Democrat.

In addition, the President is seeking to open the door to new tax advantages for business and industry, thus widening the loopholes that already give the biggest breaks to business and the wealthy.

The President's proposals come in the face of overwhelming and dramatic evidence of how wealthy men can take advantage of already existing loopholes in the tax laws to pay little if no taxes on huge incomes.

Ex-President Nixon's case staggered the nation only a matter of months ago when it was revealed that the then-President had used tax loopholes freely to the point that he paid only $792.81 in 1970, "the same as that of a worker with three dependents who earned $8,250 that year."

By taking advantage of tax loopholes the President over a four-year period paid only 7 percent on an income of $1,122,264. In contrast, a family of four with an income of $10,000 a year paid 9 percent.

THE YEAR 1970 turned out to be a vintage tax year for the wealthy. Nelson Rockefeller—one of the wealthiest men, if not the wealthiest, in the nation—actually paid no federal income taxes whatever that golden year. This was on an income of $2,440,000.

Rockefeller explained that he paid no federal taxes in 1970 because his income from one of the trusts he enjoys had fallen off after a shift of stocks that the trust held. When this drop was offset against income for the year, Rockefeller's tax lawyers found that he had no income subject to federal taxes.

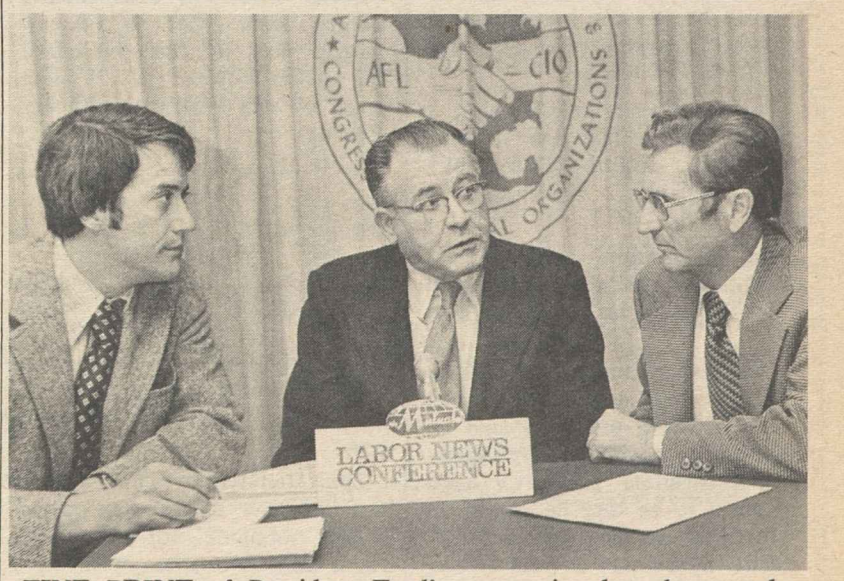
What is involved here, especially in the Rockefeller case, is the fact that the federal revenue code is simply filled with tax loopholes that spare the rich.

Rep. Joseph E. Karth, Minnesota Democrat, is one of a handful of congressmen given an opportunity to study the federal tax returns of 20 of the nation's high income citizens. He has described himself as "bowled over" by the "multitude of loopholes the nation's wealthiest taxpayers use on their income tax returns to cut their tax liabilities."

Now President Ford has chosen to ignore the crying need for tax reform by approving in advance the tax reforms that are supposed to come out of the House Ways & Means Committee.

From all indications it is a feeble reed on which to lean, if the President really is serious about genuine tax reform. Outside of a compromise on the gradual abolition of the oil depletion allowance that has enriched the oil corporations, there is nothing to indicate that the committee plans to hit hard at other tax abuses.

These include accelerated depreciation allowances, investment credit, tax deferment for multinationals, export subsidies, capital gains loopholes, interest-free bonds, hobby farms, estate and gift tax advantages, value-added taxes—the list is almost endless, and tragically enough, each time that Congress tackles the subject, the list grows longer.



FINE PRINT of President Ford's economic plan shows only limited short-range help for workers hit by job losses in the current inflation-recession, AFL-CIO Social Security Assistant Director James O'Brien, center, said. He was questioned on Labor News Conference by John Reistrup, left, of the Washington Post and Robert Barr of the Fairchild Publications. The weekly program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Democrats Look for Gains in Northeast



CAMPAIGN TRAIL for Pennsylvania Sen. Richard Schweiker leads to a garment factory. Schweiker, a Republican, earned Pennsylvania labor's endorsement with a COPE record of 50 right and only 7 wrong votes on issues of importance to the AFL-CIO.

Economic Ills, Watergate, Pardon Hurt Prospects of Republicans

A political report on Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia.

This narrow strip of states along the nation's Northeast corridor—from the northern tip of New England through the populous Mid-Atlantic region—will elect 117 of the 435 members of the House of Representatives on Nov. 5.

These 12 states now send 67 Democrats and 50 Republicans to the House. The Senate delegation tilts the other way—11 Democrats and 13 Republicans.

Going into the final month of the campaign, the regional outlook was for a Democratic pickup of House seats—perhaps a modest three or four but with possibilities of up to 12. A 10-seat gain in the Northeast states would produce a Democratic House majority from the region comparable to the once-in-a-generation level of the 1964 elections which swept in the liberal 89th Congress as well as President Johnson.

If this were a typical non-presidential election year, any change from the present party division would probably be minimal. It is a truism that most congressional seats are safe for incumbents and that party switches are most likely when incumbents are not running for re-election.

In this election, the "open" districts are nearly even with 10 Republicans and nine Democratic incumbents not running for re-election. But this is hardly a normal year, and the political consensus is that Republican candidates are being hurt more than Democrats by the fallout from the Watergate scandals and the economic calamity of inflation and recession.

If so, shaky Republican seats are more likely to be won by Democrats while marginal Democratic seats are less likely to be lost.

It has been generations since New England was considered rock-ribbed Republican, and Democratic prospects are bright this year. Republican-held House seats in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont are considered vulnerable to takeovers.

Thus Connecticut's split House delegation of three Democrats and three Republicans could be transferred into a 5-1 Democratic majority.

Two years ago, Republican Robert Steele was re-elected from the 2nd District by a 2-1 majority. But Steele is running for governor this year and Democrat Christopher J. Dodd is given a good chance of winning the seat. He is the son of the former senator.

A Democratic tilt this year also could unseat Ronald Sarasin in the 5th District. Sarasin narrowly won in 1972 in a normally Democratic district aided by the Nixon landslide. Democrat William Ratchford, a former Speaker of the State House of Representatives, is a strong candidate.

In another year, Massachusetts Republicans would have strong hopes of reducing the 9-3 Democratic majority in House seats.

The retirement of Democrat Harold Donohue in the 3rd District gives them a chance, but Democrat Joseph Early seems to have an edge over Republican David J. Lionett.

Likewise, the narrow 1972 victory margins of Democrats Robert Drinan, the Jesuit priest, and Gerry Studds would appear to leave them vulnerable. But both are now favored to repeat.

Actually, the most likely party switch is in the 5th District, which includes Lawrence and Lowell. There Democrat Paul Tsongas is seen as a strong candidate against Paul Cronin, who narrowly won a first term in 1972 against a controversial Democratic candidate.

The political reports on this page and on Page 7 were written by David L. Perlman, who covers Congress for the AFL-CIO News. Next week's issue will report on the congressional election outlook in the Midwest and the West.

New Hampshire Democrats think Norman D'Amours has at least an even chance of beating David Banks, a Goldwater Republican and protege of right-wing publisher William Loeb. The seat had been safe Republican until Louis Wyman gave it up to run for the Senate this year.

In Vermont, too, a Republican is giving up a House seat to run for the Senate. And a close race has developed to fill the state's lone House seat. Democrat Francis Cain, a former mayor of Burlington, has a chance to defeat Republican James Jeffords, Vermont's attorney general.

In the populous Mid-Atlantic states, New Jersey has the most vulnerable Republican House seats. But Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania also are prime targets for switches.

Maryland's 5th District seat switched from safe Republican to probable Democratic when incumbent Lawrence Hogan gave it up for an unsuccessful bid for the GOP gubernatorial nomination. The probably winner now is Gladys Spellman, a well-known political activist in the district.

A strong Democratic tide could hurt two Republican incumbents —Robert Bauman in the 1st District and Marjorie Holt in the 4th.

An 8-7 margin in New Jersey's congressional delegation is expected to tilt more heavily Democratic after Nov. 5.

Two staunch Nixon supporters, John Hunt in the 1st District and Joseph Maraziti in the 13th, are in serious trouble. James Florio, who came close two years ago, is favored to beat Hunt this time. And Helen Meyner, the wife of the former governor, has proved a strong candidate against Maraziti.

In New Jersey's 6th District, Democrat Charles Yates is running unexpectedly strong against incumbent Edwin Forsythe and 13-term Republican William Widnall is being hard pressed in the 7th District by Andrew Maguire.

There could be some switches both ways in New York's 39 congressional districts. But considering this as a year when Republican-held seats are a bit more vulnerable and Democratic seats less so, the outlook is for a one or two seat pickup for the Democrats.

In the Niagara Falls area's 36th District, the retirement of Republican Henry P. Smith III gives the Democrats a strong chance. Their candidate is John LaFalce, a proven vote-getter.

Republican Angelo Roncallo, completing his first term from the suburban Long Island 3rd District, was acquitted of extortion charges, but may have been politically hurt. His Democratic opponent is Jerome Ambro, Jr.

In the 26th District, former Rep. John G. Dow is trying to regain this marginal district for the Democrats, but incumbent Benjamin Gilman appears strong.

Two other former Democratic congressmen are favored in districts already held by Democrats. James Scheuer, who used to represent a Bronx district, has the nomination for a "safe" Democratic Brooklyn-Queens seat. Richard Ottinger is favored to succeed Ogden Reid in the Westchester County 24th District.

Republicans see a possibility of taking the 15th District vacated by Hugh Carey, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate. But Leo Zeferetti, with both the Democratic and Conservative Party nomination, is given the edge.

In Pennsylvania, Democrats have seldom done better than the 14-11 edge in House seats they now hold. But they might this year.

In the 19th District, Republican George Goodling is retiring, and his son wants to succeed him. Democrat Arthur Berger is putting on a strong campaign and the vote is likely to be close.

There is also, surprisingly, a chance for Democrat Yates Mast to defeat six-term incumbent Albert Johnson in the 23rd District. And Democrat Robert Edgar, a college chaplain, could make it a close race in the 7th District where incumbent Lawrence Williams was beaten in the Republican primary by Stephen McEwen, Jr.

In the Johnstown area, 12th District, Republicans would like to beat John Murtha before he becomes solidly entrenched. Murtha won the seat for the Democrats by a thin margin in a special election last February. He is favored to keep it.

A number of sources have been used for this article and others appearing on this and the facing page including COPE records and reports, Congressional Quarterly's district reports and analyses by party campaign committees.

3 Liberal GOP Senators Run with Labor Support

Voters increasingly look beyond party labels, and a trio of liberal Republican senators seeking re-election this year fervently hope they continue to do so.

In this apparently Democratic year, five of the six Senate seats at stake in the New England and Mid-Atlantic states are held by Republicans.

The lone Democratic incumbent, Connecticut's Abraham Ribicoff, is an odds-on favorite for re-election.

His opponent, a 33-year-old black airline pilot with a single term in the legislature, has been getting some publicity as an exotic figure in the Republican political spectrum. But all political signs point to a third Senate term for Ribicoff, whose 84-8 margin of "right" votes assured him of COPE's endorsement.

Republican Senators Jacob Javits of New York, Charles Mathias of Maryland and Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania normally would be almost as strong favorites for re-election.

All three carry COPE endorsements, earned by generally liberal voting records. Their cumulative tally is 207 right votes on the AFL-CIO scorecard and 43 wrong votes.

Javits, seeking his fourth Senate term at the age of 70, has always been a big vote-getter in New York. When he last ran, in 1968, he won by more than 1.1 million votes even though the state gave the Democratic presidential candidate, Hubert Humphrey, a 370,000 vote plurality.

His Democratic opponent this time is former U.S. Attorney Gen. Ramsay Clark, who is campaigning actively to overcome a controversial New Left image.

Javits again has the Liberal Party endorsement, a definite plus in New York, and the Conservative Party candidate is a political novice.

In Pennsylvania, Schweiker is clearly more liberal than Democrat Peter Flaherty, the mayor of Pittsburgh.

Schweiker made the Nixon "enemies list" and Flaherty has been claiming that he would be more in tune with the Republican Administration. Flaherty's hope appears to be that he would be perceived as an anti-establishment figure in a year when people may be turned off by politicians. But he is not considered a strong candidate in Philadelphia, where a big plurality is essential for a statewide Democratic victory.

Maryland's Senate race is a lively one, and Democrat Barbara Mikulski has been getting a good press in her uphill campaign against Mathias. She is a member of the Baltimore City Council and served as chairman of the Democratic Party Delegate Selection Committee.

But Mathias has been a popular, effective senator and his voting record has won him the support of substantial numbers of Democrats. It would rank as a major upset if he failed to win re-election.

The possibilities for a switch are somewhat greater in the two states where Republican incumbents are not seeking re-election — New Hampshire and Vermont.

In each contest, the Democratic candidate has COPE endorsement but still had some catching up to do a month before the election.

In New Hampshire, a conservative Republican congressman, Louis C. Wyman, is seeking the Senate seat opened by the retirement of Sen. Norris Cotton.

Wyman, with a COPE record in the House of 12 right and 67 wrong votes, is opposed by a liberal Democrat, John Durkin.

Durkin has been hitting hard at Wyman's role in arranging for a $300,000 donation to the Nixon campaign by a wealthy woman who was subsequently named ambassador to Luxembourg. And he has publicized big contributions to Wyman from oil and insurance industry figures.

In Vermont also, a Republican congressman is trying to succeed a retiring senator of his party. In this case, it would be a conservative, Richard Mallary, replacing the moderate George Aiken. Mallary's COPE record of 8 right to 24 wrong votes in the House compares poorly with Aiken's Senate record of 76 right, 63 wrong votes.

The Democratic challenger is Patrick Leahy, who should do well in the populous Burlington area where he is known as an effective, reform-minded district attorney.

Vermont hasn't sent a Democrat to the Senate in more than 100 years. But there are indications that this election may be closer than appeared likely earlier in the year.

Perlis Named to Panel on Inflation

AFL-CIO Director of Community Services Leo Perlis is one of 19 persons named by President Ford to serve on a special "Citizens' Action Committee to Fight Inflation." The group is headed by Sylvia Porter, a syndicated columnist.

When Ford appeared before Congress he wore a symbol on his lapel with the single word, WIN, which he said will be the slogan of the mobilization of citizens against inflation.

One-Party Era Gone:

Southern, Border State Shifts Could Swing in Both Directions

A political report on Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

There was a time in these southern and border states—the 11 states of the Confederacy plus Kentucky and Oklahoma—when newspapers dutifully reported that the Democratic nomination was "tantamount to election."

That era has clearly passed. The region sends 84 Democrats and 37 Republicans to the House and none of its states has a one-party congressional delegation. It has 16 Democratic and 10 Republican senators. This year six Democratic-held Senate seats and three held by Republicans are up in the election.

Party designations are less of a clue to voting patterns than in other areas of the nation. Thus, Texas Democrat Jack Brooks compiled a 113 right, 21 wrong COPE record during 11 terms in the House while Texas Democrat Omar Burleson cast 25 right and 115 wrong votes during his 14 terms. Both are considered safe bets for re-election on Nov. 5.

Andrew Young, running for re-election from Atlanta, is a black civil rights leader. In a neighboring suburban district, the Democratic candidate, Lawrence McDonald, is a John Birch Society member.

On balance, however, the region's Democrats have substantially better voting records than Republicans who have been elected to the House from similar districts.

Going into the final weeks of the campaign, there appeared to be possibilities of party or ideological shifts in the House delegations from the 13 states. But the possible changes cut both ways.

In Alabama, Birmingham Democrats see a chance to beat a five-term Republican congressman, John Buchanan. Maybe not many voters can spell the name of Democrat Nina Miglionico, but they know her as a prominent and effective member of the City Council and she has strong labor and black support. In terms of House votes, it would be a significant turnover.

The lone Republican House member from Arkansas, John Hammerschmidt, is getting more vigorous opposition than he usually faces. His Democratic opponent is a young University of Arkansas law professor, Bill Clinton.

Another upset possibility, of course, faces Wilbur Mills who never before had a Republican opponent in his 18 terms in the House. An earnest young Republican worker, Judy Petty, wasn't given much of a chance until Mills made the front pages along with a former stripper. Mills would still seem to have the edge, but the outcome is no longer certain.

Florida has never been the most predictable of states, and the Orlando area 5th District has a close race to fill the seat given up by Democrat William Gunter, Jr., who bid unsuccessfully for the senatorial nomination. JoAnn Saunders, a supporter of Sen. Henry Jackson's presidential bid in 1972, is the Democratic candidate. She faces Richard Kelly, a controversial former judge who was impeached but not convicted, and then re-elected by a big majority.

In Georgia, the primary defeat of moderate Democrat John Davis set the stage for a close battle between two conservatives. McDonald, the Bircher who won the Democratic primary, is opposed by a former Air Force colonel who was a Vietnam war prisoner, Quincy Collins.

There is a surprising report from Kentucky that five-term Republican Gene Snyder could be upset by Kyle Hubbard in a suburban Louisville district.

If Democrats win two South Carolina House seats in which the incumbent is not running, it will rank as a gain in moderate liberal voting strength. The congressmen they would replace, William Jennings Bryan Dorn and Tom S. Gettys, had a combined COPE record of 49 right and 165 wrong votes.

The Democratic candidate for Dorn's seat, Butler Derrick, Jr., is in a close race. In the 5th District, Democrat Kenneth L. Holland appears to have the edge. Both have COPE backing against conservative Republicans.

COPE is also strongly supporting John Jenrette, Jr., in his attempt to unseat Republican Edward Young in South Carolina's 6th District. Jenrette ousted conservative Democrat John McMillan in the primary two years ago, but lost to Young in the general election.

Louisiana voters already tipped the House scales by ousting John Rarick in the primary. He was an extreme right-winger. Jeff LaCaze, strongly supported by labor, is the Democratic candidate in the Baton Rouge district. His chances are considered good.

Democrats see a possibility also of beating David Treen in the 3rd District with Charles Grisbaum, a well-regarded member of the legislature.

In North Carolina, moderate Democrat Ike Andrews is favored for re-election in a district he won by only 50.4 percent two years ago. And a colorful Democratic gospel singer, W. G. Hefner, is reportedly drawing close to Republican incumbent Earl Ruth in the Kannapolis district.

Tennessee sends five Republicans and only three Democrats to the House, but the ratio may shift after Nov. 5.

In Memphis, Democrats nominated a black member of the legislature, Harold Ford, to run against four-term Republican Dan Kuykendall in a district that is about evenly divided racially. It is expected to be close.

There is also a possibility that Tim Schaeffer, who was campaign manager for former Sen. Gore, can catch up in the 6th District where Republican Robin Beard, Jr., is running for a second term.

In Texas, the best chance for a Democratic pickup appears to be the Dallas area seat of Alan Steelman. His liberal, labor-backed opponent is Mike McCool.

Elsewhere in Texas, the election could be close in the San Antonio area 21st District that is without an incumbent and in the Amarillo area represented by Republican Robert Price.

Virginia has the most heavily Republican delegation of any southern state, sending seven Republicans and only three Democrats to the House.

The GOP is expected to maintain the edge, although Democrats are putting up strong candidates in two districts that are largely suburbs of Washington, D.C. Herbert Harris II is trying to make Republican Stanford Parris a one-term congressman in the 8th District. And Joseph Fisher is the current Democratic hopeful against 11-term Republican Joel Broyhill in the 10th District.

Out of the Ashes



Senate Races Reflect Democratic Strength

Voters in nine of the 13 southern and border states will elect a senator this year, and the outcome should add to the Democratic majority in the Senate.

Six of the Senate seats are already held by Democrats—and are almost certain to stay so.

In the states where a Republican seat is at stake, the Democratic challenger is ahead in one, in a neck-and-neck contest in another, and within range of an upset in the third.

Two of the four incumbent Democratic senators seeking re-election have no Republican opposition—James B. Allen, seeking a second term from Alabama, and Russell B. Long of Louisiana, who will be elected to his fifth six-year term.

Allen had the lowest percentage of COPE right votes of the four Democratic incumbents, although his record improved this year. Long had the best COPE record for his Senate career, but his percentage of right votes dropped during 1974.

Two other Democratic incumbents — considered moderates in southern voting terms — are rated far ahead of weak opponents. Herman Talmadge should win his fourth term easily and South Carolina Republicans would be as surprised as anyone else if Ernest Hollings were elected to a second term with less than the 62 percent plurality he achieved six years ago.

The two non-incumbent Democrats seeking to replace senators from the same party are considered far in the lead.

Dale Bumpers, the popular governor of Arkansas, demonstrated his political strength by his easy victory over six-term Sen. J. W. Fulbright in the Democratic primary.

In North Carolina, where Sam Ervin is retiring from the Senate after 20 years, State Attorney Gen. Robert Morgan is favored to keep the seat Democratic.

North Carolina Republicans are putting up an active campaign to try to make furniture manufacturer William Stevens better known to the voters. But Morgan's lead was still considered commanding in early October.

The almost unanimous word from Kentucky is that Republican Marlow Cook will not return to the Senate in January. Cook has the personal misfortune of facing Gov. Wendell Ford who, like Bumpers in Arkansas, has demonstrated that a governor can remain popular.

Cook won his first term in 1968 with a narrow 51.4 percent plurality and the Democratic Party is reportedly more united than is usual in Kentucky. Add the Nixon-Watergate fallout and it looks like a Democratic takeover.

The predictions are much less certain for the Florida senatorial contest.

Incumbent Sen. Edward Gurney dropped out of the Republican primary after he was indicted last summer on charges of conspiracy, bribery and perjury.

Democrats had a bruising primary battle before Richard Stone, who had been Florida's Secretary of State, emerged as the runoff winner.

Republicans nominated Jack Eckerd, a drugstore chain millionaire, who tells voters that he "can't be bought by big business, big labor or any of the other special interests."

Both candidates have emerged as strong campaigners trying to appeal to the diverse constituencies that must be combined to achieve a majority.

In Oklahoma, incumbent Republican Henry Bellmon is still rated as the favorite in his bid for a second term. But Democrat Ed Edmondson, who served 20 years in the House before an unsuccessful bid for the Senate two years ago, hopes to rally Democrats back to their party in a state now represented by two conservative Republican senators.

During his tenure in the House, Edmondson's COPE record was 92 right, 18 wrong votes. Bellmon, as a senator, cast 11 right votes, 42 wrong votes.

Job Rights Support Affirmed by Pollard

Organized labor is committed to wiping out the last vestiges of discrimination on the job and to provide for equal opportunities to all workers, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard declared at a series of conferences observing the 10th anniversary of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Pollard noted that Title VII of the act created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which has received the effective cooperation of AFL-CIO unions over the years.

Speaking at symposiums in Atlanta, Kansas City and Austin, Tex., he pointed out that the federation insisted in 1963 that Congress enact provisions for fair employment opportunities in the pending civil rights legislation.

"We asked Congress to do this so that we would have the force and effect of a law to help do what we wanted to do," he stressed.

Labor responded to the law with extensive educational programs to acquaint union officers and members with the provisions of the act, Pollard noted. He cited also the efforts of the building trades unions to develop outreach programs to bring in more minority apprentices and journeymen. Today, Pollard pointed out, outreach programs are operating in 120 locations across the country and more than 40,000 minority craftsmen have been indentured by the unions in the past four and a half years.

"Our concerns go beyond wages and working conditions," Pollard stressed. "The full impact of equal opportunity is meaningless if there are not enough jobs."

He warned that unless there is full employment in an expanding economy, the potential of the EEOC cannot be reached.

Credit Unions List Labor Sponsorship

Madison, Wis.—Membership in union-sponsored credit unions reached almost 934,000 last year, the Credit Union National Association reports in its 1974 Credit Union Yearbook.

There are 886 labor-sponsored unions in the United States and 54 in Canada, CUNA said. Besides these, millions of labor union members also belong to other credit unions serving employe groups or communities.

A. R. Hardesty Dies, Headed CIO in Texas

Waxahachie, Tex.—Andrew R. Hardesty, Texas state director of the CIO before his retirement in 1955, died here after a lengthy illness. He was 85.

A local officer of the Oil Workers in Seminole, Okla., before joining the CIO staff in 1938, he became the CIO area director in Dallas in 1941 and was Texas state director before his retirement at the time of merger between the AFL and CIO.

Spreading Unemployment:

Rise in Joblessness Tied to Housing Lag

(Continued from Page 1)

rate for Anglo workers, 5 percent, but below that for black workers, 10.5 percent.

• The jobless rate in the nation's poverty areas was 7.4 percent — more than 2 percentage points above the rate in non-poverty areas.

Total employment in the July-September period grew by 376,000 to a new quarterly high of 86.3 million, despite the recessionary nature of the economy. However, the rate of growth has slowed since last year, BLS observed.

Meanwhile, the civilian labor force increased by 722,000 to 91.3 million over the three-month period.

The overall participation rate of workers returned to its first quarter post-World War II high of 61.3 percent, due entirely to a continued rise in participation of adult women, BLS noted.

The participation rate for women was 45.7 percent. Teenage participation, at 54.2 percent, edged down for the second straight quarter, while adult men were unchanged at an all-time low of 80.9 percent.

The Spanish-origin civilian labor force averaged 4.1 million in the third quarter, accounting for a little over 4 percent of the nation's entire labor force. Nearly 3.8 million members of this group were employed during the quarter, and 325,000 were unemployed.

The jobless rate in poverty areas rose from 6.4 to 7.4 percent between third-quarter 1973 and third-quarter 1974. In non-poverty areas, it rose from 4.4 to 5.1 percent over the same period. Poverty areas are those geographical divisions where, in 1969, 20 percent or more of the population were poor.

The number of jobless persons in poverty areas in the third quarter was 1.2 million, up 150,000 over the same quarter a year earlier, BLS said. The number of employed persons was 14.8 million, about the same as the year-earlier level.

Among the persons outside the labor force, the number of "discouraged" workers — those who want work but are not looking for a job because they think they cannot find one—fell to 592,000 in the third quarter, after averaging about 680,000 in the three prior quarters.

Veto Override Passes Rail Pension Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

$285 million a year, in addition to the social security tax on workers and employers and the supplemental payment by the railroads.

The legislation was based on recommendations of a committee established by Congress to study the retirement system. Its details were then negotiated by rail unions and management, put into legislative form, and approved with only minor changes by a 343-10 vote in the House and 86-1 in the Senate. The margin was almost identical on the vote to override the veto.

President C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks had termed Ford's veto "a public relations gimmick." He said if it were sustained by Congress, pensions for persons already retired would have had to be slashed 52 percent.

United Transportation Union President Al H. Chesser hailed the override by Congress as a "victory for all working people."

Sen. Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania, senior Republican on the Senate subcommittee that brought out the bill, welcomed the override of the veto—and the labor-management cooperation that made the legislation possible.

Congress Puts Off Action on Key Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

direct help in tuition payments, something World War II veterans received but not those who came after them.

Congress also completed action on a labor-supported bill to provide additional protection to migrant farm workers from exploitation by crew leaders—the independent contractors who recruit them, contract with farmers for their labor, and transport them to the job sites.

The new legislation strengthens a 1963 law. It extends coverage to crew leaders operating only in a single state as well as the previously-covered interstate operators.

Before a crew leader can be given the required certification from the Labor Dept., he must show evidence that the vehicles he will use to transport the workers meet safety standards and that the housing that is to be provided conforms with health standards.

Crew leaders would face penalties and decertification for knowingly recruiting illegal aliens and for other violations. A possible prison term of up to one year is added to the present maximum penalty for a first violation, and subsequent violations could bring up to three years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

The AFL-CIO and the United Farm Workers had strongly urged strengthening of the crew leaders registration law.

In a decision strongly urged on him by Republican candidates facing an electorate outraged by the abuses uncovered in the Watergate investigations, President Ford signed the campaign financing bill that includes public funding of future presidential campaigns.

Ford acknowledged that he didn't like parts of the bill, but he said "the times demand this legislation."

10-19-74



FULL-SCALE CONFERENCE on the social and health problems of commercial airline workers was pressed at the International Labor Organization in Geneva by U.S. union representatives. President William A. Gill, Jr., left, of the Flight Engineers and President John J. O'Donnell of the Air Line Pilots.

ILO to Probe Problems Of Workers in Aviation

Geneva—A call to the International Labor Organization to tackle the social and health problems of the flight personnel and ground staffs of the world's commercial airfleets was made by a 16-nation meeting here.

Some 100 union, government and airline representatives who were brought together by the ILO urged that these problems as well as employment security be put before an international conference.

But the U.S. worker delegate, Capt. J. J. O'Donnell, president of the Air Line Pilots, stressed that it required a "great effort to bring the employers to recognize that there are some social problems in the industry."

"It took all eight days of the session to get the employers to move," William A. Gill, Jr., president of the Flight Engineers, said in seconding O'Donnell on the stubborn attempts by the airline representatives to confine ILO attention to the industry's financial problems.

Gill took part in the conference as a technical adviser.

The ILO, a 125-state specialized agency of the United Nations, convened the meeting to obtain guidance for launching a full-scale attack on the problems facing the world's one million civil aviation workers at their jobs.

Despite the hard going, O'Donnell said on reviewing the results of the session that he was "very happy because of the detailed studies the ILO will be making on occupational health and safety problems."

This work will be undertaken in preparation for the full-dress civil aviation conference that the ILO's Governing Body is expected to plan for at a forthcoming session.

O'Donnell said his satisfaction was largely due to the broad nature of the item on "occupational health and safety in civil aviation" approved for the future conference's agenda.

The "employment security" item on the three-point agenda is to include the question of training and retraining of workers to meet the rapid technological changes in the industry.

Even the general report that the ILO staff is to prepare as the other item for discussion will give special emphasis to "social and labor problems" when presenting an overall picture of the industry, it was decided.

Noting that air traffic controllers are regarded as public servants in many countries, the preparatory group recommended that their problems should be examined at a specialized meeting.

Alan Burch Named Consultant to EPA

Alan F. Burch, safety director of the Operating Engineers, has been named consultant for labor matters to Russell E. Train, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Burch will continue to hold his post with the IUOE and will work for the EPA without compensation. He has headed the union's safety and accident prevention department since 1963, except for the period when he served on the federal Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission from 1971 to 1973.

Meany Scores Harsh Welfare Rules on Work

(Continued from Page 1)

gram," Meany pointed out. "They are not in work or training because no jobs have been created for them and there are far too little funds to train them. In fact, only 13 percent of WIN registrants have been able to find work—work which generally pays so little that most are still on welfare. The new regulations will only worsen this situation."

Other objections cited by Meany included:

• The regulations would punish children while ostensibly "disciplining" mothers, whose aid would be cut off if they were judged not to be engaged in a proper job search.

• They contain no assurance of necessary supportive services, such as care of the children while the mother is fruitlessly job-hunting.

• Appropriations for day-care services, already in short supply, are to be cut by 30 percent at the very time the regulations would take effect.

• The proposed regulations on "deregistration," which Meany called "a new term for cutting payments to families already receiving, on the average, less than half of a poverty income," would eliminate the role presently played by welfare officials and caseworkers, allowing the WIN sponsor unilaterally to deregister any aid recipients without consulting the welfare worker who presumably understands the family's problems.

Meany concluded:

"These regulations should be withdrawn. They are clearly designed to force AFDC mothers off welfare rolls, not to find them decent jobs. What is needed are creative and quick actions to put those forced out of jobs back to work, not harsh regulations that harass some of the most vulnerable persons in the country—disadvantaged mothers and their children."

Textile Union to Seek 'Shrink-Proof' Raises

Charlotte, N.C.—Southern textile workers, victimized by soaring living costs and eroded paychecks, served notice on their employers they will seek "shrink-proof" wage and fringe benefit gains next time they sit down to bargain.

Some 250 delegates from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee attending a regional conference of the Textile Workers Union of America here adopted a policy statement pointing out that the 10 percent wage boost they got last May has already been "eaten up" by inflation.

Regional Director Scott M. Hoyman called upon the union's locals in the South to prepare to reopen their contracts, where agreements permit, to negotiate higher wages, cost-of-living escalator clauses, and improved insurance and pension programs.

TWUA President Sol Stetin told delegates the textile industry has piled up "a fat cushion of accumulated profits." After-tax profits last year were 26 percent above the 1972 total, he noted, and in the first half of 1974 they rose 32 percent above the same period last year.

Stetin shared the platform with I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., which is engaged in a joint drive with TWUA to organize southern textile workers.

In their policy statement, delegates noted that southern textile workers turn out millions of yards of shrink-proof fabrics.

"Yet their pay is being shrunk every time they go to the grocery store," they said. "It is time the industry recognized its obligation to provide textile workers with shrink-proof pay."

The current average pay of textile workers in the South is $1.11 an hour less than the straight-time, all-manufacturing average, delegates noted, and they charged that "pension plans in the industry are a disgrace."

Abel observed that TWUA's election victory among 3,500 employes at the J. P. Stevens & Co. plant in Roanoke Rapids, N.C., last summer has served to whet the desire of other textile workers in the South for union representation. It also has stepped up IUD's determination to play a strong role, together with TWUA, in helping them organize, Abel said.

The Steelworkers president cited the "outstanding gains" made by the USWA for Alcoa workers in nearby Baden, N.C.

"What's needed in this day and age is mutual trust between workers and management," Abel said. "What has been achieved for steel and aluminum workers can also be achieved for textile workers."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, October 26, 1974 | 7 | No. 43

Meany Spurs Voter Drive To End Economic Tailspin

'Workers Pushed Backward':

New Price Surge Saps Real Wages

By James M. Shevis

The September jump of 1.2 percent in consumer prices is new evidence that the living standards of American workers, the elderly and the poor "are eroding at an intolerable pace," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

The September rise in the cost of living pushed the government's consumer price index to a level 12.1 percent above that of a year earlier, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

At the same time, BLS noted, real spendable earnings were down by 5.2 percent from a year ago and 7.4 percent below their October 1972 peak.

"Once again, the statistics prove that sharply increasing prices are wiping out the modest wage gains of American workers," Meany observed. "Today their real purchasing power is less than it was nine years ago. Instead of moving forward in the American tradition, workers are being pushed backward."

The September price increases raised the CPI to 151.9 percent of its 1967 base, meaning that goods and services that cost $100 in 1967 cost $151.90 last month. The 12-month figure of 12.1 percent was the highest year-to-year rise since 1947.

As usual, higher supermarket prices were chiefly responsible for the sharp rise in the CPI. But there were price increases as well for a wide range of other items, particularly for autos and mortgage interest.

Meanwhile, real spendable earn-

(Continued on Page 3)

Full-Scale Public Jobs Plan Sought

The AFL-CIO has warned Congress that the unemployment rate in the United States is higher than Labor Dept. statistics show and that a large-scale public employment program is urgently needed.

At the same time, the federation declared that the nation does not have to choose between prices and jobs in the fight against inflation.

"It will soon be three decades since the Employment Act of 1946 committed the government to promote maximum production, employment and purchasing power," Research Director Nat Goldfinger told a Senate Labor subcommittee. "Yet some people would have us believe that the only way to achieve full employment or relative price stability is to tolerate unacceptable levels of one or the

(Continued on Page 3)



FIRST-TIME VOTERS, young people who have turned 18, are the target for this Frontlash street campaign in New York. Similar voter drives have been conducted throughout the nation with the cooperation of city AFL-CIO central bodies and COPE. The A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement are other union-allied groups working to get out the vote.

Cites Goal Of Strong Congress

AFL-CIO President George Meany called for the election of a Congress that will pull the nation out of an economic tailspin and urged union members and their families to support labor-endorsed candidates "who can and will do the job."

Meany's election message, carried on two radio networks, was sponsored by COPE—the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

It focused on the economic crisis of growing unemployment combined with an "incredibly fast-rising cost of living" that, Meany stressed, amounts to a pay cut taken out of the pockets of America's workers.

The House and Senate candidates endorsed by COPE at state conventions will provide an alternative to the "disappointing and hopelessly inadequate" economic proposals of the Ford Administration, Meany said.

COPE-endorsed candidates include "incumbents who have proved time and again that they fight for the people—and challengers to those whose records show them to be defenders of special interests."

Meany said the Congress elected Nov. 5 "must be strong enough and determined enough to treat economic sickness with the right medicine—regardless of the inevitable protests from big business and wealthy individuals."

Labor-supported candidates, he said, "will deal with the real issues that concern workers—the economy, unemployment, job safety, housing and terribly high medical costs that can wipe out everything

(Continued on Page 8)

Latest Drop in Output Deepens Recession

A deepening slump in real gross national product, together with other gloomy reports on the economy, provided further confirmation of the nation's second recession over the past five years.

Real GNP—the measure of the nation's total output of goods and services after adjustment to remove the effects of inflation—fell at an annual rate of 2.9 percent in the third quarter of the year, the Commerce Dept. reported.

The decline was the third successive quarterly drop in real GNP this year and marked the longest period of economic downturn since 1960.

Real GNP fell at the annual rate of 1.6 percent in the April-June quarter and at a 7 percent rate in the January-March period.

Two consecutive quarters of decline in the nation's output is the classic definition of a recession. The current recession began toward the end of 1973, and has been deepening ever since. Yet the Ford Administration, from the President on down, has refused to acknowledge that the country is in a recession.

Commerce Sec. Frederick B. Dent described both the second and third quarter declines in real GNP as "spasms," and said the economy was "sideways waffling."

(Continued on Page 8)

Cold Storage Backup:

Unsold Grapes Show Strength of Boycott

The Farm Workers' product boycott of table grapes thus far has cost growers in the Delano and Fresno areas of California nearly $25 million, UFW President Cesar Chavez announced.

Chavez, citing Agriculture Dept. statistics, said "there are more grapes backed up in cold storage today than at any time in the history of the table grape industry because the growers can't find markets for them."

The present grape boycott is "even stronger" than the union's first grape boycott, Chavez declared. That boycott led to the UFW's original contracts with the growers four years ago. Raiding Teamsters moved in last year as the UFW was renegotiating the agreements, and signed "sweetheart" contracts with most of the growers.

Chavez said there were 4,150,280 boxes of unsold grapes, or more than 95 million pounds of grapes, in cold storage on Sept. 30. On the same date in 1969—the height of the first grape boycott when the growers recognized the UFW—there were 3,520,180 boxes in cold storage, he said. Each box nets the grower about $6.

Chavez termed the cold-storage figure "the most significant sign of the boycott's growing effectiveness that we've seen."

"The stronger the boycott, the more grapes are kept in cold storage," he observed. The present boycott got under way last spring.

Chavez attributed the increase in the boycott strength to the support of the AFL-CIO, the Auto Workers and other labor organizations, as well as various church groups.

"Consumers are outraged that the multi-millionaire ranchers won't even let their workers vote for the unions of their choice," he said. "As a result, millions of people across the United States and Canada have stopped eating grapes."

Reversal of Jailings Hailed by Teachers

A Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision overturning criminal contempt convictions against two leaders of the 1973 Philadelphia school strike was hailed by Teachers President Albert Shanker as a giant victory for teachers everywhere.

"It is a sign that prohibitions against teachers' strikes are on their way out—that they will be lifted by federal law if the states do not remove them," Shanker said.

The two Philadelphia local leaders—President Frank Sullivan and Chief Negotiator John Ryan—had received lengthy jail sentences for refusing to obey a back-to-work injunction issued by Judge D. Donald Jamieson of Common Pleas Court.

By a 4 to 3 vote, the state's high court ruled the injunction was invalid and therefore the two union leaders could not be held in contempt. Justice Thomas Pomeroy, in the court's written opinion, declared the injunction invalid on grounds that Judge Jamieson had entertained the school board's in-

(Continued on Page 3)

Craft Needs Surveyed For Power Plants

The demand for manpower for the construction and expansion of power plants will be extensive in coming years, despite cancellations and delays of some projects, a labor-industry survey shows.

The study conducted by the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and the National Constructors Association disclosed that an annual average of 120,000 field construction workers will be needed to build the nation's nuclear and fossil power plants through 1980.

The results of the survey were hailed by President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters as a significant contribution to manpower planning in the construction industry. He said the study will be valuable to the union's training, recruiting and apprenticeship programs.

An estimated 123,677 craftsmen are required to complete this year's constructions goals in the electric utility industry, the survey found.

A peak workforce of 145,980 will be needed next year, but the demand will decline in 1976 to 100,000 because of delays, cancellations and scheduled stretchouts.

Although the demand for power plant construction workers will sag to 71,000 in 1979, there will be a surge in job requirements at the end of the seven-year forecast, which calls for 134,786 craftsmen in 1980.

Among the 123,677 skilled craftsmen needed to meet the 1974 power plant construction goals are 27,605 pipefitters, 17,255 boilermakers, 18,215 electricians, 13,237 iron workers, 13,100 carpenters and millwrights, in addition to 34,264 other craftsmen and laborers.

Oil Firms' Reports Show Big New Profits Surge

Reports on third-quarter profits in the oil industry indicate another bonanza for the major petroleum firms.

Shell's net profit over the July-September quarter was 158 percent above the level for the same quarter a year ago. The company's earnings for the first nine months of 1974 were up 83 percent from the comparable period of 1973.

Standard Oil of Indiana reported its profits over the three-month span rose 101 percent above the year-earlier level. Its earnings for the first three quarters of the year were 104 percent more than a year ago.

Gulf's third-quarter profits rose 31 percent above the like period last year while its nine-month profits rise was 43 percent.

Exxon, the world's largest petroleum company, posted a 25.6 percent third-quarter rise and a 37 percent profits increase over the first nine months of the year.

The higher nets were a continuation of the trend established in the last quarter of 1973 when the oil companies hiked oil and gas prices in the midst of the nation's fuel shortage.

Defense Dept. Affirms Ban on Strikebreaking

An exchange of letters between AFL-CIO President George Meany and Defense Sec. James R. Schlesinger has led to a virtual ban on the use of off-duty military personnel as strikebreakers.

Until now, the Defense Dept. had left it up to local military commanders to see that its official policy of neutrality in labor disputes was carried out.

But "because almost any action or inaction can be construed as favoring one party or another," Schlesinger wrote Meany, the department has redefined its policy to prevent a recurrence of the type of strikebreaking activity that occurred recently in Hawaii in a dispute between the Machinists and the Hawaiian Air Tours Service.

During the dispute, military personnel had been permitted to accept off-duty jobs as strikebreakers.

"It is indeed deplorable that this occasion of strikebreaking by military personnel was permitted to occur in the first place," Meany wrote Schlesinger.

"Not only does this conflict with already existing armed services policy of maintaining strict neutrality in labor disputes but more importantly strikebreaking by off-duty military personnel directly interferes with the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively with their employers, rights specifically protected by long-standing federal policy as contained in the National Labor Relations Act of 1935."

Schlesinger's reply clarifying the department's policy said military personnel were free to work for an organization during a strike if they were on the payroll prior to the beginning of the walkout.

But, "no military member may accept employment by an organization at a location where that organization is involved in a strike after commencement and during the course of such a strike," Schlesinger added.

"Members who are engaged in off-duty civilian employment which does not meet the above policy will be required to terminate such employment," Schlesinger said.

He noted that the policy would require most of the military members currently employed by Hawaiian Air Tours Service in Honolulu to terminate their employment immediately.

Building Trades Score Davis-Bacon Attacks

No meaningful reduction in the nation's inflation rate can be achieved by slashing the wages of construction workers covered by the Davis-Bacon Act, President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., declared at a conference on the housing crisis.

Speaking to the National Association of Home Builders, Georgine said that despite passage of the Home Purchase Assistance Act, only the American families in the upper fifth income bracket could afford the price of a new home.

He accused critics of labor of using the nation's economic problems for irresponsible attacks, including those who call for an end to the prevailing wage law on federally financed construction projects "as evidence that the government is dead serious about fighting inflation."

"Surely, they can't really believe that elimination of the Davis-Bacon Act would make a noticeable dent in the current inflation rate of about 12 percent," Georgine observed.

He pointed out that the present inflation surge is being fed largely by rising food and fuel prices, high interest rates and soaring corporate profits, particularly among giant oil companies.

Elimination of the Davis-Bacon Act would reduce the income of even low-wage construction workers in areas of the country where unions are weak or non-existent, Georgine noted.

He said the effort to slash construction wages comes at time when building activity is dropping sharply because of the Federal Reserve Board's monetary policies and while unemployment in the industry has topped 12 percent.

The attack on Davis-Bacon diverts attention from the major causes of inflation and the pressures on prices of housing and other building projects, Georgine told the home builders' group.

He cited figures compiled by their association showing that on-site labor costs for home construction declined from 33 percent of the purchase price in 1949 to 15 percent in May 1974, while the shares attributed to home financing and land costs climbed sharply.

"During this economic crisis our interests are the same—building more houses," he stressed. "To fight over issues unrelated to the problem is truly irresponsible."

Court Rejects Ravenel Appeal

The Supreme Court has closed the final door on Charles (Pug) Ravenel and left Rep. Bryan Dorn (D-S.C.) as the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in South Carolina.

The court refused to hear an appeal on Ravenel's eligibility after the state supreme court held he did not meet the five-year residency requirement of the state's constitution. Ravenel, with labor backing, defeated Dorn in the runoff primary for the nomination, but the state party designated Dorn as the candidate after the state supreme court ruling was upheld by a federal court.

Dorn will be opposed on the Nov. 5 ballot by James Edwards, winner of the GOP primary over Gen. William B. Westmoreland.

'Economic Problems' Cited:

OSHA Opposes Lower Noise Level

Noise-making machinery in workplaces would be allowed to keep clanging and banging at a level of 90 decibels for an eight-hour period under new regulations proposed by the Labor Dept.'s job safety agency.

The 90-decibel level is about 75 percent louder than the 85-decibel limit sought by organized labor to protect workers from hearing loss and other impairments leading to accidents on the job.

However, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration's proposal calls for audiometric testing for workers exposed to job noises 85 decibels and higher.

Assistant Labor Sec. John H. Stender noted in announcing the proposal that more workers would be at a lower risk level if the noise level were limited to 85 decibels, "but we also take into account technical feasibility and economic problems associated with the lower level."

George H. R. Taylor, secretary of the AFL-CIO safety and health committee, said the higher level OSHA proposal appears to conform with the agency's "ill-advised policy of giving more weight to employer cost consideration than to the health of the workers as is provided in the federal safety act."

Taylor said the federation and its affiliates will be preparing petitions to air objections to the 90 decibel level at public hearings on the proposed standard.

In outlining the proposal, Stender noted that federal noise regulations would also:

- Require engineering and administrative controls to reduce worker exposure to 90 decibels "to the extent feasible," although permitting the use of ear protectors to supplement the engineering changes.
- Allow a "doubling rate" of 5 decibels, such as permitting 85 decibels for 16 hours or 95 decibels for four hours.
- Limit exposure to peak impulse noise to 140 decibels 100 times a day, permitting a tenfold increase in the number of impulses for each 10-decibel decrease in the peak pressure of the impulse.
- Require employers to maintain workers audiograms for their duration on the job, plus five years.
- Permit worker observation of monitoring program and access to monitoring records.

The Environmental Protection Agency also considers the 90 decibel level as excessive to adequately protect the public health and welfare.

At a recent International Conference on Noise Control Engineering, Dr. Daniel Boyd, OSHA director of the office of standards development, said that although agreement had been reached with EPA to phase down the noise standard to 85 decibels in three years, Stender overruled the reduction.

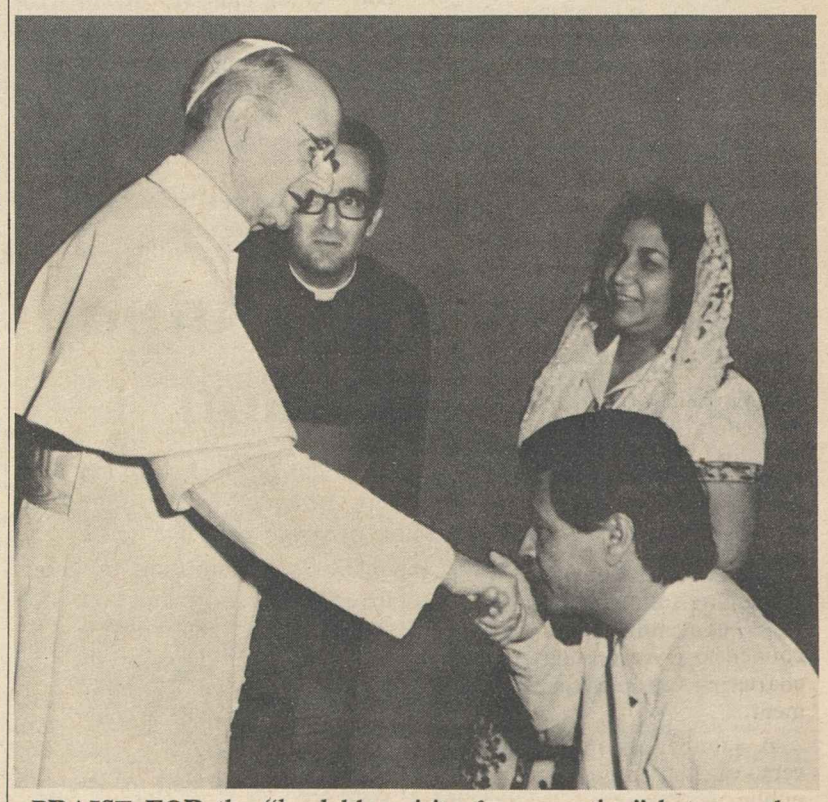
Dr. Alvin F. Meyer, director of the EPA office of noise abatement and control, said the agency intends to oppose the Labor Dept. proposal at public hearings.

New Group Spurs Full Employment

A campaign to win wide acceptance of the "concept of full employment" is one of the goals of the National Committee for Full Employment, formed in Washington under the leadership of Mrs. Coretta Scott King and Clothing Workers President Murray Finley.

The outgrowth of a conference called by Mrs. King last June, the committee includes a number of labor officials as well as representatives of business, minority organizations, foundations and public officials. Former HEW Secretary Wilbur Cohen, now dean of the University of Michigan's School of Education, is heading a task force to shape a program for the committee.

The 38-member board includes Steelworkers President I. W. Abel, Teachers President Albert Shanker, President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees, President James Housewright of the Retail Clerks, Clothing Workers Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock.



PRAISE FOR the "laudable spirit of cooperation" between the United Farm Workers and the U.S. Bishops' Committee on Farm Labor was voiced by Pope Paul VI as he received UFW President Cesar Chavez and his wife at a private audience in Rome. The Pope praised Chavez's "sustained effort to apply the principles of Christian social thinking," and extended "special, affectionate greetings" to the U.S. Mexican-American community.

Lockheed Settles:

Machinists Approve 2nd Aerospace Pact

The Machinists approved a new three-year contract with another major aerospace company, Lockheed-California, and scheduled membership meetings to vote on a tentative settlement of its long strike against National Airlines.

The Lockheed agreement calls for a 5.5 percent wage boost in the first year and 3 percent increases in each of the final two years. The settlement was ratified by IAM members in four of five voting units.

Only the bargaining unit at Lockheed's Sunnyvale, Calif., voted to reject the pact on the basis of disputed local issues. Members voted not to strike by a 3 to 1 vote, however, and negotiations are under way to resolve the local issues.

The new contract, which provides an uncapped cost-of-living adjustment payable quarterly, was accepted by union members in Burbank-Palmdale, Calif.; Marietta, Ga.; Vandenburg Air Force Base, Calif., and Cape Kennedy, Fla.

Other provisions include improved retirement benefits and improved medical and dental insurance and additional holidays.

Like the Boeing contract negotiated earlier this month, the Lockheed agreement is retroactive to Oct. 1 when the old contract expired. It covers technicians engaged in the production of missiles, rockets, satellite components and other aerospace hardware.

The union is continuing negotiations with two other aerospace companies, McDonnell-Douglas in California and United Aircraft in Connecticut. Its contract with the Douglas division of McDonnell-Douglas expired Sept. 15 while the agreement with United will expire on Nov. 30.

Meanwhile, IAM members at National Airlines were meeting in a dozen cities to vote on terms of a new agreement and a back-to-work procedure that could end the union's long strike against the carrier.

Details of the settlement were withheld pending the ratification vote, expected to be completed by Oct. 29.

The walkout began on July 15 when IAM mechanics and other ground-service employes charged the airline with refusal to meet this year's pattern settlements. The strike was prolonged by the industry's so-called "mutual aid pact," under which National is expected to receive nearly $40 million from competing airlines.

The tentative settlement came after marathon bargaining under the auspices of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The strike completely shut down the airline. Following the walkout of some 1,600 IAM workers, the carrier furloughed about 5,500 non-striking employes.

Transit Union Slates Rowland For No. 2 Post

James J. Hill, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Transit Union since 1969, will retire Jan. 1 to culminate more than 30 years of service to the union.

ATU President Dan V. Maroney, Jr., appointed John Rowland, a member of the union's executive board, to fill Hill's unexpired term.

Hill, 65, was re-elected to a third full-term as secretary-treasurer at the ATU convention last year. He also has been serving as the union's COPE director.

A native of Chicago, Hill has been a member of the ATU since 1934. He held a number of key posts with ATU Division 241 in Chicago.

Rowland, a native of Arkansas, had been president of ATU Division 788 before he was appointed an international vice president in 1964.

Rowland joined the international staff earlier this month and will be working with Hill in preparation for assuming the new post next January.

Public Employee Dept. Sets Founding Session

AFL-CIO unions representing more than 2 million workers employed by federal, state and local governments will form a new AFL-CIO department on Nov. 6 at the founding convention of the Public Employee Dept.

The convention, which will adopt a constitution and elect officers, will be held in the auditorium of the federation's headquarters building in Washington. AFL-CIO President George Meany will be the main speaker at the session.

The department was established by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in August following action by the 1973 convention calling on the council to give consideration to the chartering of the special department.

A number of meetings of officers of the unions representing public workers preceded the chartering. Since August an Ad Hoc Committee on the Formation of the Public Employee Dept. has worked on a draft constitution which will be presented to the delegates.

Each charter affiliate will be represented at the founding convention by its two principal officers or their designees. Voting at the convention will be on a per capita basis determined by the payment of the first month's dues of 2 cents per member.

Members of the Ad Hoc Committee, all presidents of their unions, are: William H. McClennan, Fire Fighters; Clyde Webber, Government Employees; Peter Fosco, Laborers; Francis Filbey, Postal Workers; George Hardy, Service Employees; Jerry Wurf, State, County & Municipal Employees; Albert Shanker, Teachers.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has scheduled a one-day meeting for the following day, Nov. 7, at the federation's headquarters.



NEW LABOR DEPT. HEADQUARTERS was dedicated in Washington with the major address delivered by President Ford. The new six-story structure will be the nucleus of three buildings forming the Dept. of Labor Triangle at Constitution Ave. and Third St. N.W. near the U.S. Capitol.

Public Jobs Program Called Urgent Need

(Continued from Page 1)

other, Goldfinger declared.

"In other words, there are some who say Americans must lose their shirts or their jobs for this nation to be economically strong. We say this is ridiculous."

In support of Senate legislation similar to a bill before the House, Goldfinger declared that the need for a public employment program far larger and more liberal than that proposed by President Ford is emphasized by a true reading of the unemployment situation of today as reported in government statistics.

Citing the full period of 1973 when average unemployment was 4.3 million Goldfinger pointed out that this did not take fully into account the number of workers on part-time or too discouraged to seek jobs. On top of that, the 1973 figures show that in reality 14.5 million Americans were unemployed at some time in the course of the year.

"Realistically," Goldfinger said, "it is no exaggeration to say there were as many as 6 million long-term unemployed in 1973."

The story in 1974, as yet incomplete, is expected to show a worse situation, since already the official figures show a jobless rate of 5.8 percent, with 5 million persons classified as unemployed.

Goldfinger predicted that the unemployment figures this year "probably will show as many as 7 million or more long-term unemployed. And the number is rising."

To meet what undoubtedly will develop into a worse situation, Goldfinger called for appropriations of at least $4 billion for public service jobs and for lowering the "trigger" point of the program below the 6.5 percent unemployment level suggested by Ford.

Furthermore, Goldfinger said, unemployment is adding to social strains in slum districts of urban areas, depressed rural areas, among construction workers, among blacks and among the unskilled.

"The deepening recession at present is adding to unemployment among factory workers and bringing depression levels of joblessness to construction workers," Goldfinger observed. "In addition, the Labor Dept. reports that unemployment in 51 major metropolitan areas and 566 smaller industrial communities, in the month of September, was 6 percent or more. In some communities, it was doubled and in others tripled."

Soaring Prices Erode Workers' Real Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

ings for the average worker with three dependents—take-home pay adjusted for the effects of inflation—showed a slight increase of one-tenth of 1 percent from August. But while the $90.20 weekly average was up 7 cents over the month, it was $4.90 below the year-earlier level and $1.12 under the level for the year 1965.

Since October 1972, when they peaked at $97.49, real spendable average weekly earnings have trended downward. September was the 19th consecutive month in which they were below the year-earlier level.

The BLS report showed that consumers paid more for nearly everything last month, including those goods and services whose prices normally decline in September. Food prices, which usually drop in September, rose by 1.9 percent over the month, their biggest increase since last February.

"With the exception of fresh fruits and vegetables, all major categories of food purchased in grocery stores increased," BLS noted. Beef and pork prices rose instead of declining. Poultry prices, which are usually unchanged in September, also went up. Dairy prices rose for the first time in four months. Higher prices also were reported for eggs, cereal and bakery products, processed fruits and vegetables, and sugar and sweets.

Nonfood commodity prices rose 1 percent in September. About a fourth of this increase was due to higher prices for apparel. In addition, higher prices were reported for houses, house furnishings, housekeeping supplies, toilet goods, reading materials and alcoholic beverages. New car prices, which normally decline substantially at the end of a model year, instead increased by 2.1 percent. Used car prices rose even more, 2.8 percent.

Gasoline prices declined slightly for the second straight month. The U.S. city average price for regular grade gas fell seven-tenths of 1 percent to 55 cents a gallon. Premium gas declined six-tenths of 1 percent to 58.7 cents.

More than one-fourth of the 1.1 percent rise in the services index for the month was due to higher mortgage interest rates. Utilities — gas, electricity and telephone—also cost more, and medical care services continued to rise. BLS also reported higher charges for dry cleaning, shoe repairs, barber and beauty shop services and college tuition.

For the calendar quarter ended in September, the overall CPI rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 14.2 percent. This was up from the 10.9 percent annual rate of increase in the second quarter and about the same as the first-quarter pace.

Teachers Hail Reversal on Prison, Fines

(Continued from Page 1)

junction request before the strike had actually begun.

Such an action, Pomeroy noted, undercuts the purposes of Pennsylvania's Public Employe Relations Act.

Sullivan and Ryan originally were sentenced to between six months and four years. In addition, Sullivan was fined $5,000 and the union $10,000 for each day the strike continued. Following the end of the eight-week strike, Jamieson reduced the jail terms to between four and 23 months. The two union leaders, who had served 19 days of their sentence, were allowed to remain free on bail while the AFT local appealed the case.

The Supreme Court also upheld the appeal of the local's executive board whose 21 members each had been fined $250, and sentenced to six months of non-reporting probation and 40 hours of "volunteer" education service. The court's decision also freed the union from paying the $280,000 in fines that had been assessed against it.

Sullivan and Ryan said the court ruling was "a great relief, both for us personally and for the union as a whole."

Shanker observed that jailing teachers and other workers for withholding their services is the custom in Falangist Spain, in Communist Russia, and in Chile, China and other dictatorships.

"But it is a barbarity practiced in no other free nation in all the world," he said, "and it is long past the time that it should be abandoned in the United States as well."

The PFT represents about 13,500 teachers and 4,500 secretaries, school counselors and non-teaching assistants. During the bitter strike, the local had wide support from organized labor in Philadelphia.

For a People's Congress

THE CONGRESS elected Nov. 5 could help control the inflation that's picking your pockets mercilessly.

It could enact a national health security plan to provide all Americans with the best medical care without bankrupting them.

It could pass a trade bill that stems the flood of jobs going out of the country.

It could give us true tax justice by plugging the loopholes that let $30 billion a year escape the federal treasury through legal dodges used by wealthy individuals and big corporations.

It could do a lot of things that need doing—if we help elect the right kind of Congress. That means voting for COPE-endorsed candidates for the U.S. House and Senate.

It means an "aye" for an "aye," a vote for incumbents who've supported working people with their votes in Congress, or for candidates challenging incumbents who've voted against workers' interests.

Nobody can predict with any certainty just what's going to happen Nov. 5. But the ingredients are there for a substantial pick-up of pro-people U.S. representatives and senators:

● The economy. It's a mess, and there is no evidence that it's about to get better. Workers' wages are being badly outdistanced by rampaging inflation. Unemployment is going up. It is unlikely that the program unveiled by President Ford and the Nixon advisers still around him will manage a turn-about.

● The pardon of former President Nixon. It didn't sit well with the people, and quickly dissipated much of the early goodwill for President Ford. Many Republicans, relieved of the oppressive burden of Nixon and seemingly ready to get back into party affairs, apparently were turned off again by the pardon.

These and other factors contribute to the feeling that solid gains for pro-people candidates are a real possibility.

But there appears to be great voter apathy which renders any prophecy hazardous. Watergate turned a lot of people off. Republicans stayed away in regiments in the special congressional elections earlier this year. But Democrats didn't exactly storm the polls themselves. While it is felt that Republicans have been discouraged anew by the pardon issue, and may again shun voting, there is no evidence that Democrats are going to turn out in larger-than-usual numbers.

This means that the voting performance of union members and voting-age members of their families will be unusually important—indeed, in close races it will be decisive.

A BIG TURNOUT of members, with strong support of COPE-backed candidates, could produce a Congress that will take the strong steps necessary to restore the nation to economic health.

Members can help elect a Congress that will support any reasonable moves by the President to control inflation, successfully oppose those that make workers and the poor bear an unfair burden in the fight against inflation, or enact and make stick its own programs if the President continues to fail to propose them.

As with controls, so with almost everything else. A good health care program, or an inadequate one? A good trade bill, or a poor one? Tax justice, or continued tax injustice? Programs to create more jobs, or cutbacks in such programs?

It all depends on the Congress you help elect Nov. 5.

—*From* Memo from COPE

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Joseph A. Beirne*	Paul Hall	I. W. Abel
Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg
John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan
C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco
Thomas W. Gleason	Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith
Louis Stulberg	Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery
Alexander J. Rohan	James T. Housewright	George Hardy
Al H. Chesser	Martin J. Ward	William Sidell
Murray H. Finley	Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker
Sol Stetin	C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey

* Deceased

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

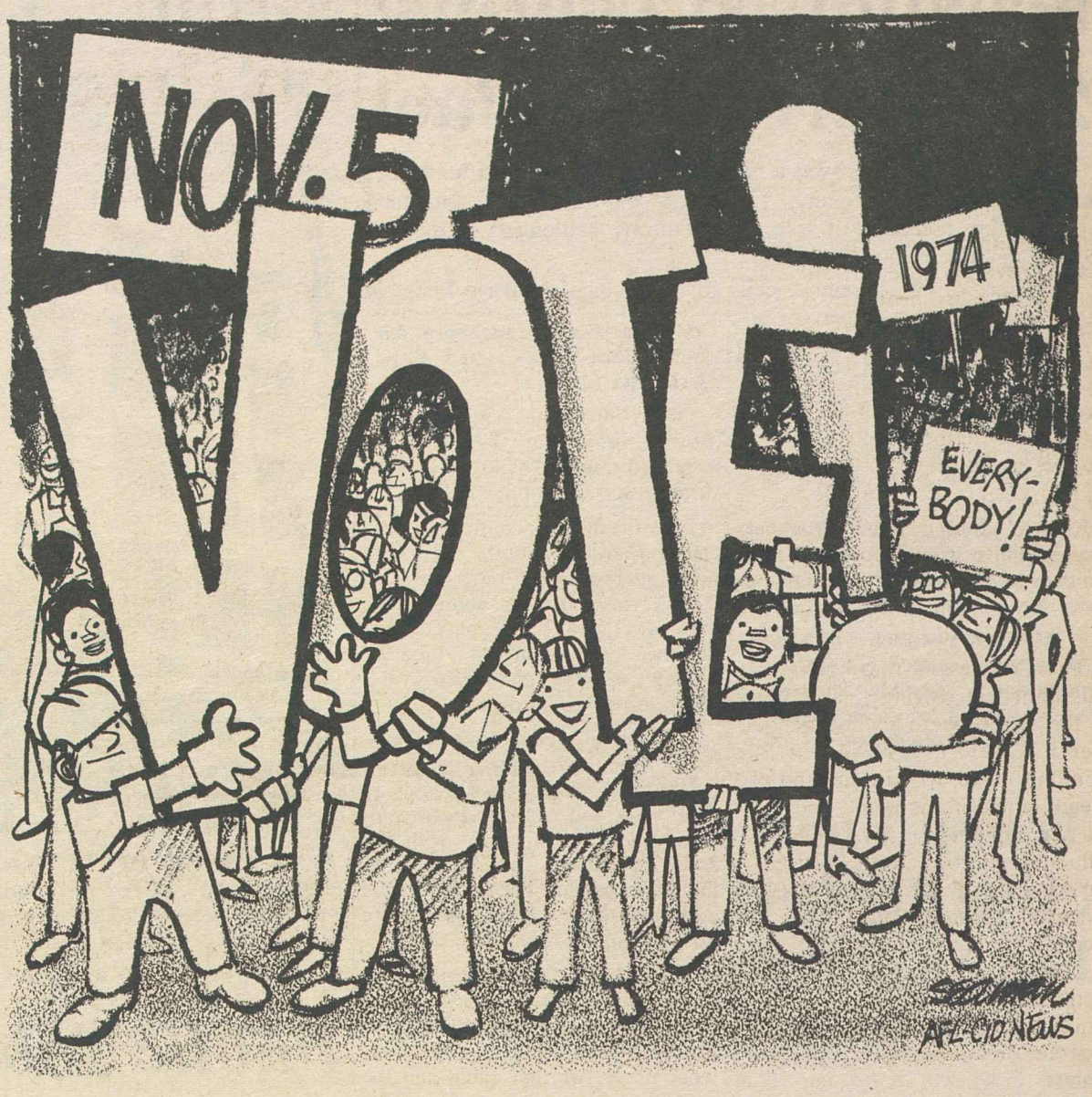
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, October 26, 1974 No. 43

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

All Spelled Out



A Word Edgewise:

Soviet Arms Flowing to Syria Under Cover of Detente Policy

By John P. Roche

I FAILED IN MY EFFORTS to get Oct. 6 designated "National Detente Day" (it was the anniversary of the Soviet-sponsored Yom Kippur assault on Israel), but even without official stimulation the American people should take time out to assess the current meaning of detente. Apparently we cannot count on much help from our leaders.

After the Yom Kippur War last year, Secretary of State Kissinger made a remark that under the circumstances Moscow had behaved with great "moderation." Since all that Moscow had done was load the Arab states up with fancy hardware (more tanks than were used by the Nazis to invade Rusia in 1941 and highly sophisticated air defense and anti-tank missiles), then urge them to take advantage of detente (which would paralyze the United States response), and finally threaten direct intervention, one may wonder how Secretary Kissinger would define lack of Soviet restraint. A preemptive nuclear strike on Washington?

Those interested in the abstract dimensions of this question should get a copy of Kissinger's recent statement to Sen. Fulbright's seminar on detente. At the same time you might ask the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for a copy of AFL-CIO President George Meany's contribution to the same exercise. The contrast is stunning: Kissinger flying about 25,000 feet above sea level; Meany at ground zero.

But my concern is not with the overall picture; it is with the components. If detente was to have any substance, the first item on the agenda had to be a Soviet willingness to call off their dogs, both in Vietnam and in the Middle East. I have never believed that Hanoi was on a string, that Brezhnev could dictate North Vietnamese policy. However, the Soviets are clearly in a position to limit in a very practical way Hanoi's war-making capacity—they can turn off the arms flow. They can deny the North the logistical essentials for invading the South.

What have they been doing? The other day a small article in the papers reported the surrender of a South Vietnamese district capital in the Central Highlands, Chuong Nghia. The Times story, in passing, noted that "in accord with a new strategy of frugality, government forces appeared not to have thrown much firepower into the defense." This new "frugality" is, of course, an outcome of cutbacks in American military and economic aid to Saigon.

As you may have gathered, I am something of a "data freak": I try to read everything I can lay my hands on and, among other things, listen every night to the British Broadcasting Corporation's "World News Roundup." The day Chuong Nghia fell there was a report on the subject from the BBC's man in Saigon, who noted that the town and its defenders had been hit by 9,000 artillery and rocket rounds in 12 hours before they abandoned their positions. The Soviets have certainly not imposed any frugality on their clients.

MEANWHILE IN SYRIA, there are an estimated 3,000 Soviet advisers, and the Syrian army has been reloaded with military equipment so advanced that even the Warsaw Pact powers do not yet have it. T-62 tanks are in abundance, as are MIG 23s (which can fly rings around any current operational American warplane except the F-14) and every conceivable model of anti-aircraft weapons-system from the hand-carried Strella to the most recent SAMs.

From the Israeli viewpoint, the most serious development is the increased number of surface-to-surface (SAS) missiles, which can easily hit Israeli population centers. (During the Yom Kippur War a SCUD SAS missile was fired at Tel Aviv—by a miracle an Israeli Phantom managed to intercept and destroy it in midair.) There is no reason to believe the SAS systems have been equipped with nuclear capability, but it would take roughly an hour to handle the conversion.

The question forces itself upon us: What is all this formidable junk for? Syrian army maneuvers? An invasion of Turkey? Or did the Soviets just have a production overrun which forces them to dispose of the excess? It does not seem to be evidence of detente.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Peril to Jobs, Wages:

Revival of Bracero Program Would Jeopardize Farm Union

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

AFL-CIO PRESIDENT George Meany and United Farm Workers leader, Cesar Chavez, jointly addressing a farm labor luncheon last month, reviewed the current status of the California farm labor problem. They complained that illegal aliens are being employed in ever increasing numbers to break the back of the Farm Workers union. "If we could get the illegals out of the grape fields, and if we could get the illegals out of the lettuce fields," Chavez stated, "the growers would have to come and meet with us in 24 hours."

Meany pointed out that more than 600,000 illegal aliens were apprehended in 1973 in the Southwest alone, and the estimates of the numbers who remain at large, taking jobs away from U.S. workers, run into the millions.

The Congress is now considering a number of bills aimed at solving this problem. Even if one of these bills were to be enacted, however, and even if it were to achieve its stated purpose, that wouldn't necessarily be the end of the matter. As Meany noted in his joint appearance with Chavez, the government of Mexico, in cooperation with influential parties in the United States, is pushing very hard for the revival of the so-called bracero program which, far from solving the illegal alien problem, would actually compound it. The program being advocated by the government of Mexico would legalize the mass importation of braceros (farm hands) under a bilateral contract or treaty between Mexico and the United States.

Actually we have had two such programs in recent history—one in the 1940s and another which ran from 1954 to 1964. Under the latter program at its peak, more than 500,000 contract workers were brought into this country in one year alone. They were recruited by the Secretary of Labor at the expense of the U.S. government.

Theoretically, workers were not to be recruited under the bracero program unless the Dept. of Labor could certify that:

- Sufficient domestic workers who were able, willing and qualified were not available at the time and place needed to perform the work for which such workers were being recruited.
- The employment of such workers would not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers.
- Reasonable efforts had been made to attract domestic workers at wages and standard hours of work and working conditions comparable to those offered to foreign workers.

In practice, however, these conditions or restrictions were honored more in the breach than in the observance.

In making this charge, I am not relying on hearsay or second-hand evidence. I served for several months on a three-man committee appointed by the then Secretary of Labor, the late James P. Mitchell, to investigate the bracero program. Our committee found that the program—which guaranteed the growers, at no administrative expense to themselves, an unlimited supply of cheap and docile labor—was having a disastrous effect on the American labor force. Accordingly we recommended that the program be phased out as rapidly as possible.

When the program was terminated in 1964, those growers and other employers who had benefitted from it predicted in dire terms that it would be impossible to recruit an adequate supply of American workers and that consequently the crops would rot on the ground throughout the entire Southwest. What they really meant was that it was easier and cheaper for them to have the government recruit their workers than to do their own recruiting from the American labor force.

Most of all, they dreaded the prospect of having to offer higher wages and better conditions as the only possible way of recruiting an adequate number of American workers. Some of them are now trying to revive the bracero program. Sen. Eastland of Mississippi is their spokesman and stalking horse in Congress.

If Eastland and his cohorts in the agricultural industry were to succeed in reviving this program that would be the end of the Farm Workers union. Anti-UFW (and not all growers are anti-UFW) know this better than anyone else. I have no way of knowing whether or not this is one of the reasons they are pushing for the bracero program. In any event, they cannot be permitted to succeed in their efforts to revive a program which would inevitably have a disastrous effect on the wages and working conditions of the American labor force.

THE GOVERNMENT of Mexico, in pushing for the bracero program, is obviously trying to relieve its own unemployment problem, which is very serious. It looks upon the bracero program as a safety valve and is still hoping to persuade the U.S. government to revive the program.

As of this writing, the official policy of our own government is that we will not accede to Mexico's request. This information was transmitted to the government of Mexico in a formal communication from the State Dept.

I hope that the U.S. government will stick to its guns, even at the risk of offending the government of Mexico. If the United States has an obligation to assist Mexico in solving its domestic economic problems, there must be a way of doing this without cutting the ground out from under the Farm Workers union and without undermining the wages and working conditions of American agricultural workers who, for 100 years or more, have been among the most disadvantaged and most exploited workers in the American economy.

Direct Federal Aid Urged:

Reduced Mortgage Rates Vital To Curbing Slump in Housing

THE NEAR-DEPRESSION slide of the housing industry won't turn around until the middle- and low-income families who need homes can get mortgages at interest rates they can pay, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William Sidell declared.

The Administration's stop-gap plan might lead to a spurt of home building, but the exorbitant interest rates now demanded would rule out home ownership for four out of five Americans, Sidell said. Buying today's average home means an outlay of $70,000 for interest alone over the usual 30-year mortgage term, he stressed, which means the buyer pays a total price that is triple the actual building cost.

The federal government should "inject itself into the awful state of crisis" with direct low-interest loans to home buyers, he urged on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Sidell, president of the Carpenters, acknowledged that the banks and other lending institutions have mounted a stiff fight against the direct federal housing loan idea, but he rejected the charge of "socialism" as "a lot of guff." He said the banking industry wants to continue rolling up profits through high interest rates.

"If they want to talk about socialism, they ought to start talking about direct federal loans that are already made by the federal government," he declared, such as the $4 billion a year for rural housing through the Dept. of Agriculture, direct VA loans and loans to small businesses. He said that direct federal housing loans, at low interest rates, would earn enough to pay for the administrative costs of such a program, and possibly put some additional revenue into the coffers of the federal government.

Sidell scored the Administration's withholding of a substantial part of funds already appropriated by Congress for federal construction. Chopping away at the largest single industry in the country will have a big effect on every other industry in this nation and its economy, he said.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

FOR MOST PEOPLE, cars are an absolute necessity in getting them where they must go—shopping, securing medical care and to their jobs and home again. The "wheels" must be kept rolling.

The fact is that only about 13 million of 77 million workers get to work on public transportation. For many, it's just not available. There is only a handful of cities with efficient transit. Others function with erratic, infrequent schedules and worn-out equipment that often breaks down at inopportune times. Poorer and poorer service leads to fewer and fewer riders. Financially strapped urban centers are unable to generate funds for improvements.

During most of the nearly three decades since the end of World War II, administrations and Congresses have talked considerably about government help for mass transit in the United States, but have produced little in the way of action.

There have been exceptions to the do-nothing attitude of the federal government. In 1964 Congress, prodded by Lyndon Johnson, passed a labor-backed, landmark Urban Mass Transit Act. It catalogued a whole series of plans and programs to help cities modernize and build new transit. Last year Congress also broke precedent by slightly opening a multi-billion-dollar Highway Trust Fund to aid bus and rail commuter service.

Now the 93rd Congress has before it an $11.8 billion, six-year transit aid bill. The legislation began as a $20 billion bill, later was reduced to $15.8 billion and finally emerged from a House-Senate conference in its present form. The scaling down was done to head off a threatened veto by President Ford.

This legislation, mainly the product of Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., and Rep. Joseph Minish, both Democrats from New Jersey, would authorize $7.8 billion in federal funds to aid cities in building and equipping transit systems, plus another $4 billion that could be used for either capital expenses or operating subsidies.

The authorization of money for operating expenses would represent another breakthrough for mass transit. Such funds long have been sought by Williams, who has consistently fought the battle for mass transit. After the conferees agreed, he pointed out the legislation would never have gotten as far as it has except for the prodding of the AFL-CIO, individual unions, consumer forces and business groups.

Presumably, Ford has agreed to sign the measure even though he consistently voted against mass transit aid during his long service in the House and has adamantly opposed funds to aid transit operations.

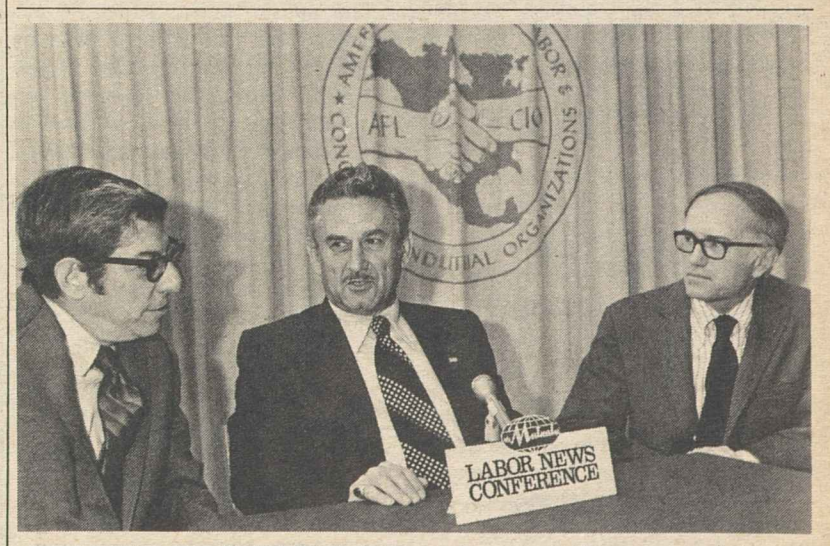
BUT THE LEGISLATION remains in trouble. Just before Congress took its election recess, the House Rules Committee refused by a 6-to-6 vote to send the bill to the floor.

Governments and transit authorities in such cities as Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Denver, Honolulu, Minneapolis, New York, St. Paul and Washington, D.C.—all with transit developments underway—are frustrated, facing the threat that oft-delayed plans will suffer yet another setback.

So spokesmen for these cities and others, state governments, labor, consumer organizations, retired groups and businessmen return to the fray again. They will be appealing to lawmakers during the recess and after Congress returns "to please help get passage of the mass transit bill."

Their arguments will be many of the same ones advanced over the years: that efficient mass transit is the key to correcting urban sprawl, revitalizing cities, reducing pollution and bringing down a horrifying statistic—50 percent of total urban areas are taken up in accommodating autos, with the percentage rising.

If such testimony doesn't suffice, surely Congress and Ford will recognize a trump card—that long-range mass transit development is America's best, single hope for saving fuel.



HOUSING INDUSTRY SLIDE won't stop until mortgage interest rates are within the affordable range of low- and middle-income families, President William Sidell, center, of the Carpenters declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Jerome Cahill of the New York Daily News. The AFL-CIO public service interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



BROTHERHOOD AWARD of the National Conference of Christians & Jews is presented to President I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers "for distinguished service in the field of human relations." Murray H. Finley, left, president of the Clothing Workers, was chairman of the conference's dinner honoring Abel.

5 of 10 Senate Seats Seen Safe from Upset

Voters in 10 western states will elect senators this year, but in only half the elections does the outcome appear at all in doubt.

Four Democrats and one Republican held almost insurmountable leads just two weeks before Election Day.

Hawaii Republicans didn't even run a candidate against Daniel Inouye this year. He was elected to his second term in 1968 with an astounding 83.4 percent of the vote and has lost none of his popularity since then.

Arizona Democrats are running a candidate against Barry Goldwater. And by all accounts, Jonathan Marshall is both campaigning vigorously and gaining support. But it would be a massive upset if Arizona voters dumped Goldwater.

Senators Alan Cranston in California, Frank Church in Idaho and Warren Magnuson in Washington should roll up impressive majorities. Magnuson won his fifth term in 1968 with 64.4 percent of the vote and Church that year polled 60.3 percent even though Nixon was sweeping the state. Cranston narrowly won a first term with 51.8 percent, but he is heading for a huge victory this year against a little known Republican who is a former field worker for the John Birch Society.

While California isn't about to elect a Bircher to the Senate this year, there's a surprising danger that Alaskans might abandon a tradition of progressive senators and do just that.

Democrat Mike Gravel earned COPE's endorsement with a 39 right, 5 wrong voting record. But he still has some political fences to mend in Alaska. Recent reports pointed to a tight contest between Gravel and Republican C. R. Lewis, a businessman and state senator who is a national director of the right-wing John Birch Society.

Colorado was once considered bedrock Republican, but it has been fast shedding that image.

Two years ago, Democrat Floyd Haskell pulled an astounding upset by ousting a three-term Colorado senator.

It is almost as astonishing that a consensus of political reports shows Democrat Gary Hart leading Peter Dominick, who easily won a second term in 1968.

Hart managed Sen. George McGovern's 1972 presidential campaign. In his own Colorado campaign, he has hit hard at Dominick's role in funneling contributions from milk producers during the 1972 elections.

In both Nevada and Utah, retirement of incumbent senators has resulted in wide-open contests.

In Nevada, Democrat Alan Bible is winding up two decades in the Senate and both parties have nominated strong candidates to succeed him.

The Democrat is Lt. Gov. Harry Reid, only 34, but with many pluses including a substantial Democratic bulge in voter registration. Republicans nominated a popular former governor, Paul Laxalt, who would be a clear favorite if he hadn't been so vocal in backing Nixon when the Watergate coverup was unravelling. Color it close.

The nation took a generally admiring look at Utah's Wayne Owens during the televised House Judiciary Committee sessions on impeachment. He has a chance to make it into the Senate to succeed Republican Wallace Bennett, who is retiring after four terms. Republican Jake Garn, the mayor of Salt Lake City, is counting on the state's conservative voting tradition to keep the seat for the GOP. Outlook reports are conflicting.

Oregon Republican Robert Packwood won his first term in 1968 by edging Wayne Morse by a paper-thin margin— 50.2 percent of the vote. It was to have been a rematch this year, until Morse died after having won the Democratic primary.

Most observers concede Packwood the edge against an attractive Democratic substitute candidate, Betty Roberts. But the election isn't tucked away by any means.

Medicare Cost Freeze Proposed

An immediate freeze on the out-of-pocket expenses of the elderly for Medicare hospital deductible and co-insurance charges was urged upon Congress by the National Council of Senior Citizens.

NCSC President Nelson H. Cruikshank said that "unless this urgent step is taken, the elderly sick will be shoved deeper into poverty and despair."

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) and 34 co-sponsors have introduced a bill to bring about such a freeze.

Despite Ford's Campaigning:

GOP's Midwest 'Heartland' Shifts Toward Democrats

A political report on Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

This one-time Republican "heartland" has been splitting its political affections for many an election.

Half its governors and two-thirds of its senators are Democrats. Republicans do have an edge in House seats in the 12-state Midwest region. But the GOP's modest 66-55 margin is likely to be turned around after Nov. 5.

The Republican majority was even bigger after the 1972 elections. Since then, Democrats have picked up three previously Republican House seats in special elections—including the Michigan district that President Ford represented for 24 years.

Ford has made two campaign swings through the Midwest to help GOP candidates. But as of late October, the political reports still indicated that this is a year in which the bulk of marginal seats held by Democrats will stay Democratic and an unusual number of normally safe Republican seats will be vulnerable.

The consensus of political reports from the Midwest is that a 10-seat pickup by the Democrats would be a conservative estimate, and that a 15-seat gain is within reach. But even a 10-seat pickup would match the region's 1964 election returns when the House of Representatives had its biggest Democratic majority since the height of the New Deal.

When Ford's home district was won last February by Richard Vander Veen, it was read as a "message" of Middle America's disenchantment with Richard Nixon, then still clinging to the presidency. But the word now is that Vander Veen is likely to keep the seat. And Democrats Bob Traxler in Michigan's 8th and Thomas Luken in Ohio's 1st district—all special election winners this year—are campaigning hard to keep their districts from reverting to Republican voting patterns.

In Illinois, Democrats should hold on to their 10 House seats and pick up from one to three of the 14 Republican-held districts.

A Chicago suburban district will see a rematch of 1972, when liberal Democrat Abner Mikva was narrowly defeated by Samuel Young after having lost his former constituency through redistricting. Young attacked Mikva as a carpetbagger two years ago—an argument that is no longer valid.

Mikva's COPE record in Congress was 30 right and 2 wrong votes in two terms. Young's record has been 3 right and 19 wrong votes.

The retirement of two Republican incumbents gives the Democrats a chance for a pickup in two Illinois districts that are normally Republican.

In Chicago's western suburbs, both parties have strong candidates running to succeed retiring Harold Collier. The Democrat is Edward Hanrahan, the former Cook County attorney—controversial but reportedly effective as a campaigner.

In central Illinois, where House Republican Whip Leslie Arends is retiring after 15 terms, there is a good chance of a Democratic victory in a district that hasn't elected a Republican in this century.

Tim Hall, the Democratic candidate, is considered at least even with Republican Clifford Carlson.

A strong, statewide Democratic sweep could also endanger some other Republican-held seats.

In Indiana also, a liberal Democrat has a good chance to regain a House seat from a conservative Republican who narrowly beat him two years ago.

The Indianapolis district rematch pits Democrat Andrew Jacobs, Jr., with a COPE record of 57 right, 3 wrong votes during his 1965-72 service, against one-term incumbent William Hudnut III, with a 20 wrong, 1 right record.

Indiana's 2nd district, staunchly Republican, normally could be counted on to remain so. But incumbent Earl Landgrebe is not a shoo-in for re-election this year. When more pragmatic Republicans were paddling away from Nixon, Landgrebe declared he was "sticking by my President even if he and I have to be taken out of this building and shot." He also has had to explain away a suggestion that Indiana Sen. Vance Hartke (D) be shot for treason because of his economic views. These from-the-hip remarks have helped make Democrat Floyd Fithian, a Purdue University professor, a possible winner.

Republicans see a chance of denying an eighth term to Democrat J. Edward Roush in Fort Wayne. They thought they could beat him two years ago when redistricting brought in more Republicans. But Roush polled 51.5 percent of the vote to hold the seat.

In at least as much danger is Republican David Dennis in the Muncie-area 10th district. This is the third election in which Ball State Prof. Philip Sharp has been the Democratic challenger, but this year the reports from the district point to a very possible turnover.

It would be an upset if Philip Hayes of Evansville beat four-term Republican Roger Zion. But the word is that the Democrats could pick up the seat.

In Iowa, each party now holds three House seats and there could be some shuffles both ways.

The Waterloo area seat that Republican H. R. Gross held since 1948 is up for grabs with his retirement, and Democrat Stephen Rapp, only 25, is likely to grab it.

Democrat John Culver gave up a safe seat in the Cedar Rapids-Dubuque district, but it may not be as safe for Michael Blouin, the Democratic candidate. Republican Tom Riley is running a strong race.

In the Sioux City district, Democrat Berkley Bedell may have pulled ahead of incumbent Republican Wiley Mayne.

The lone Democrat in the five-member Kansas delegation to the House, William Roy, is running for the Senate. Democrats hope to hold the Topeka area seat with Martha Keys. Republicans see it as a pickup.

Michigan Republicans emerged from the 1972 election with a 12-7 edge in House seats. The two districts lost in special elections and the 1973 political conversion of liberal Republican Donald Riegle, Jr.—now certain to be re-elected as a Democrat—has tilted the delegation to a 10-9 Democratic majority. The outlook is for an additional Democratic pickup.

In the 6th district (Lansing area), where nine-term Republican Charles Chamberlain is retiring, the Democratic candidate is Bob Carr, who came within 2,500 votes of winning the seat two years ago.

At least as likely a Democratic pickup is the suburban Detroit 18th district that Republican Robert Huber narrowly won in 1972 when busing was the most volatile issue. James Blanchard, the Democratic challenger, has been pulling ahead on the economic issues in an area with a lot of union members.

If John Reuther, a nephew of the late Auto Workers president, got all the Democratic votes in the Ann Arbor area 2nd district, he could beat four-term Republican Marvin Esch. But Esch has always been a strong vote-getter.

The retirement of two Republican incumbents in Minnesota gives the Democrats a chance to break the 4-4 tie in House seats.

The best chance appears to be in the 6th district, where Democrat Richard Nolan is trying to take the seat opened by the retirement of John Zwach after four terms.

A possibility is the more conservative 2nd district, where eight-term Republican Ancher Nelsen is retiring. The Democrat is Steve Babcock, and he is trying to overtake Tom Hagedorn.

In Nebraska's 3rd district, Republican Dave Martin is retiring after seven terms in which he was best known as the sponsor of a host of anti-union bills. The Republican nominee is Virginia Smith, 63-year-old former official of the Farm Bureau. There appears to be a chance for the election of Democrat Wayne Ziebarth.

Ohio Republicans control the House delegation, 15-8, despite a Democratic pickup in a special election this year. The special election winner, Thomas Luken, is in a close race against the Republican he narrowly defeated last March, Willis Gradison, Jr., a former mayor of Cincinnati.

In the 8th district, where Republican Walter Powell is retiring, Democrat T. Edward Strinko has a good chance to win. His opposition is divided between the official Republican nominee and a right-winger who lost the GOP primary and is running as an independent.

A division among Democrats in the suburban Cleveland 23rd district appears to be the chief obstacle to an otherwise likely pickup. Republican William Minshall is retiring after 10 terms and the district includes many union members. State Sen. Ronald Mottl is the Democratic candidate. The party's 1972 candidate, who ran a strong race, was Cleveland City Councilman Dennis Kucinich, who is running as an independent this year. Mottl has labor backing. On-the-scene observers say either candidate could win it or the division could elect the Republican candidate, George Mastics.

Some reports see a possible upset in the Columbus area 12th district, where eight-term Republican Samuel Devine is challenged by Fran Ryan.

In Wisconsin, perserverance may pay off this year for Robert Cornell, a Catholic priest and college professor. He's running for the third time as the Democratic candidate in the Green Bay area 8th district. Two years ago, he trailed Republican Harold Froehlich by only 3,800 votes.

Western States Mirror Political Split

House Switches Seen In California Contests

A political report on Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

The western half of the United States will elect only 76 of the 435 members of the House, and 43 of them will come from California, the nation's most populous state.

In political terms, however, the region mirrors the party division in Congress. Forty-two of its 76 House members are Democrats, as are 15 of the 26 senators. That works out remarkably close to the national 57 percent Democratic majority in the House and the 58 percent Democratic composition of the Senate.

If mid-October reports hold up for the final weeks of the campaign, a net Democratic gain of about five to eight House seats would be likely.

Most of the pickup would come from California, but there are possible changes in six other states.

Redistricting has changed the California political map somewhat, and Republicans are not likely to retain their 19 seats in the 43-member House delegation.

In the state's 13th District, the retirement of 11-term Republican Charles Gubser opens the way for Democrat Norman Mineta, the Japanese-American mayor of San Jose.

The Salinas area 16th District will bring a rematch between six-term Republican Burt Talcott and Julian Camacho, who ran well in 1972 and should do better this year. A very possible Democratic takeover.

Redistricting may put an end to the political career of four-term Republican Robert Mathias, the former Olympic star, in the Fresno area 17th District. New Democratic strength is likely to elect John Krebs.

A newly carved North Hollywood district will elect Democrat Henry Waxman. A Republican congressman whose district was largely carved away, Victor Veysey, is trying to win another reshuffled district in the Pomona area of Los Angeles County. But he faces a strong Democratic candidate, Jim Lloyd, mayor of West Covina.

The situation is turned around in the Orange County 38th District, which Richard Hanna held for six terms despite its conservative constituency. Hanna is retiring and Republican David Rehmann would normally be given the edge over Santa Ana Mayor Jerry Patterson. But a strong voter registration effort, aimed at union members and young people, may have tilted the political balance in the district and helped the Democratic candidate.

It's an outside chance but Arline Mathews, who is hammering at consumer issues, just could upset two-term Republican Barry Goldwater, Jr., in a district he would normally carry easily.

Elsewhere in the West, there's a possible Democratic pickup in the Idaho 2nd District seat that is currently held by Republican Orval Hansen. He was beaten in the Republican primary by George Hansen, a former congressman. The Democratic candidate is Max Hanson. Outsiders are confused and the election is expected to be close.

In Montana, Republican Richard Shoup could be unseated by Democrat Max Baucus in another close one.

The early reports from Nevada pointed to the replacement of Republican David Towell with James Santini, a well-known judge from Las Vegas. He still seems to be in the lead.

New Mexico Lt. Gov. Robert Mondragon is regarded as a strong Democratic challenger to three-term incumbent Manuel Lujan, Jr., and is hitting hard on economic issues.

The retirement of five-term Republican Wendell Wyatt gives Oregon Democrats an even chance of taking that seat. The Democratic candidate is Les AuCoin, House majority leader in the state legislature. His opponent is named Diarmuid O'Scannlain. And there's even an outside chance of sweeping the delegation if James Weaver upsets John Dellenback.

Utah finds the GOP on the offensive, seeking the House seat that Democrat Wayne Owens gave up to run for the Senate. Their candidate, Stephen Harmsen, is opposed by Democrat Allan Howe. There are also American Party and Libertarian Party candidates on the ballot.

In a Republican year, the GOP might expect to pick up a marginal district in Washington with the retirement of Democrat Julia Butler Hansen. It could be close, but Democrat Don Bonker seems to have the edge.

Wyoming's lone House member, Teno Roncalio, has won and lost in the past by hairsbreadth margins, but he is expected to keep the seat Democratic.

Hemisphere Union Group Elects Davis

Caracas, Venezuela — Hal C. Davis, president of the Musicians, was named president of the Inter-American Federation of Entertainment Workers at the organization's seventh Continental Congress here.

The organization is an international secretariat whose 100 member unions are engaged in all facets of the entertainment, recording, broadcasting and motion-picture industries in North, Central and South America.

Davis succeeds Richard F. Walsh, who retired last March from the presidency of the Theatrical Stage Employes. General Sec. Pedro Eugenio Alvarez of Argentina was re-elected.

During the organization's recent five-day meeting, leaders of various entertainment unions approved numerous resolutions, including action to combat the international piracy of recorded works.

The delegates also supported agreements assuring reciprocity of artists by participating countries, and urged all artists and performers throughout the Western hemisphere to join appropriate unions.



THESE UNION MEMBERS from Warren, Ohio, were among thousands from throughout the state who chartered buses for "Labor Rally Day" at Columbus. This group was from Local 717 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Speakers included Gov. John J. Gilligan, senatorial candidate John Glenn, COPE Director Al Barkan and Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock.

Reality Smothers Republican Hopes For Gaining Midwest Senate Seats

This was to have been the year for Midwest Republicans to whittle down the big Democratic bulge in the Senate.

The political arithmetic was with the GOP. Only two Senate seats held by Republicans were at stake in the Midwest, and both were being defended by incumbents who had won their last elections without even breathing hard.

By contrast, at least three of the Democratic Senate seats were considered vulnerable and a fourth was really a Republican vacancy that had been filled temporarily under the appointment powers of a Democratic governor.

But so much for political arithmetic in this year of a disgraced presidency, double-digit inflation and high unemployment.

Moving into the final weeks of the campaign, there was at least a possibility that all nine Senate seats up this year in the Midwest would be won by Democrats—all carrying COPE endorsement.

For starters, three Democratic incumbents are considered certain of re-election—beyond the range of an upset.

In Illinois, Democrat Adlai Stevenson III won a special election in 1970 to fill out the term of the late Republican Sen. Everett Dirksen. Stevenson was elected then with a half a million votes to spare and should do at least as well this year. His opponent is George Burditt.

Missouri's Thomas Eagleton squeaked in to his first term six years ago with 51.5 percent of the vote. He faces the same opponent this year, Thomas Curtis, a former congressman. But Eagleton proved his effectiveness in the Senate and the vice presidential ordeal two years ago appears to have helped, not hurt him in Missouri. It would be surprising if he received less than 60 percent of the vote.

Gaylord Nelson seems at least equally assured of a third Senate term from Wisconsin. He hasn't lost an election since 1946 when he ran for the legislature as a Republican. Nelson was a popular governor and his Senate record has earned his broad support throughout the state. His opponent is Thomas Petri, a young state senator who helped found the liberal Republican Ripon Society. Petri has been walking around the state and making himself better known.

John Glenn, the former astronaut, easily won the Democratic Senate primary in Ohio even though Howard Metzenbaum was holding the seat by gubernatorial appointment.

The pre-election roundups on this and the facing page concludes a series of regional political reports written by David L. Perlman, who covers Congress for the AFL-CIO News.

Political sources in Ohio are unanimous that Glenn will soundly beat Cleveland Mayor Ralph Perk and prove the biggest vote-getter on the state ticket.

The early reports from South Dakota were not too encouraging for Sen. George McGovern's bid for a third Senate term.

McGovern had failed to carry his own state in the presidential election and Republicans hoped the non-political look of their candidate, a former Vietnam prisoner of war, would appeal to South Dakota voters.

But Republican Leo Thorsness has not proved either an effective campaigner or a knowledgeable candidate, and McGovern has diligently mended broken political fences. He is now favored to hold his seat.

Iowa has two Democratic senators but one of them, Harold Hughes, is not seeking re-election.

The Republican candidate is David Stanley, who six years ago polled 49.7 percent of the vote in his close race against Hughes.

It could be that close again, but most observers think the winner will be Democrat John Culver, a five-term congressman who sandwiched service in the Marine Corps between Harvard and a scholarship to Cambridge University. Culver's former administrative assistant, Richard Clark, made it to the Senate two years ago in an upset of a Republican incumbent.

Indiana Democrat Birch Bayh would probably rank high on any poll of the Senate's ablest members, but in this strongly Republican state no Democrat gets a free ride on Election Day.

Bayh won his first term with 50.3 percent of the vote, was re-elected six years ago with 51.7 percent and hopes to do slightly better against Indianapolis Mayor Richard Lugar.

Nixon described Lugar as "my favorite mayor" and Bayh was the senator most responsible for the defeat of two of Nixon's Supreme Court nominations.

The region's two incumbent Republican senators on the ballot—Robert Dole of Kansas and Milton Young of North Dakota—are in very close races that they could lose.

Dole was chairman of the Republican National Committee until recently and his partisan defense of Nixon hasn't helped him.

His Democratic challenger is William Roy, a Topeka physician who in 1970 broke into the previously all-Republican congressional delegation. Roy easily won re-election from his Topeka district two years ago and now seeks to become the first Democratic senator from Kansas in 42 years.

Roy comes through as a moderate in contrast to Dole's sharp partisan image. Their COPE records are direct opposites—36 right, 9 wrong for Roy in the House and 7 right, 39 wrong votes for Dole in the Senate.

In North Dakota, television commercials picture Sen. Young breaking a board with a karate chop of his hand. The goal is to dispel the feeling that the 76-year-old Republican who has served in the Senate since 1945, may have gone to the well once too often.

Young won 65 percent of the vote six years ago. But in that same election, Democrat William Guy was being re-elected governor. Guy, who served 12 years in the governor's mansion, would be favored in the Senate race if it were not for the nuisance candidacy of a former state Democratic chairman who is running as an independent.

A Republican source in North Dakota described the election as still "too close to call."

Spurs Voter Drive:

Meany Stresses Goal Of Strong Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

an average worker owns because of lengthy illness or major surgery."

Meany warned that the present recession is "perilously close to a depression" and "the economy is in its worst tailspin since the 1930s."

In some areas and in some industries and trades, he noted, the unemployment rate is "substantially higher" than the national 5.8 percent average.

With prices continuing to soar and the cost of living already up more than 12 percent over a year ago, "a trip to the supermarket has become a weekly nightmare for working families."

Despite wage increases, "the buying power of the average worker has dropped below the 1965 level," Meany noted. In the past year, the average worker has suffered the equivalent of a 5.3 percent pay cut.

Meany said the trade union movement had hoped that the Ford Administration "would find new directions to restore health to the economy."

But the President's program provides neither equity nor balance, Meany said.

"To help the poor, he proposed 54 cents a week in tax relief.

"To help the aged, he proposed nothing.

"To halt the recession, he proposed nothing.

"To halt inflation, he provided promises without adequate programs."

Meany contrasted this inaction with the President's proposals to widen and make permanent tax loopholes for corporations and wealthy individuals.

Ford's proposals would add more than $3 billion to "some $30 billion already escaping the federal treasury through outrageous loopholes that should be closed," he said.

Coupled with this, Meany noted, is a proposed "surcharge on working people, who have been carrying more than their fair share of the tax burden all along."

Meany gave this description of Ford's economic proposals:

"In a nutshell, the President's program helps those who need no help, penalizes those who do, does nothing to end recession and prevent a depression and will not curb the inflation caused by high interest rates."

He reiterated labor's willingness to make sacrifices provided that all segments of the economy sacrifice equally. Americans will respond when called upon, Meany said, "as long as they are assured that everyone is in the same boat."

The failure of the Administration to develop an effective policy to halt inflation and reverse the recession means that "Americans must look to Congress to take the lead," Meany declared.

He spoke of the fear that has replaced the high hopes of American workers and their families.

"The traditional expectation of American workers for a better life—with more security this year than last and with more buying power for themselves and their families—has been replaced by widespread fear for their jobs and bitter recognition that their earnings—and often their savings—are cut down by raging inflation."

Meany called on "all workers and their families to help put America back to work and restore the nation's economic health . . . by voting for COPE-endorsed candidates on Election Day."



PHIL RANDOLPH DAY was observed in New York Oct. 18, honoring the former AFL-CIO vice president for his long years of service to the labor and civil rights movements. Participating in the ceremony attended by 500 persons at City Hall are New York Mayor Abraham Beame, A. Philip Randolph and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. A bust of Randolph was unveiled at a celebration two days earlier at the national headquarters of the Recruitment & Training Program, which coincided with the two-day meeting of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee.

AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center To Dedicate New 47-Acre Campus

The AFL-CIO will formally dedicate the new 47-acre campus of its Labor Studies Center, Silver Spring, Md., on Nov. 6 at 4 p.m. The federation's two top officers, President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, will officiate.

The new AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center campus is on the site of what was formerly a two-year college operated by the Xaverian Brothers under the direction of Catholic University. The AFL-CIO purchased the 47 acres and six buildings in 1971 for $2.5 million.

The buildings have been enlarged and modernized over the past three years at a cost of $4 million. They include:

- An administration building which now provides staff and faculty offices, three conference rooms and the library.
- A 44-room dormitory—each room with study center and private bath. A second dormitory building will be added next year to bring the resident capacity to 110.
- A dining hall that has been enlarged. Much of its equipment comes from the old Lafayette Hotel in Washington which was torn down to make room for the addition to the AFL-CIO headquarters building. Besides the 100-seat cafeteria, there are three smaller dining rooms.

The old Xaverian Chapel is being enlarged and remodeled to serve as a school auditorium, theater and concert hall. Its facilities will be open to the community.

West of the campus working area is a 20-acre playing field which eventually will include walking trails, softball diamond, volley ball and basketball courts, tennis courts and a three-hole golf course.

The facilities will house most of the activities of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center which was founded in 1969 to meet the growing educational needs of trade unionists. The center has been operating in temporary quarters in Washington, D.C.

At its new location, the center will offer an expanded curriculum of one- and two-week institutes, seminars and programs of special interest to leaders and potential leaders of national and international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

Subjects covered in institutes scheduled for this academic year are designed to increase the effectiveness of union officers in such areas as labor law, grievance arbitration, pension and insurance plans, leadership methods, collective bargaining, union administration and occupational safety and health programs.

In addition, the center will offer special seminars on social and economic issues to deepen union leaders' understanding of power, labor's role in international affairs, the "New Federalism," health care, jobs and the environment and labor's role in cable television.

The center has a college degree program with Antioch College that makes it possible for trade unionists to earn a bachelor's degree in labor studies. A number of students are already enrolled.

Besides its own teaching programs, the campus will be available as an adult education center for national and international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO who can use it for their own training programs.

Fred K. Hoehler, the center's executive director, explains that "while most colleges train individuals for self-advancement, our mission at the Labor Studies Center is to train union leaders to advance the cause of union members."

Trustees, in addition to Meany, Kirkland, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis and Hoehler, include Steelworkers President I. W. Abel; Wilbur J. Cohen, dean, School of Education, University of Michigan; former Sen. Paul Douglas; Paul Hall, president, Seafarers; Paul Jennings, president, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Theodore W. Kheel, attorney; Frederick O'Neal, president, Associated Actors & Artistes; Bayard Rustin, executive director, A. Philip Randolph Institute; Peter T. Schoemann, president emeritus, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president, New York City Labor Council; Hunter P. Wharton, president, Operating Engineers.

Latest Drop in Output Deepens Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

Besides the sliding GNP rate, the Commerce Dept. noted these worsening economic developments:

- The housing industry, already in a state of depression, showed little signs of recovery last month. September housing starts were at an annual rate of 1,120,000 units, a slight increase of 5,000 from the August level, but 724,000 fewer than a year earlier.

Even more portentous of the industry's future, the number of permits for new construction dropped from 900,000 in August to 825,000 in September.

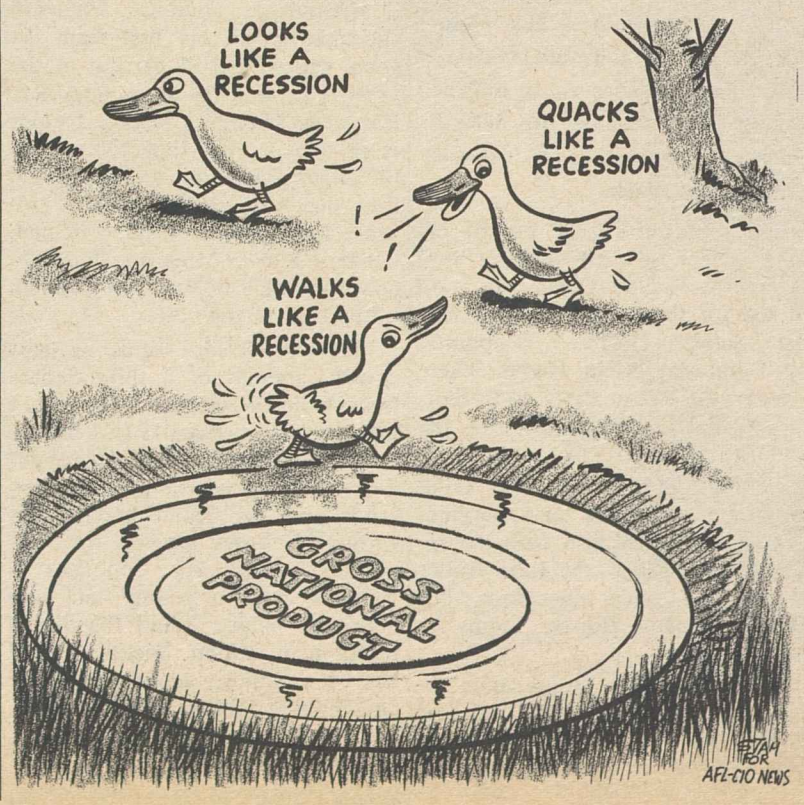
- New orders for durable goods—items such as motor vehicles, aircraft, and heavy industrial machinery—dropped by $3.16 billion, or 6.4 percent, to $46.3 billion in September. This was the largest monthly drop in durable goods orders since 1968 and is viewed as a sign of future cutbacks in production plans.
- Business investment in plant and equipment — the one bright spot in the economy until mid-1974—showed a marked slowdown in the third quarter, increasing $3.1 billion compared with $4.2 billion in the second quarter.
- Personal savings last month decreased sharply and were at their lowest level in two years. The rate of savings, expressed as a percentage of after-tax disposable income, fell from 7.4 percent in the second quarter to 6.5 percent in the July-September period.

Among other economic indicators, retail sales have been weak in recent months, running 4-5 percent below year-earlier levels. And there have been deep cutbacks in public utility expansion projects since the beginning of the year.

Most ominous, however, is the steady rise in unemployment. In the 11-month period between October 1973 and September, the jobless rate rose from 4.6 to 5.8 percent, reflecting an increase of 1.2 million unemployed persons.

10-26-74

It's a Recession!



AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, November 2, 1974 | 7 | No. 44

State Labor Groups Post Gains in '74 Legislatures

Profit Rise Paced By Food, Fuel

Corporations kept on piling up higher profits in the third quarter of 1974—29.6 percent above the like quarter of 1973, according to a Wall Street Journal survey.

The big moneymakers were the petroleum firms and the grocery-store chains, industries that provide the food and fuel which account for the largest budget outlay of the average American worker.

The Journal study shows 14 chain grocers ringing up $87.9 million in after-tax profits during the July-September period. That was 115 percent higher than in the third quarter of 1973.

Twenty petroleum products companies, including the major oil firms, increased their after-tax profits over the quarter by 52 percent.

The Journal's survey is based on earnings reports from 578 corporations, representing a cross-section of American industry. Earlier, another quarterly survey—this one compiled by First National City Bank of New York—found that third-quarter net gains by the nation's big corporations averaged 28 percent above the same quarter last year.

The soaring profits are a continuation of the heady gains scored by industry over the past four years. Official Commerce Dept. figures show after-tax profits for the first half of 1974 rose 17 percent above the same period in the previous year.

Net profits for the full year 1973 were 26 percent higher than the year before. And, in 1972, after-tax profits soared nearly as much, 25 percent. The 1971 profits rise was 17 percent.

According to the Journal, 19 steel manufacturers posted third-quarter profits that were 168 percent higher than a year earlier. Five aluminum firms registered a 181 percent profits rise. Twenty-two chemical companies increased profits by 75 percent.

Railroads surprisingly showed an 80 percent profits increase over 1973. Pulp and paper products companies posted a third-quarter gain of 53 percent.

The Journal noted that "inflation played a major but indeterminate role" in the profit growth.

The auto industry turned in the poorest performance, down 72 percent over the July-September quarter. One of the factors in the decline was increased consumer resistance to sharply higher new car prices, the Journal noted.

Economic Sag Takes Toll in Jobs

An ominous pattern of mass layoffs is developing in industry after industry across the country as the nation's economy continues to falter.

The job cuts have been particularly heavy in energy-related industries, the already depressed housing industry and their suppliers.

General Motors, for example, has announced plans to idle indefinitely 6,000 auto workers at four assembly plants because of a sharp drop in new-car sales.

Chrysler plans to lay off 3,900 hourly workers at its Newark, Del., plant for three weeks this fall. And the company's board chairman, Lynn A. Townsend, warned President Ford if the present decline in the auto and housing industries is not stemmed, it could "spread generally throughout the economy."

The housing slump caused General Electric to lay off 14,000 workers for a week early in October. The company laid off an additional 6,000 workers for six days beginning Oct. 28.

Rockwell International announced layoffs of some 2,200 employes at three U.S. plants and another in Taiwan. The plants turn out television sets, radios and high-fidelity equipment which, in a recession, are not as much in demand.

The textile industry also faces hard times, with Burlington, Monsanto, Celanese and American Enka laying off workers and operating at less than full capacity.

In the rubber industry, Kelley-

(Continued on Page 8)



EMPTY LUNCH BUCKETS are packed up for mailing to the White House, federal officials and congressional representatives to focus attention on the plight of unemployed members of the Carpenters in Oregon. The Williamette Valley District Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers collected about 800 lunch buckets from its jobless members. Nearly 20 percent of the district council members are without work.

In New Congress:

Election Signs Point To Liberal Pickup

By David L. Perlman

Political signposts point to a substantial Democratic gain in the Nov. 5 congressional elections, with the strong likelihood of a liberal majority in both the House and Senate on most issues that will face the 94th Congress.

The election returns will be read as voter reaction to soaring prices and high unemployment, uncertain national leadership and the political scandals that forced the resignation of both the President and Vice President.

Going into the election, the Democrats hold 248 House seats, including the four won this year in special elections to fill vacancies in previously Republican districts. The Republicans hold 187 House seats and this year would probably consider it a victory of sorts to retain as many as 175.

Pre-election estimates pointed to a Democratic gain of at least 20 House seats, possibly as many as 40.

In the Senate, the Democrats are expected to increase their present 58-42 majority, even though this is a year when GOP expectations would normally be high. Twenty of the Senate seats up for election are held by Democrats, only 14 by Republicans.

The magnitude of the election message the voters send will be determined by the outcome of some 30 House contests and half a dozen Senate elections considered so close that victory will go to the side that does the most effective job of getting its supporters to the polls.

The labor movement was pressing hard to break down the apathy that normally results in less than half the eligible voters going to the polls in a non-presidential election year.

In network radio broadcasts,

(Continued on Page 8)

Benefits In Key Areas Move Up

By James M. Shevis

State AFL-CIO groups scored substantial gains in advancing labor's programs through state legislatures in 1974, resulting in added benefits for workers and their families.

A survey of state legislative action on issues of importance to labor revealed a number of clear trends in several key areas. Among the highlights:

- Approximately 150 amendments to workmen's compensation laws were adopted in the various legislatures this year as more states reviewed their laws in an attempt to head off congressional enactment of federal minimum standards.
- With joblessness steadily rising, many state legislatures moved to increase their unemployment insurance benefit levels and to extend coverage. Even so, benefits are still below the official poverty guideline in 31 states.
- Minimum wage boosts in several states indicated a trend toward gradually matching the federal increases in the May 1 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, along with extension of coverage.
- Three more states ratified the Equal Rights Amendment to bring the total to 33. The latest to approve the ERA were Montana, Maine and Ohio. Full ratification requires approval by five more states between now and Mar. 22, 1979.
- Public-employe bargaining laws were enacted by three more states —Florida, Maine and Iowa. Other states tinkered with existing statutes, but there are only 15 with comprehensive bargaining laws for pub-

(Continued on Page 7)

ACWA Sets Protest Of Sweatshop Imports

Men's clothing workers throughout the nation will leave their factories and shops on Nov. 11 to demonstrate against rising imports of suits, shirts and slacks produced under sweatshop conditions at a labor cost of mere pennies an hour.

The imports, sold at high prices to return bigger profit margins to retailers, have forced the garment industry into a recession that comes close to depression, President Murray H. Finley of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers said.

Finley and ACWA Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman said the demonstrations will be aimed at consumer and major retailers selling clothing from low-wage areas.

The union officials said consumers will be urged to look for the union label as an assurance that a garment is made in the United States under fair working conditions, and retailers will be urged to look at the damage to consumer buying power when workers lose their jobs to a rising tide of imports.

At a news conference in Washington, the ACWA displayed garments purchased off the rack from well-known stores. There was a $165 suit made in Korea, where wages are as low as 11 cents an hour. A $155 suit was made in Colombia, where labor can be hired at 25 cents an hour. And a $13

(Continued on Page 8)

Democrats Near Sweep In Governor Contests

By Rex Hardesty

The 1974 elections seem almost certain to wrap up the Democratic sweep into governors' seats that marked the last two general elections in 1970 and 1972.

Going into the 1970 elections, Republicans held a 32-18 edge among governors, a takeover they accomplished in 1966 and 1968 after the Lyndon Johnson landslide left them with only 17 governorships in 1965.

But today the figures are just the opposite, with Democrats holding a 32-18 edge. And they are likely to expand it Nov. 5, leaving the nation with as few as 10 Republican governors.

To make it more complete, Democrats have a chance to shut Republicans out of all 10 of the nation's largest states. In those 10, Republicans held a 9-1 advantage going into the 1970 elections.

But on Nov. 5, it's up to incumbent Republicans Francis Sargent in Massachusetts or William Milliken in Michigan to avert a shut-

(Continued on Page 8)



HEADQUARTERS BUILDING that housed the AFL in Washington for 40 years has been declared a national historical landmark. The structure at 901 Massachusetts Ave. N.W. is now the headquarters of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters. The National Register of Historical Places also designated the Washington home of Samuel Gompers, the first president of the AFL, as a historical site. It is located at 2122 First St. N.W.

Machinists Ratify Pact To End Airline Strike

Miami—Striking Machinists ratified a new 26-month agreement with National Airlines by a ratio of better than 2 to 1, ending a walkout that began last July 15.

The contract, which is retroactive to Sept. 1, 1973, provides substantial wage increases, a cost-of-living escalator clause, improved health and welfare programs, an additional paid holiday and other benefits.

Mechanics, whose pay under the old contract was $6.60 an hour, will now draw $7.40 an hour as a result of retroactive wage increases and a cost-of-living adjustment. Additional wage boosts of 20 cents an hour and 14 cents an hour will click in on Jan. 1, 1975, and on May 1, 1975, respectively.

An improved cost-of-living formula could raise wages a maximum of 10 cents more when the next COL adjustment is made on Sept. 1, 1975.

IAM District 145 President Wilbur Spurlock said the pact was approved at membership meetings across the country by a vote of 926 to 403.

The 1,600 IAM members covered by the agreement also will receive an increased employer contribution to health and welfare plans. National had been paying 40 cents an hour per employe. By Jan. 1, 1975, an additional 7 cents will have been added.

Pensions were substantially improved and the day after Thanksgiving now is a paid holiday, the 10th such holiday under the contract.

The 107-day strike completely closed down the airline's operations. It was prolonged by the airline industry's "mutual aid pact" under which National received $365,000 a day from other carriers while it was struck, over $42 million since last July 15.

AFL-CIO Aids LBJ Memorial Grove Fund

Labor contributions to a national memorial to the late President Lyndon Johnson got under way with a $5,000 gift from the AFL-CIO to the LBJ Memorial Grove on the Potomac.

In letters to all affiliated unions and central labor bodies, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland noted that all labor organizations and individual members may wish to contribute.

"The LBJ Grove is the kind of memorial he would have liked and all of us and our children can enjoy for generations to come," Kirkland said.

"It will consist of 15 acres of piney parkland with a mile of paths and walkways surrounding a rough-hewn monolith carved with quotations recalling President Johnson's leadership in the great domestic battles of the 1960s to improve the lives of workers and all Americans."

Checks should be made payable to the Society for a More Beautiful Capital—LBJ Grove, and sent to Post Office Box 5557, Washington, D.C. 20016. Individual contributions are tax deductible.

In Convention Actions:

Cement Union Sets Program To Combat Layoffs, Inflation

Toronto—Delegates to the 17th biennial convention of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers committed their union to action at the bargaining table, at the polls and in the legislative halls to protect workers against a twin burden of inflation and unemployment.

The 356 delegates, representing 37,000 members in the United States and Canada, strongly supported the concept of coordinated bargaining by unions dealing with conglomerates or different plants of the same employer.

They expressed "unalterable" opposition to "wage controls in any form or manner" and applauded calls for active political participation by union members in both nations.

President Thomas F. Miechur, re-elected to a third two-year term, stressed the role of the trade union movement in furthering the broad interests of workers through support of health programs both on and off the job, education opportunities and job safety.

"A union is not a service organization hired to represent the members," he said. Nor is it "an insurance or pension group" or "a machine into which dues are inserted and out of which benefits pop."

Rather, he stressed, "the union is the collective strength of all the workers joined together to advance their common interest."

The union's secretary-treasurer, Reuben Roe, retired and delegates elected Richard A. Northrip, 45, of Birmingham, Ala., to succeed him. Northrip has been director of the union's largest district. Roe, who served eight years as secretary-treasurer, had been a member of the union's executive board since the founding convention in 1939.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the delegates that labor presented its economic program to President Ford at the "summit" conference, but there is no indication in the President's program that he was listening.

"It is obvious that the President does not recognize the depression in the housing industry," Kirkland said. And he added, "we hear of wage-push inflation but we seldom hear of interest-push inflation."

Delegates cited first-hand evidence of the construction depression—growing layoffs in the cement plants in which many of them work.

Donald Montgomery, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Labor Congress, told the delegates that corporate profits in Canada are 40 percent higher than a year ago, while the purchasing power of worker pay checks is down.

The convention also heard David Archer, head of the Ontario Labor Federation, other Canadian union officials, and Howard Chester of the Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee.

Delegates approved a resolution establishing a Canadian Policy Council; about 20 percent of the union's membership is Canadian.

After extensive debate, the convention voted down a proposal for "restructuring" the union which would have established a uniform per capita tax for the 11 district councils and centralized district activities.

The convention re-elected Vice Presidents Joseph Knapik, August Clavier, Jr., V.W. Thompson, Henry Bechtoldt, Woodrow Neff and Kent Weaver.

It elected as new vice presidents to replace retiring officers Paul Balliet of Waxahachie, Tex., and Gabriel Cormier of Mount Royal, Quebec.

A convention resolution sharply criticized the pardon granted Richard Nixon and urged Congress to declare all tapes and documents regarding Watergate and illegal activities public property "so all citizens can have access to the facts."

Canada's New Democratic Party and the Labor College of Canada were endorsed. Support was voted to the product boycotts of the Farm Workers, to the Rowe Furniture Co. boycott by the Upholsterers, and the R & G Sloane Mfg. Co. boycott of the Rubber Workers.

Resolutions called for improved workers compensation standards and unemployment insurance and urged passage of the national health security bill.

Philadelphia was chosen as the site for the union's 1976 convention.

Per Capita Boost Voted By Massachusetts Fed

Boston—Delegates to the 17th annual Massachusetts AFL-CIO convention here endorsed a slate of candidates for state and federal office, approved a per-capita dues increase and several dozen policy resolutions.

The dues increase raises the monthly per capita payment by 2 cents to 11 cents and was needed to keep pace with the inflationary cost of services, equipment and materials.

The convention gave its official endorsement to Michael S. Dukakis, a Democrat running against incumbent Francis Sargent in the Nov. 5 gubernatorial election. For lieutenant governor, the delegates endorsed Thomas P. O'Neill, III, the son of Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.), majority leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, who addressed the delegates.

Endorsements also were made in contests for other state offices and the 12 congressional seats.

Besides O'Neill, speakers included Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.); Rep. Margaret M. Heckler (R-Mass.); Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Me.); AFL-CIO Regional Director Franklin J. Murphy; Humberto Cardinal Medeiros, archbishop of Boston, and Rocco Alberto, state labor commissioner.

Kennedy, citing some of the challenges facing workers today, renewed his pledge to work for "a health-care system where quality health care is a basic right for all Americans and not just an expensive privilege for the few."

He called upon President Ford to "break with the policies of the past Administration" and adopt economic policies that "show more concern for retired workers living in basements and less concern for corporate executives living in the Bahamas."

Among the resolutions adopted was one aimed at curtailing runaway hospital costs. Noting that the cost of a hospital room in Massachusetts is approaching $200 a day, the resolution called for creation of a state regulatory body to help control such costs by passing on future proposed increases.

Other resolutions set improved unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits as top legislative goals, backed the Farm Workers' boycott of lettuce and table grapes, and urged Congress to enact legislation providing for home mortgage financing at lower interest rates than those now available.

There was no election of officers, since the organization chooses its leaders only in odd-numbered years.



DEVELOPMENTS IN CIVIL RIGHTS activities focusing on AFL-CIO legislative, educational, political and legal programs are reviewed at a two-day fall meeting of the federation's Civil Rights Committee in New York. The committee, headed by Federation Vice President Frederick O'Neal, also heard reports on minority outreach efforts, A. Philip Randolph Institute, Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, Equal Employment Opportunities Commission and the role of unions in the South.

Strikebreakers Enter:

Farm Union Charges Laxity Along Border

Exploited farm laborers who have illegally crossed the U.S. border from Mexico are being used widely as strikebreakers against the United Farm Workers in California and Arizona without the intervention of federal authorities, the UFW disclosed in evidence filed with a House subcommittee.

UFW President Cesar Chavez charged that the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service (INS) has been helping the farm operators break the union because of its lax enforcement policies.

The UFW presented the Government Operations subcommittee with dozens of affidavits describing the activities of farm labor contractors who bring aliens into the United States to work in the Southwest fields, vineyards and citrus groves for substandard wages.

The union said the illegal aliens are viciously exploited not only by the farm operators, but also by "coyotes"—labor contractors who smuggle the workers across the border.

Before the subcommittee went into executive session to hear the sensitive testimony of the UFW, Chavez charged that the INS has done little to stem the illegal employment of the aliens despite the continued prodding of the UFW.

"We are convinced after eight years that the Immigration Service is either incapable or unwilling to enforce the law," he asserted.

The American Federation of Government Employees pointed out in congressional testimony earlier that the INS and the Border Patrol are hampered by the lack of adequate funds and manpower to properly enforce immigration laws.

The AFL-CIO joined the AFGE in calling for supplemental appropriations of $50 million and an increase of at least 2,000 staff positions in the Border Patrol.

AFGE councils representing members in the INS and the Border Patrol said the additional funds could provide the needed manpower to meet the vastly increased workload of the two agencies.

Between 7 million and 13 million illegal aliens now reside in the United States, according to estimates by the AFGE and the federal government.

Affidavits submitted by the UFW to the subcommittee described the unhealthful and crowded quarters the migrant workers are provided on the farms where they worked.

Yet they were charged high rents that were deducted from their pay, along with charges for "coyote" services and social security withholdings even though they had no social security numbers and will not be able to collect benefits.

The union also reproduced check stubs found in an old barn which was used as living quarters in Parlier, Calif., showing how deductions cut deeply into the earnings of the border-crossers.

One worker who earned a total of $137.02 had deducted from his paycheck $77.70 taken out for rent, $20 for the "coyote" and $9.39 for social security. Similar deductions left another worker only $3.96 from his gross wages of $58.08.

A report prepared by the legal staff of the UFW in Arizona disclosed cases of where illegal immigrants were paid from $30 to $60 for a six-day workweek, averaging 10 hours a day.

It also cited a recent article published by the Arizona Republic which estimated that at least 50,000 illegal aliens were employed in Arizona, exceeding the number of unemployed workers in the state.

Saxbe Cites Stake Of 1 Million Jobs

Brownsville, Tex.—Atty. Gen. William Saxbe told a bar association meeting here that at least a million jobs could be regained for Americans by giving the Immigration & Naturalization Service the manpower to round up and deport illegal aliens who now hold them.

Saxbe backed a proposal for an additional $50 million annual congressional appropriation to enable the INS to double its present strength by adding 2,200 more immigration agents.

He called the "torrent" of job-seeking aliens, mostly Mexicans, "one of the great migrations of our time" and said it constitutes a "severe national crisis" because the INS does not have the manpower to "stop them all at the borders or find them all once they are inside."

West Virginia Fed Buys Headquarters

Charleston, W.Va.—The West Virginia AFL-CIO has moved to a 12-story building purchased by the state federation for $1.26 million.

The structure at 1018 Kanawha Boulevard East in downtown Charleston will be dedicated next year as the Miles C. Stanley Building, in honor of the late president of the state federation.

State AFL-CIO President Joseph W. Powell said arrangements for the purchase of the building were completed shortly before Stanley's death in May. Besides the state federation headquarters, the building houses the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council, local union offices and other tenants.



HONORARY DOCTOR OF LAWS degree is conferred on Joseph Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, by Catholic University President Clarence C. Walton. Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle, retired archbishop of Washington, is at left.

Wisconsin Delegates Focus on Job Needs

Green Bay, Wis.—President John W. Schmitt of the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO set the tone of the federation's eighth biennial convention here by urging delegates to become even more concerned with the grave problems of jobs.

Schmitt urged the delegates to work hard to elect candidates to public office "who will be concerned with the problems facing workers and their families."

Later, the delegates unanimously approved the report of their state COPE and endorsed incumbents Gov. Patrick J. Lucey and Lt. Gov. Martin J. Schreiber for re-election and Democratic candidate Bronson LaFollette for attorney general. Delegates also endorsed nine Democrats—five of them incumbents—for congressional office.

Schmitt castigated President Ford's proposed surtax on personal income tax, and suggested he turn his attention to plugging tax loopholes to raise the funds needed to bolster the sagging economy. Ford's policies are turning out to be as bad as those of his predecessor, he charged.

Over 110 policy resolutions were acted upon by the convention. Among those approved were measures calling for:

- Passage of a true no-fault auto insurance law.
- Passage of an effective no-fault auto insurance law.
- Passage of state legislation giving public employes the right to strike.
- Cooperation with the national AFL-CIO in promoting the nation's bicentennial celebration.
- Passage of federal legislation giving postal workers the right to negotiate a union or agency shop, and permitting them to strike.

Both Schmitt and Sec.-Treas. Jack B. Reihl were re-elected without opposition. A new vice-president, Joseph A. Gruber, staff representative for the 9th region of the Allied Industrial Workers, was elected to replace John Giacomo, who is retiring from the post. And, for the first time, a woman, Catherine Conroy of the Communications Workers, was elected to the state executive board.

Delegates voted to increase the salaries of the top three officers by 10 percent this year and by 10 percent next year. They also boosted the compensation of executive board members by $10 a day, and increased the terms of all officers to four years.

Speakers included Democratic Senators Gaylord A. Nelson of Wisconsin and Walter Mondale of Minnesota, Lucey, Schreiber, AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees, and Addie Wyatt, director of women's affairs for the Meat Cutters.

Broadcast Employees Establish Twin Unions for U.S. and Canada

Atlanta—Delegates to the 7th triennial convention of the National Association of Broadcast Employees & Technicians approved division of the union into two affiliated but autonomous unions, one U.S. and the other Canadian.

NABET for 21 years formerly was a single international union with members in both countries. Current membership numbers about 6,000 in the United States and 4,200 in Canada.

Now each of the two unions will have its own leadership and constitution. NABET international officers in both countries will join in an advisory panel called the Multinational Executive Council.

To assure that neither side can dominate the other, the council's recommendations will require separate approval by each side. The two unions also will meet jointly in conventions.

While NABET earlier was headed by American officers, its Canadian branch exercised substantial autonomy—including control of its own funds and contracts.

But the French-speaking segment of the Canadian delegation sought full autonomy, and heavy American support for such a change developed at the convention.

NABET officials from both sides of the border stressed there had been no "split" or Canadian "breakaway" in view of the bonds retained between the two groups.

Parts of each constitution applicable to both international unions can be amended only with mutual consent. Each union's jurisdiction excludes the other's country. A member of either union will be able to transfer to the other without paying a new initiation fee.

Three officers were re-elected by American delegates under NABET's prior structure and then assumed the same posts in the newly designated U.S. union. They are President Edward M. Lynch, Vice President James M. Harvey and Sec.-Treas. Duane R. Corder.

Ronald Pambrun, formerly NABET international vice president for Canadian affairs, will serve as president of the new Canadian union until a December election to fill that office. Jiacomo Papa is Canadian secretary-treasurer.

Among resolutions adopted by the convention's 86 delegates, NABET also charged that the Ford administration "has not taken positive action to prevent further spiraling prices." Wages are "constantly shrinking," the unions said.

NLRB Fought On Exemption Of School Units

Employes of private schools "want and need protection of the right to organize," the AFL-CIO told the National Labor Relations Board.

The NLRB proposes to give up its jurisdiction over private schools, even those that meet the same standard of dollar volume of business that is applied to other enterprises. It contends that the impact on commerce is minimal.

Interested organizations were invited to comment before the NLRB took final action, and the AFL-CIO statement contended there is "absolutely no justification" for excluding private schools, whether operated by religious or secular groups.

The AFL-CIO brief, signed by Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris, notes that the NLRB is moving in the opposite direction from Congress which has been increasingly asserting a federal presence in the non-profit field.

Portions of both the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Civil Rights Act now reach into previously excluded jurisdiction, and just this year the National Labor Relations Act was extended to cover non-profit hospitals and other health care institutions.

The AFL-CIO noted that more than 216,000 elementary and secondary school teachers are employed in private schools, along with large numbers of non-teaching employes.

As for the contention that the impact on commerce is minimal, the AFL-CIO noted that seven of the 15 largest school systems in the United States are operated by the Catholic educational system.

The federation criticized the labor board position, declaring:

"The NLRB was created to handle labor disputes affecting commerce, and it should do this job for which it was created instead of searching out feeble and irrelevant pretexts for declining jurisdiction."

Reid Backed For Nevada Senate Seat

Las Vegas, Nev.—Delegates to the 18th annual Nevada AFL-CIO and COPE convention endorsed Democrat Harry Reid in his campaign to succeed retiring Sen. Alan Bible.

Reid, lieutenant governor since 1971, is facing former Republican governor and casino owner Paul Laxalt in the Nov. 5 election.

The 140 delegates also gave COPE endorsements to Democrat James Santini for the state's lone congressional seat and Gov. Mike O'Callaghan, who is seeking his second term. Santini faces first-term incumbent Republican David Towell and O'Callaghan is expected to win easily against Republican challenger Shirley Crumpler.

Major speakers at the three-day convention included O'Callaghan, Reid, Sen. Howard Cannon (D), and National COPE Director Al Barkan.

Among key resolutions adopted by delegates, the state federation called for passage of the Griffiths-Corman National Health Security bill, consumer protection provisions on health care insurance policies, and support of boycotts by the Rubber Workers against R & G Sloane Manufacturing Co. and by the Upholsterers against Rowe Furniture Co.

Labor and the Election

THERE IS A LONG tradition of trade union involvement in political education and political action. We try to get union members and voting-age members of their families registered.

We attempt to inform them on the issues and on the records of the candidates. We make every effort possible to get them out to vote on Election Day.

We sincerely believe that the greater the participation of citizens, the stronger this country becomes.

And we have learned, too, that the welfare of our members and their families is every bit as dependent on what happens at the ballot box as on what happens at the collective bargaining table.

Like all other Americans, we engage in politics because we believe that the well-being of the nation and all its people requires certain things.

For example, we want to help elect a Congress that will give Americans tax justice.

Workers and other average citizens now bear more than their fair share of the tax burden. But this is not true of many wealthy individuals and large corporations. Oil companies, for example, now enjoying fantastic profits, pay taxes at a far smaller rate than a family whose total earnings are $16,000 a year. We believe in tax justice and we hope the Congress elected on Nov. 5 will provide it—at long last.

We believe, too, in the maximum possible safety on the job for all workers. Most Americans probably are not aware of the daily slaughter and maiming of workers at the workplace—or of the unseen gases and dust that rob workers of their breath, and often their lives.

Every year more than 14,000 workers are killed on the job and 2.4 million are injured—in factories, mines and on construction sites.

Yet, in this year of 1974, there is still strong opposition in Congress to effective enforcement of the occupational safety and health legislation.

WE WANT job safety laws enforced and we hope to help elect a Congress that will do just that.

We want a program of health security for every American, funded in the same manner as the successful social security program. Right now, the cost of health care is the fastest-rising item on the Consumer Price Index.

Every American deserves the best possible health care and no American should have to go bankrupt to get it. We believe a national health security program is the answer.

Finally, and above all, we want an economy that is healthy and growing—that provides full employment at decent wages for all people . . . without runaway inflation . . . without prohibitive interest rates . . . without today's fears that every worker shares that the job he leaves tonight might be gone by morning or that the wage he earns this week might not meet next week's prices.

Everything I have mentioned can be achieved by the Congress that Americans will elect Nov. 5, if candidates committed to these goals are the victors.

The candidates who will do this job are the men and women endorsed by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education in the states and districts in which they are running.

—From a special election radio address by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Joseph A. Beirne*	Paul Hall	I. W. Abel
Hunter P. Wharton	Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg
John H. Lyons	A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan
C. L. Dennis	Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco
Thomas W. Gleason	Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith
Louis Stulberg	Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery
Alexander J. Rohan	James T. Housewright	George Hardy
Al H. Chesser	Martin J. Ward	William Sidell
Murray H. Finley	Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker
Sol Stetin	C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey

* Deceased

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, November 2, 1974 No. 44

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

It's a Date!



A Word Edgewise:

Election Results Could Topple Conservative Coalition's Power

By John P. Roche

PRESIDENT FORD is busy stumping the nation, imploring the electorate to preserve the two-party system. There is something refreshing about this plea: it hasn't significantly surfaced since 1952. In that year the land was full of somber prophecies that if Adlai Stevenson won, the two-party system would be gone forever. Indeed, Walter Lippmann, the New York Times, and other opinion-shakers supported Dwight Eisenhower on precisely this basis. When Eisenhower won, we were deprived of a chance to learn what life would be like without the two-party system.

Except, of course, we don't have a two-party system. Under normal circumstances each state has a Democratic and a Republican party, but any resemblance between George Wallace's supporters and the wild tribal coalitions that constitute the Massachusetts Democrats is purely accidental. Even within the states there are variations from one district to another. In Massachusetts, for example, Republican Congressman Silvio Conte is clearly to the left of several Democratic incumbents. In New York the Democrats have an odd couple at the top of the ticket: Hugh Carey and Ramsey Clark—heaven knows what they talk about when they get together. It could hardly be politics since they don't speak the same language.

What President Ford, who surely knows more about American politics than I do, is really saying is, "Save the Conservative Coalition." And what George Meany has in mind when he calls for a "veto-proof Congress" is "Bust the Conservative Coalition."

The Conservative Coalition, as clocked by that remarkable weekly, Congressional Quarterly, has been having a field day ever since 1967. The coalition consists of Democrats and Republicans who flock together on ideological grounds, and what has given them disproportionate power is first their seniority and second their guile.

Seniority is self-explanatory; guile perhaps needs some elaboration. In one of my tutorials with Professor-President Lyndon Johnson, he expanded on "your friends." (All liberals—even those prepared to shoot me on sight—were my "friends" in the President's sardonic vocabulary.) He had lost a close vote in the House that day and was furious at the floor manager of the legislation (one of my "friends"). This was the time when he got off the classic I have quoted before: "Conservatives can't make speeches; liberals can't count."

But then he went on to discuss the further foibles of my "friends"—all they want to do, he observed, "is make fine speeches about faraway places."

He recounted his experience as Senate Majority Leader, when it seemed as though every notable newly elected liberal put "Foreign Relations" as his first committee choice. In contrast, new Senators from the South would go for Appropriations, Finance, Armed Services, or Government Operations—committees where the real action is.

A similar pattern operated in the House, where the Democratic members of Wilbur Mills's barony, the Ways & Means Committee, constituted the Committee on Committees, recommending shifts and new assignments.

THE LAST TIME the power of the Conservative Coalition was broken was 1965-67, after Barry Goldwater took down with him almost 50 Republican congressmen. This opened the field for Johnson's Great Society, and he made the most of it. (He predicted on the record that the GOP would probably recover most of these seats in 1966.)

Since that time congressional elections have been behaving most eccentrically. In 1968, with 57 percent of the electorate voting against the liberal Humphrey, the Republicans picked up only five seats in the Senate and four in the House. In the 1970 off-year vote, the GOP notably beat the book by gaining two senators and only losing nine in the House.

But the real kicker was the Nixon landslide in 1972: then the Democrats picked up two in the Senate and the Republicans only 13 in the House. It is almost as though the balance was frozen with the Conservative Coalition the victors.

However, 1974 does not just smell like a good Democratic year—it has all the earmarks of a good liberal Democratic year, the kind of election that brings the bright young dynamos to Washington from marginal seats. I anticipate about 35 GOP evictions, mostly by persons in this category—and trouble for the Conservative Coalition.

'Useful Works Projects':

Ford Triggers Nightmares Of Perpetual Motion Job Rate

The following column by Joseph Young appeared in a recent issue of the Washington Star-News. *Young is the paper's government affairs expert.*

WE'VE ALWAYS been a nervous type, but one phase of President Ford's plan to lick inflation and help the jobless gives us absolute nightmares.

We refer to his proposal that Congress create "a brand new community improvement corps to provide work for the unemployed through short-term useful work projects to improve, beautify and enhance the environment of our cities, our towns and our countryside."

So far so good.

But then he goes on to say that this "standby" program "would come alive whenever unemployment exceeds 6 percent nationally and would be stopped when unemployment drops below 6 percent."

After watching the President make this proposal on television the other night we dropped off into a troubled sleep.

Almost like a Hollywood movie, our dream opened with expansive vistas of men busily working away in town and country on a variety of projects, while a disembodied voice overhead intones, "National unemployment has exceeded 6 percent and the community improvement corps program has come alive."

And what action there is! Shovels are digging, picks are chopping, saws are sawing and hammers are pounding.

Trees are being removed and replanted, parks and gardens are filtered, seeded and fertilized; dams are dug and drained and in the process of being filled, blighted homes restored and repainted; ground broken for recreation and community projects; streets and highways are torn up and widened; grounds evacuated for swimming pools; trenches and ditches are sprouting everywhere.

It is beautiful. It is inspiring.

BUT THEN the scene shifts to Washington to an office in the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A bureaucrat (who looks like Gale Gordon) has a paper in hand and announces to a group of unkempt reporters (Peter Falk has a press pass in his hatband) that unemployment had dropped below 6 percent. Consternation reigns.

The scene switches back to a corps work project where the workmen are busy digging, planting, painting and hammering.

An ashen-faced foreman blows his whistle. The men stop work.

"Men," he says, "I have some good news and some bad news for you."

"First, the good news," he says. "BLS figures released today show that national unemployment has dropped below 6 percent."

The men start to cheer, but stop because they suddenly realize what's coming next.

"And now for the bad news," says the foreman (who looks like Broderick Crawford), "since unemployment has gone below 6 percent due to you guys being employed on this corps project, the whole corps project program is being abolished. You're all out of jobs."

The bewildered men drop shovels, picks, hammers and saws on the spot, and slowly walk away.

The camera draws back to show ravaged gardens and parks, half-completed swimming pools, gaping ditches in the streets, half-dug wells, uncompleted dams, half-painted houses, disrupted trees blocking roadways, debris-strewn streets and highways, discarded, uncompleted community projects and unsightly tons of unused paints, nails, and plaster strewn over the landscape.

The entire scene is one big mess. Beverly Hills doesn't look much different from Watts.

AGAIN THE SCENE shifts, this time to the Oval Office in the White House.

The President (who looks like Gerald Ford) turns to his key assistant who dreamed up the community improvement corps plan in the first place and says, "It was your idea, pea brain. What are we going to do? The whole country looks like it's been hit by an atomic bomb."

The aide, a graduate of Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with a stint at the Brookings Institution also behind him, smiles smugly and says:

"Don't worry, Mr. President. All these guys on the corps project being thrown out of work means that they are unemployed again. So next month's BLS figures on unemployment will show that the jobless rate has once more gone above 6 percent and we can resume the program.

"You mean," the President says, a look of pain crossing his face, "that from now on, every other month we'll have these people tearing up the cities and countryside and on the in-between months they will be jobless and everything will be lying around in a mess?"

"Exactly," the aide says cheerfully. "One month they're jobless, raising the unemployment rate to over 6 percent. So the next month the program is resumed and they're rehired. But this means unemployment goes down and so the next month the program is terminated and they are jobless for a month, but then the next month . . ."

The President takes a gun from his desk, aims it at his aide . . .

At which time we awoke from our nightmarish dream, only to realize it might not be a nightmare after all.

Ford Seen Unresponsive:

Federal Assistance to Schools Lags Behind Increasing Costs

SCHOOL SYSTEMS across the country probably won't fare much better under the Ford Administration than they did when Richard Nixon was President, Albert Shanker, president of the Teachers, predicted.

Fast-rising school operating costs, particularly fuel for heat and transportation, have outstripped local funding capability, while federal school aid in terms of today's dollars is less than it was four years ago, Shanker said. Short-term interest rates, twice what they were a few years ago, and a sharp rise of voter rejections of school bond and tax issues have forced substantial cutbacks of programs in many schools, he said.

Pointing out that school taxes require voter approval, Shanker said on Labor News Conference that all of the resentments about Watergate, inflation and unemployment come out when those issues are on the ballot.

Shanker renewed the plea made at the White House economic conference of labor leaders that a program of low-cost federal loans to school systems be created. He said, "if we can subsidize the Soviet Union and other countries, in terms of long-term loans with rates of 6 and 7 percent," we ought to "do the same thing for our state and local governments—and our school systems."

The AFL-CIO vice president scored the mass firings of striking teachers in Hortonville, Wis., and Timberlane, N.H. He said the tough attitude of those school boards is misplaced.

"Instead of school boards concentrating their efforts on crushing teachers, who are trying to keep abreast of the cost of living, it would be much better if the teachers and the school boards got together and put some pressure on the federal government to provide some kind of relief," he declared.

Reporters questioning Shanker on the AFL-CIO produced program were John Matthews, of the Washington Star-News and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL of newspaper acclaim when it was announced that the Soviet Union had agreed to liberalize its emigration policies so as to permit the exit of a number of its citizens—notably Soviet Jews—who want to go elsewhere, especially Israel. The immediate assumption was that the pending trade reform bill would now automatically be adopted by Congress as a result of the Soviet concession.

As great as is the profound sympathy among Americans for the plight of Soviet Jews who have been cruelly denied the fundamental right of emigration, relaxation of this cruelty does not make a bad trade bill into a good one. And the bill now before Congress with Ford Administration support, despite whatever yielding on emigration the Soviet Union may make, is a bad bill.

The right of unharassed emigration was agreed to by the Soviet Union when it signed the United Nations Covenant on Civil & Political Rights in 1968 and when it ratified the covenant as recently as Oct. 16, 1973.

Is there any reason to believe that Moscow will faithfully keep its latest agreement any more than it has kept the UN covenant? Moscow Jews are highly skeptical, as is American labor.

But, the trade bill rests on more than the emigration question, important as that is.

The bill, as voted by the House last December, was called "disappointing" by AFL-CIO officials. It would give the President a free hand in negotiating what labor economists called "job destroying" agreements with other nations that could flood the United States with more imports, all in the name of "free trade."

The President would be given the power to slash current tariffs and would open the doors to imports from emerging nations, some of which are notoriously low-wage and are centers of operation for American multinational corporations.

What it does not do—as the labor-supported Burke-Hartke bill would do—is to regulate the operations of American multinational corporations which are exporting American technology and jobs. It does nothing to close tax loopholes that have enriched the multinationals and enabled them to expand abroad, and it takes little recognition of the more than one million jobs that have been lost to American workers because of current trade and investment policies.

ON THE SPECIFIC ACT of granting the Soviet Union "most favored nation" trade status, there are even heavier labor objections.

AFL-CIO President George Meany has already expressed the federation's rejection of such action. He expanded upon it further in an appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on "detente" with the Soviet Union. Meany said that what he saw was "a one-way street in which the Soviet Union maintains all of its basic political objectives which are fundamentally antagonistic to the West, while it acquires from the West the technology it needs to overcome the disastrous economic consequences of totalitarian planning."

He declared that already Soviet exports to the United States are beginning to mount while the U.S. wheat deal with the Soviets was ruinous to the American consumer. He said, further, that American workers should not be forced to compete with "slave labor" that must work under Soviet authoritarianism for such wages as are forced upon them by their Communist government.

Finally, Meany scorned the term "detente" with the Soviet Union under present circumstances, pointing out that despite so-called "detente" Moscow had done all it could to aid the Arabs in their recent attack on Israel. American labor is not opposed to detente, Meany concluded. But, he added, "We are for a real detente."

What is clear, then, is that the battle for a decent trade reform bill is far from over. The Senate still must act after the election recess and any easy assumption that Moscow's "retreat" on its emigration policies somehow sanctifies the kind of a bill that the House adopted should be rejected.



AMERICA'S SCHOOLS won't fare much better under President Ford than they did under Richard Nixon, President Albert Shanker, center, of the Teachers predicted on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by John Matthews, left, of the Washington Star-News and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.

Key Vote on Committee Reform Plan

The House on Oct. 8 adopted a labor-supported plan for committee reform as a substitute for a more sweeping reorganization that would have broken up the Education & Labor Committee and abolished or curtailed other committees dealing with legislation of importance to unions. The vote was 203-165.

On the AFL-CIO scorecard, right votes (R) for the Hansen substitute were cast by 150 Democrats and 53 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 67 Democrats and 98 Republicans. Numerals show districts; AL—at large; A—absent.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) R
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Jones (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Flowers (D) R

ALASKA
AL Young (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) A
2. Udall (D) W
3. Steiger (R) R
4. Conlan (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) A
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton, Phillip (D) R
6. Burton, John (D) R
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Stark (D) W
9. Edwards (D) W
10. Gubser (R) A
11. Ryan (D) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Lagomarsino (R) A
14. Waldie (D) A
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
17. McCloskey (R) W
18. Mathias (R) A
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Moorhead (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) A
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) A
24. Rousselot (R) R
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) R
28. Bell (R) W
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) W
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) A
33. Pettis (R) R
34. Hanna (D) A
35. Anderson (D) R
36. Ketchum (R) W
37. Burke (D) R
38. Brown (D) W
39. Hinshaw (R) W
40. Wilson, Bob (R) W
41. Van Deerlin (D) W
42. Burgener (R) W
43. Veysey (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) A
2. Brotzman (R) R
3. Evans (D) A
4. Johnson (R) A
5. Armstrong (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) A
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Sarasin (R) W
6. Grasso (D) A

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Gunter (D) W
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Haley (D) R
9. Frey (R) R
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) R
12. Burke (R) A
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) W

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) A
5. Young (D) W
6. Flynt (D) R
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) A
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) A
2. Hansen (R) A

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Hanrahan (R) W
4. Derwinski (R) R
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collier (R) R
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) W
10. Young (R) W
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) A
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Arends (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) A
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) A
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Gray (D) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) W
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Bray (R) R
7. Myers (R) R
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Dennis (R) A
11. Hudnut (R) R

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) W
2. Culver (D) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Scherle (R) R
6. Mayne (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) A
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) A
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) A
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Treen (R) R
4. Waggonner (D) R
5. Passman (D) R
6. Rarick (D) A
7. Breaux (D) W
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Cohen (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Sarbanes (D) W
4. Holt (R) W
5. Hogan (R) R
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) W
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) W
3. Donohue (D) R
4. Drinan (D) W
5. Cronin (R) W
6. Harrington (D) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) W

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. VanderVeen (D) W
6. Chamberlain (R) R
7. Riegle (D) W
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) A
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R
18. Huber (R) W
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) W
6. Zwach (R) A
7. Bergland (D) W
8. Blatnik (D) A

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) R
2. Bowen (D) R
3. Montgomery (D) R
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) R

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) W
6. Litton (D) W
7. Taylor (R) R
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) W

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) R
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) R
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Towell (R) A

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) R
2. Sandman (R) R
3. Howard (D) W
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) A
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) A
8. Roe (D) W
9. Helstoski (D) W
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) W
12. Rinaldo (R) W
13. Maraziti (R) W
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) W

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) A
2. Runnels (D) A

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) W
2. Grover (R) R
3. Roncallo (R) W
4. Lent (R) R
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) W
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Brasco (D) A
12. Chisholm (D) W
13. Podell (D) A
14. Rooney (D) A
15. Carey (D) A
16. Holtzman (D) W
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) W
21. Badillo (D) W
22. Bingham (D) W
23. Peyser (R) R
24. Reid (D) R
25. Fish (R) W
26. Gilman (R) R
27. Robison (R) A
28. Stratton (D) R
29. King (R) A
30. McEwen (R) R
31. Mitchell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) R
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) W
36. Smith (R) W
37. Dulski (D) A
38. Kemp (R) R
39. Hastings (R) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Andrews (D) A
5. Mizell (R) A
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Rose (D) R
8. Ruth (R) R
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) R
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) R

OHIO
1. Luken (D) R
2. Clancy (R) A
3. Whalen (R) W
4. Guyer (R) R
5. Latta (R) R
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Powell (R) A
9. Ashley (D) W
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) R
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) W
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) A

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. McSpadden (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) R
6. Camp (R) R

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) A
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) A
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Barrett (D) A
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Ware (R) R
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) A
8. Biester (R) W
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) R
18. Heinz (R) W
19. Goodling (R) R
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) W
23. Johnson (R) R
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) R
3. Dorn (D) A
4. Mann (D) A
5. Gettys (D) R
6. Young (R) A

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) R
3. Baker (R) R
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Beard (R) R
7. Jones (D) R
8. Kuykendall (R) A

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) A
2. Wilson (D) W
3. Collins (R) R
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Steelman (R) W
6. Teague (D) A
7. Archer (R) R
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Price (R) R
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) A
16. White (D) A
17. Burleson (D) R
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) R
22. Casey (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) R

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Owens (D) W

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) R
2. Whitehurst (R) A
3. Satterfield (D) R
4. Daniel, Robert (R) R
5. Daniel, Dan (D) R
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) A
8. Parris (R) W
9. Wampler (R) R
10. Broyhill (R) A

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) A
2. Meeds (D) W
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) W
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) A

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) W

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) W
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) A
5. Reuss (D) W
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) W
8. Froehlich (R) W
9. Davis (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Labor Scores State Legislative Gains

Upward Trend Cited In Key Benefit Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

lic employes, and several of these are inadequate and defective.

● Four states — Georgia, Kentucky, Minnesota and Pennsylvania —passed effective no-fault auto insurance plans in 1974, bringing the total to 15.

● Spurred by the Watergate scandals, about half the states enacted new laws, or amendments to existing statutes, requiring extensive reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures by political candidates and committees. Such laws were construed to include COPE activities at the state level.

The Washington legislature adopted a very elaborate system of reporting. Other states to put such laws on the books were Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Similar measures are on the ballot this month in Idaho and Missouri.

● Public financing of political campaigns was provided for under new laws in several states. In seven states, voters may contribute to political campaign funds through a check-off system on their state income tax returns or by paying a voluntary surcharge.

Minnesota taxpayers may name the political party to receive their $1 tax contribution. New Jersey, which doesn't have a state income tax, provides for matching grants from public funds to gubernatorial candidates in general elections starting in 1977. In Montana, a 1974 law allows taxpayers to designate $1 to a gubernatorial campaign fund, with the proceeds split evenly between the two political parties.

There were some setbacks as well as gains for labor in the state legislatures, and several state AFL-CIO groups reported that much of their energy was consumed in holding the line against conservative anti-union forces.

The AFL-CIO News survey found that improvement of state workmen's compensation laws ranked high on the 1974 legislative agendas of most state labor groups. But despite significant improvements in some states, James R. O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, observed that no state yet meets the recommendations of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

The commission concluded two years ago that state workmen's compensation laws "in general are inadequate and inequitable," and drew up a set of recommendations which form the basis of a bill jointly sponsored by Senators Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.).

In 1974, 39 states increased maximum benefits for disability either by statute enacted in this year or in a prior year. A clearly visible trend this year was a movement toward payment of maximum benefits equaling 100 percent of a particular state's average weekly wage.

Following are thumbnail summaries of key legislative developments in a cross-section of the state legislatures:

California—Gov. Reagan signed into law eight labor-backed social insurance measures. But he vetoed six other bills, including unemployment insurance coverage for farm workers and a measure that would have increased jobless benefits for lower-income California workers who have received no benefit rise since 1961.

It was the fourth straight year Reagan has refused to extend UI coverage to farm workers. Among the bills enacted into law was a measure establishing a rehabilitation program under workmen's compensation. Until now, rehabilitation has been voluntary.

Colorado—Much of labor's efforts during the 1974 session were spent on campaign reform. Through hard lobbying, the State AFL-CIO won removal of certain clauses from a campaign reform bill that would have curtailed organized labor's rights to engage in political activity.

The legislature raised maximum weekly workmen's compensation benefits from $84 to two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage, or $109.20.

Connecticut—Up against a business-oriented legislature, the State AFL-CIO fought a holding action, fending off moves to limit labor's role.

Its major achievement was repeal of a 1973 law requiring claimants for unemployment insurance to accept work offers that pay within 15 percent of their average base period wage within the first six weeks of unemployment, or within 25 percent of their average base period wage after being jobless for more than six weeks.

Delaware — The minimum wage rate was raised from $1.60 to $2 an hour. Workmen's compensation benefits were raised from $75 a week to two-thirds of the average state wage, effective July 1, 1975.

Georgia — An agency-shop bill, for the second year, failed to get out of committee, falling short by one vote. No-fault auto insurance, however, was enacted into law.

The State AFL-CIO lost its fight for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, but was able to get through what it calls a "baby" ERA, a measure prohibiting lenders from withholding credit to borrowers on the basis of sex or marital status.

Idaho—The State AFL-CIO sees a possibly more responsive state government as a result of a reorganization law consolidating 268 agencies into 19. Workmen's compensation was improved to include a rehabilitation section.

Iowa—Maximum weekly disability payments under workmen's compensation were increased $6 to $97 and, next July, will rise to 100 percent of the state's average weekly wage. A public employe bargaining law was enacted to cover state and local government workers. Although it has some drawbacks, the State AFL-CIO views the law as a step in the right direction.

Kansas — Workmen's compensation benefits were substantially improved. Weekly maximum benefits were increased from $56 to two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage. The difference amounts to almost $40.

Kentucky—Dollar benefits under both workmen's and unemployment compensation were raised slightly. A no-fault auto insurance plan was adopted. Another law prohibits hospitals from refusing admittance to patients because of their inability to pay.

Maine—Labor scored some decided pluses during a special session held early in the year. The state minimum wage was increased to $2 an hour and, under an automatic tie-in with hikes in the federal rate, could go as high as $3. A mandatory workmen's compensation law was adopted, as well as a bargaining law covering 12,000 state employes.

Maryland—Both unemployment and workmen's compensation were raised, and the State AFL-CIO was able to kill a number of anti-union bills designed to limit or end labor's participation in the political arena. Maryland was one of at least eight states to enact laws to finance political campaigns through the use of public funds.

The legislature also passed a law requiring auto-repair centers to furnish upon request a written estimate of time and cost for work expected to exceed $50. The facility may not charge more than 10 percent over the estimate without the customer's consent.

Massachusetts — The minimum wage level was raised from its $1.85 level, and will go to $2.10 by year's end. A law restricting women from working four months before until four months after childbirth was repealed.

Cost-of-living pay boosts of 6.2 percent were provided for most state and county employes. "Much of our effort was used to defeat anti-labor bills," the State AFL-CIO reported.

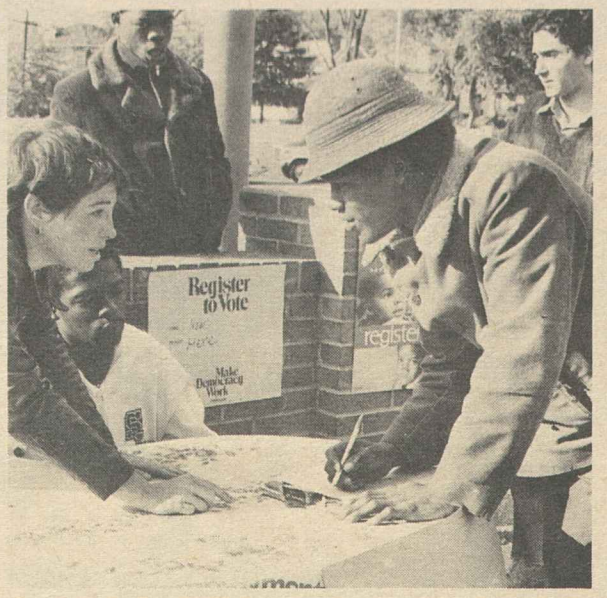
Michigan — State AFL-CIO efforts resulted in substantial gains for jobless workers, public employes and senior citizens. Unemployment benefits were raised between $11 and $14 a week, and coverage was extended for the first time to all public employes.

Senior citizens won an exemption on their state income tax for the first $7,500 of private industry pension. Although weaker than that favored by labor, a bill to prevent sex discrimination in the granting of credit was enacted.

Minnesota—A no-fault auto insurance measure was passed. Unemployment compensation now will be paid to workers involved in a labor dispute over health and safety violations.

The Child Labor Standards Act was updated for the first time in nearly 70 years. Another law enables workers to continue group health insurance coverage after job termination. Election-law changes include a provision enabling taxpayers to designate $1 to the party of their choice.

Mississippi — Maximum weekly benefits under workmen's compensation were raised $7 to $63, still deplorably low compared to most other states.





YOUNG VOTERS are reached by Frontlash volunteers and these scenes from the District of Columbia show how. At left, voter registration is brought to the high schools. At right, D.C. Director Jessica Smith works with a volunteer on a get-out-the-vote phone campaign.

Missouri — Workmen's compensation maximum weekly benefits were increased from $70 to $95.

Montana—Weekly benefits under workmen's compensation go from $110 a week to 100 percent of the state's average weekly wage, or $137. A new law permits Montana taxpayers to designate $1 to a gubernatorial campaign, with the proceeds split evenly between the two political parties. Labor led the fight to kill the employer-oriented Montana Occupational Safety & Health Act.

Nebraska — Unemployment insurance benefits were raised from $68 to $74 a week. Maximum workmen's compensation benefits rose from $80 to $89 a week.

New Jersey — The legislature passed a law making New Jersey the 10th state with a minimum wage rate specifically applying to private household workers. The statewide rate was raised from $2 an hour to $2.20, effective Jan. 1, 1975. Also enacted was a law providing for post-card voter registration.

New York—The State AFL-CIO was instrumental in gaining higher benefit levels under workmen's and unemployment compensation. UI goes from a maximum $75 to $95 a week. The weekly maximum under workmen's compensation rises from $95 to $125.

Labor also blocked passage of a proposed state Occupational Safety & Health Act because it was not as effective as the federal law. Labor successfully backed a bill to assure the solvency of Consolidated Edison by having the state power authority buy two nearly completed power plants from the utility.

North Carolina — Workmen's compensation maximum weekly benefits were increased from $80 to 100 percent of the state's average weekly wage, effective Nov. 1, 1975.

Pennsylvania—A no-fault auto insurance law was enacted. Otherwise labor's programs generally were thwarted, largely because of divided control in the General Assembly. The Republicans controlled the House committees while the Democrats ruled the Senate committees.

Rhode Island — A 1974 law will raise the maximum weekly benefit under workmen's compensation to 100 percent of the state's average weekly wage by Sept. 1, 1975.

South Carolina—The State AFL-CIO helped bring about the most substantial changes and improvements in the workmen's compensation law since the original law was passed. Coverage was expanded and benefits raised from a maximum $63 to 60 percent of the state's average weekly wage, producing a top benefit of $87.62.

South Carolina joined several other states in removing the sales tax from prescription drugs and medicine for the elderly and disabled.

South Dakota—Workmen's compensation coverage was extended to domestic help where employment exceeds 20 hours a week and is more than six weeks in a 13-week period. Another law exempts prescription drugs and medicines from the state sales tax.

A new law treats pregnancy as a disability under unemployment insurance by eliminating time-period stipulations on leaving and returning to employment before and after confinement.

Texas—The legislature met as a state constitutional convention in 1974. The State AFL-CIO successfully fought to eliminate a "right-to-work" section from the proposed new state constitution.

Virginia — Both houses of the legislature passed a minimum wage law, but Gov. Mills Godwin (R) refused to sign it. The Commonwealth thus remains one of nine states without such a law.

Unemployment compensation was raised from $70 to $87, effective July 1, 1974. The maximum weekly benefit under workmen's compensation went from $80 to $91 on the same date.

West Virginia—Maximum workmen's compensation benefits were raised from the former 60 percent to 80 percent of the state's average weekly wage. The effect is to increase the benefit ceiling from $91.80 to $128 a week. The formula will change to allow 100 percent of the average weekly wage on July 1, 1975.

Other sweeping changes in the state workmen's compensation law provide for mandatory coverage of most employes. Unemployment insurance benefits were raised from 55 percent to two-thirds of the average weekly wage. The minimum wage rate was raised from $1.60 to $1.80 an hour as of July 1, 1974, and will go to $2 on July 1, 1975.

The legislature also voted to phase out the odious "holder-in-due-course" provision and to give consumers new power under improved warranties.

Wisconsin — The state's unemployment compensation law was revised to cover an additional 110,000 employes—school teachers, local government employes and others. The bill also requires that eligibility for pregnant women be determined by the individual's availability for and ability to work. Benefit levels under both unemployment and workmen's compensation programs were raised substantially.

In New Congress:

Election Signs Point To Gain by Liberals

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO President George Meany stressed that the welfare of union members and their families "is every bit as dependent on what happens at the ballot box as on what happens at the collective bargaining table."

Meany cited tax justice, job safety and health care as major issues before Congress. In his COPE-sponsored broadcasts, he urged election of candidates committed to "full employment at decent wages . . . without runaway inflation, without prohibitive interest rates." **(Excerpts, Page 4.)**

Labor-endorsed candidates included liberal Republicans as well as Democrats. But in most parts of the country, party divisions reflected clear-cut choices.

In an effort to hold down GOP losses, President Ford stepped up both the pace and rhetoric of his political campaigning.

In Oklahoma City, he outraged Democrats with an assertion that "peace could be in jeopardy" if a heavily Democratic Congress were elected. The next day, the White House partially backed off and said Ford didn't really mean to imply that Democrats were any less devoted to peace.

There was speculation that Richard Nixon's health crisis would ease the earlier public resentment over Ford's blanket pardon of his predecessor. But there was no easing of prices and the government's consumer price index was a staggering 12 percent above the previous year on the eve of the election.

The present political division of the House is just about average for the years since 1966. In the last non-presidential "off-year" election, in 1970, the Democrats won nine House seats and kept three won earlier in special elections. Two years later, when the Nixon-Agnew presidential ticket was winning by a landslide, the Democrats lost 12 House seats.

Over the past 25 years, there were only two elections in which the Democratic strength in Congress rose substantially above the current pattern. One was in 1958, when unemployment was above 7 percent and Republicans were identified with "right-to-work" proposals to ban the union shop. The other was in 1964, when the Johnson-Goldwater election was so one-sided.

Most observers don't expect the Democratic House majority to rise to the 295-140 margin of the 89th Congress that was elected in 1964. And the Senate majority certainly won't jump to the 67-33 level of that year.

But there does appear to be a realistic chance of approaching the 1958 election outcome in the House. The Democratic majority after that election was 283-154. (That year, there were temporarily 437 members of the House.)

Ironically in a year in which liberal gains in Congress appear certain, the extreme right-wing John Birch Society appears to have improved political prospects. Three members of its 30-member governing board are major party candidates, including the Republican senatorial candidate in Alaska. A former Birch Society field worker is the GOP Senate candidate in California. The only known Bircher presently in Congress is Republican John Rousselot, seeking re-election from a California district.

Minor party candidates abound, but there are few elections in which the share of the vote received by candidates for such groups as the right-wing American Party or the assortment of radical parties is likely to be a factor.

In most contests where a candidate not running on the Democratic or Republican ticket is a factor, it is because of a political split within one of the major parties with one faction supporting an independent candidate.

In New York state, however, the minor party tally is important to the political survival of Sen. Jacob K. Javits, seeking his fourth term. Javits is hurt by the Conservative Party candidate, who is cutting into the votes he will receive on the Republican line. But he is helped by the Liberal Party endorsement. That gives him a line on the ballot with mostly Democratic running mates.

Four years ago, when Republican Sen. Charles Goodell had the Liberal Party endorsement, the White House covertly and Vice President Spiro Agnew openly urged Republicans to support the Conservative Party candidate, James L. Buckley, who won the three-way election with a mere 38.8 percent of the total vote.

The purged Goodell, who had been a personal friend and political ally of Ford when the two served together in the House, now is a top presidential aide at the White House.

Democrats Near Sweep In Governor Contests

(Continued from Page 1)

out, because Republican candidates in the two largest states, California and New York, are given little chance of holding those seats for the GOP.

All this is in the offing despite the Republicans' decisive advantage in the number of seats they had to risk this year—only 12 to the Democrats' 23.

But Republicans have been hurt by a failure of strong candidates to run this year—a trend that has plagued the GOP in 1974 races of all kinds. Only six GOP incumbents are running, three of whom stand a chance of being ousted.

Gov. Malcolm Wilson of New York is trailing far behind Democrat Hugh Carey, and polls also indicate Sargent in Massachusetts and John Vanderhoff in Colorado could be ousted.

Labor has endorsed the Democratic candidate in 33 of the 35 states, with no endorsement made in New Hampshire and Maryland.

In contrast to the scarcity of GOP incumbents, Democrats have incumbents running in 15 of the 23 seats they're defending. Only one, Gov. William Egan of Alaska, is considered in trouble.

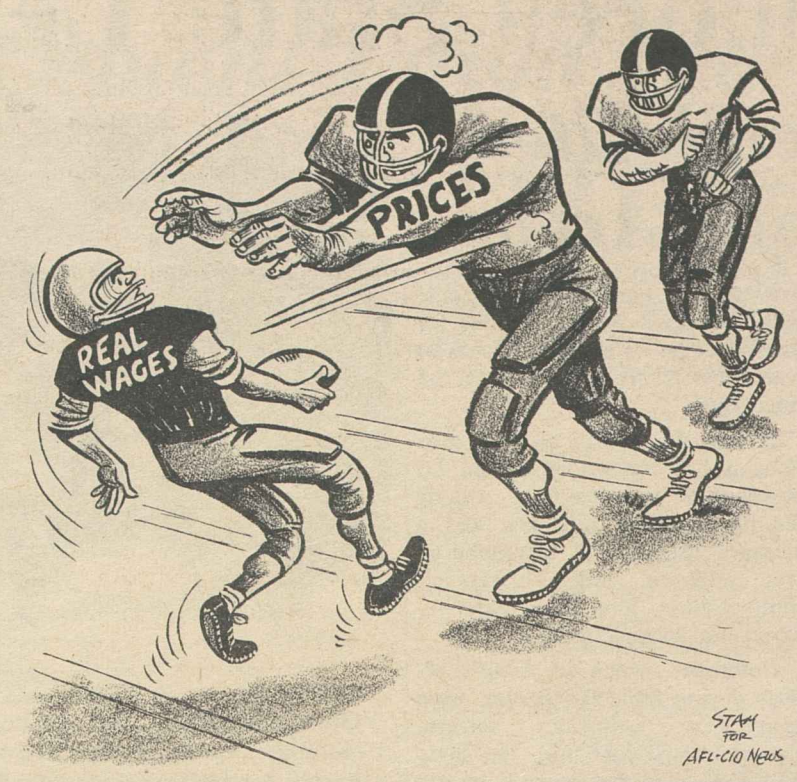
Democrats similarly dominate the 14 races in which there are no incumbents. Democrats are expected to switch four of those 14 from Republican to Democratic—Jerry Brown in California, Ella Grasso in Connecticut, Robert Straub in Oregon and Ray Blanton in Tennessee.

Republicans are given a chance at switchovers in Kansas, Maine and South Carolina, but such GOP gains could be offset by victories of labor-endorsed Democrats elsewhere.

In all, the polls would indicate a gain of six to eight governorships for the Democrats.

11-2-74

Losing Ground



Wage Hikes Top '73 But Trail Price Rises

First-year wage increases under major collective-bargaining agreements negotiated during the first nine months of 1974 averaged 9.6 percent, compared to 5.8 percent for all of 1973, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

While higher than last year's, the 1974 first-year average increase still did not match the soaring inflation rate over the same period. In separate reports, BLS pointed out the cost of living is running more than 12 percent above a year ago.

On a life-of-contract basis, major agreements thus far have averaged 7.2 percent, compared to 5.1 percent last year. The 1974 data relate to 918 collective-bargaining settlements, each affecting 1,000 or more workers.

The contracts involved cover some 4.1 million workers, most of them in the steel, retail trade, communications, construction and apparel industries.

In its review of major contracts, BLS noted an increase in the number of contracts containing cost-of-living escalator clauses. Contracts with the COL provision more effectively protected workers against inflation, yielding an average of 11 percent in wage benefits thus far, including the first-year negotiated increase and escalator adjustments already put into effect.

During the first nine months of the year, BLS reported, escalator provisions were adopted in 110 settlements, covering 612,000 workers.

"This is the largest pickup in escalator coverage since 1971, when the steel and communications industries adopted such clauses in their contracts," BLS observed. Escalator clauses now cover approximately 5 million, or 49 percent, of the workers in major bargaining uints.

Other highlights of BLS's survey of contracts concluded in the first nine months of 1974:

- In key contracts—those covering 5,000 or more workers—wage and benefit gains combined averaged 10.1 percent for the first year and 7.5 percent annually over the life of the pact, compared with 7.1 and 6.1 percent, respectively, last year.
- The contracts had an average duration of 30 months.

In non-manufacturing, first-year increases for more than 2.6 million workers averaged 10.2 percent and 7.8 percent annually over the life of the contract. The figures compare to 5.7 and 5.3 percent, respectively, in 1973.

For the nearly 1.5 million factory workers covered by the BLS report, the average first-year gain was 8.5 percent, compared with 5.9 percent in 1973. On a life-of-contract basis, the average was 5.9 percent compared to 4.9 percent last year.

In the construction industry, an estimated 919,000 workers received an average first-year wage increase of 10.8 percent compared to 5.7 percent in last year's settlements. The increase averaged out to 7.8 percent annually over the life of the contract, compared to 5.3 percent in 1973.

Contracts containing COL provisions covered about 60 percent of the workers under major agreements concluded during the period, and provided for 5.9 percent annual wage-rate gains over the life of the contract—before any COL adjustment was made.

Contracts without escalator clauses provided for annual increases averaging 8.9 percent.

Average hourly earnings of rank-and-file workers in the private nonfarm economy advanced at an annual rate of 8.6 percent in the first nine months of 1974, compared to 6.9 percent in the same period last year.

Layoffs Mount As Economic Skid Continues

(Continued from Page 1)

Springfield Tire Co. announced plans to curtail production at four plants, affecting more than 3,700 workers. Uniroyal has put 1,000 workers at its Chicopee, Mass., plant on a temporary four-day workweek.

AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger cited these other signs of the worsening recession:

- In one week, all but 10 states reported an increase in initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits. The Labor Dept. said such claims for the week ending Oct. 5 totaled 323,900, up 44,700 from the previous week and 123,000 higher than in the same week in 1973.
- The volume of help-wanted ads in 52 of the country's major newspapers dropped nearly 10.5 percent in September following a decline of 3.4 percent in August. The Conference Board, which compiles the figures, termed the sharp drop in want-ads "clearly the forerunner of significant rises in the national unemployment rate which will occur over the next several months."
- The Commerce Dept.'s September index of leading economic indicators dropped 2.5 percent in September, the steepest one-month slide in 23 years. The drop came on the heels of a 1.6 percent decline the month before.

Unemployment in many of the nation's big urban areas is well above the national jobless rate of 5.8 percent.

Clothing Union Protest Hits Import Flood

(Continued from Page 1)

shirt from Taiwan was made by workers whose pay may be only 23 cents an hour.

Finley noted that the retail price of the imported goods is generally no less than that of comparable garments made by American workers whose wages and fringes would come to about $5.40 an hour. But the higher profit margin is an incentive to retailers to stock the imported goods.

The magnitude of the demonstrations will vary with the location, Finley indicated. In some cities, where garment manufacturing is located near major shopping areas, workers will take off several hours in the middle of the day and then return after rallies and parades. In other localities, workers will leave their shops early for later afternoon demonstrations. Employers generally are cooperating with the union plans, the ACWA said.

The ACWA's recent convention mandated the nationwide protest and Finley said the job loss threat has worsened since then. Orders received by manufacturers for the spring season are running 25 to 35 percent below a year ago, he said, and indications are that a similar drop will apply to the 1975 fall line of clothing.

Finley and Sheinkman said the solution lies in both trade legislation "that realistically deals with these problems" and in "a stronger American negotiating position in trade discussions with the governments of nations that flood the American market with the product of sweatshop labor."

The union officials made clear their continued opposition to the House-passed trade bill that is now before the Senate. They said its enactment would be "a disaster."

No-Confidence Vote Swells GOP Loss

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, November 9, 1974 | No. 45

Council Presses for Action To Solve Recession Crisis



YEARS OF PLANNING and preparation led to the development of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, a vital landmark in the progress of the trade union movement, Federation President George Meany said at ceremonies dedicating the 47-acre campus. He is flanked by the center's executive director, Fred K. Hoehler, left, and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. **(Story, Page 11.)**

Warns Nation At Brink of 'Disaster'

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO called for an immediate and decisive change in government policies to cope with an economy that "is dangerously close to disaster."

President Ford's proposals as outlined in his economic message to Congress "fail to face up to the realities of America's deepening economic mess. They are inequitable and unbalanced," the federation's Executive Council declared.

The council summed up the current economic crisis in these words:

"The recession that started in late 1973 is deepening. Production and sales are falling. Layoffs are spreading and unemployment is rising. Even worse, there is no end in sight. This recession is rapidly becoming the most prolonged and deepest since the 1930s."

The council stressed that the "banking system is severely strained, over-extended and increasingly vulnerable to troubles at home and abroad."

It emphasized also that the "peril to the American economy from the restrictive Burns-Nixon policies, of which we have warned consistently, has grown much greater . . . yet these policies of tight money and high interest rates remain in effect, with no indication of any basic change."

The concern with the economy highlighted a one-day session of the council in Washington at which it adopted a number of statements calling for action to counteract the depression in housing and defeat in the Senate of the trade bill as "worse than no bill at all."

It called also for the Senate to turn down legislation extending the Export-Import Bank unless a number of critical changes were made and denounced as an "unspeakable outrage" the action of the United Nations in recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The council memorialized the death of Vice President Joseph A. Beirne and elected Glenn E. Watts, president of the Communications Workers, to replace him. Beirne had represented the CWA on

(Continued on Page 12)

Democrats Boost Majorities:

Election Deals Heavy Blow To Administration Policies

By David L. Perlman

Americans voted no confidence in the Republican Administration and defeated many of its staunchest supporters in Congress.

Their election verdict widened the Democratic majority in Congress, particularly in the House where all 435 seats were at stake.

With two seats still to be decided, the new House will have at least 291 Democrats—the biggest majority achieved in this century by a party that did not also hold the presidency. That would represent a gain of at least 43 Democratic seats over the present 248-187 division of the House.

By way of comparison, Democrats had 295 seats after the 1964 election when Republicans went down to defeat with the Goldwater presidential ticket. In the 1958 recession year, voters elected 283 Democrats to the House, the previous record for a party not holding the presidency.

The Senate shift this year was somewhat smaller, since only 34 seats were up and 20 of these already were held by Democrats. Four Democratic pickups with only one loss guaranteed at least a 61-39 majority with one Republican-held seat still undecided and recounts possible elsewhere.

Democrats already held a big 32-18 majority of governorships and the election increased the bulge.

After shifts both ways, the new lineup is 36 states with Democratic governors, 12 with Republican governors, a non-party independent elected in Maine and the Alaska contest still undecided.

(Continued on Page 3)

Democratic Gains Point To More Liberal House

Near-record Democratic gains in all sections of the nation brought in a House of Representatives that will have a progressive majority on most issues.

The liberal-conservative division of the new House is considerably closer than the 2-1 Democratic majority and many from both parties don't fit comfortably into either category.

But where liberal programs fail, it will be because liberals themselves are divided. The bipartisan conservative coalition that has so often dominated the House is reduced to its lowest level since Lyndon Johnson's 1964 election sweep brought in the 89th Congress.

With one district in Maine and one in Nebraska listed at presstime as undecided, Democrats had won 291 House seats and Republicans 142.

Liberal Democratic victories cut into conservative Republican strongholds that had even resisted the 1964 turnovers.

(Continued on Page 4)

24 Unions Establish Public Employee Dept.

By James M. Shevis

Public employes "have got to fight for what is theirs and what is just and proper" using the same methods as workers in the private sector, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared at the founding convention of the federation's new Public Employee Dept.

"In other words, you just quit working for the guy who's kicking you around. And if that guy happens to be the mayor of the city or the governor of a state, it doesn't make a damn bit of difference," Meany said.

While the whole basic question of the rights of public employes, as spelled out by law, is still to be determined, Meany observed, militancy is the "key to success" in the fast-growing field of public employe unionism.

Pledging the complete cooperation of all AFL-CIO affiliates in the new department's efforts, Meany congratulated the 24 charter unions, including one organizing committee, that have banded together to promote the interest and general well being of public employes.

(Continued on Page 9)

Governors Elected

Alabama—George C. Wallace (D)*
Alaska—Undecided
Arizona—Raul H. Castro (D)
Arkansas—David Pryor (D)
California—Edmund G. Brown, Jr. (D)
Colorado—Richard D. Lamm (D)
Connecticut—Ella T. Grasso (D)
Florida—Reubin Askew (D)*
Georgia—George Busbee (D)
Hawaii—George Ariyoshi (D)
Idaho—Cecil D. Andrus (D)*
Iowa—Robert Ray (R)*
Kansas—Robert F. Bennett (R)
Maine—James Longley (I)
Maryland—Marvin Mandel (D)*
Massachusetts—Michael S. Dukakis (D)
Michigan—William G. Milliken (R)*
Minnesota—Wendell R. Anderson (D)*
Nebraska—J. J. Exon (D)*
Nevada—Mike O'Callaghan (D)*
New Hampshire—Meldrim Thomson, Jr. (R)*
New Mexico—Jerry Apodaca (D)
New York—Hugh L. Carey (D)
Ohio—James A. Rhodes (R)
Oklahoma—David L. Boren (D)
Oregon—Robert Straub (D)
Pennsylvania—Milton J. Shapp (D)*
Rhode Island—Philip W. Noel (D)*
South Carolina—James B. Edwards (R)
South Dakota—Richard F. Kneip (D)*
Tennessee—Ray Blanton (D)
Texas—Dolph Briscoe (D)*
Vermont—Thomas P. Salmon (D)*
Wisconsin—Patrick J. Lucey (D)*
Wyoming—Ed Herschler (D)

* **Incumbent.**

Republican Hopes Jolted In South, Border States

Democrats gained House seats virtually all across the 13 southern and border states and limited Republicans to one victory each in the region's races for governor and senator.

Thus the 1974 elections thwarted the GOP's efforts to broaden its base in the South.

In all, the Democrats gained a net of eight House seats in the 11 states of the Confederacy plus the border states of Oklahoma and Kentucky.

Democrats also won seven of the eight governorships and five of the six Senate seats contested. Democratic governors Reubin Askew in Florida, George Wallace in Alabama and Dolph Briscoe of Texas all won re-election easily.

All three carried labor's endorsement, as did newcomers David Pryor, a former congressman, in Arkansas and David Boren in Oklahoma, who were retaining governor's chairs for the Democrats.

Republicans did take the South Carolina governorship—for the first time since Reconstruction — but that gain was offset by the switch of Tennessee to Democratic in the victory of former Rep. Ray Blanton.

The one Republican Senate victory in the region, by incumbent Henry Bellmon over labor-endorsed former Rep. Ed Edmondson in Oklahoma, was also the region's closest race.

Democratic incumbents James Allen in Alabama and Russell Long in Louisiana won without Republican opposition and Sen. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina was re-elected easily.

Two Democratic governors, Dale Bumpers of Arkansas and Wendell Ford of Kentucky, were easy Senate winners, with Ford's victory over Sen. Marlow Cook one of the two in which Democrats took over Senate seats formerly held by the GOP. The other was in Florida, where Democrat Richard Stone won a close race for the seat vacated by Sen. Edward Gurney.

The net gain of two Senate seats left Democrats with an 18-8 edge in the 13-state region, and Republicans now have three governors in the region—in Virginia and North Carolina, neither contested this year, in addition to South Carolina.

Democrats took 10 House seats formerly held by Republicans, but lost the Florida seat vacated by Rep. William Gunter and the Louisiana seat from which Rep. John Rarick was ousted in the primary.

The net gain of eight expanded the Democratic House edge to 92-29, with the GOP losing such stalwarts as 22-year veteran Joel Broyhill in Virginia and Wilmer Mizell in North Carolina. Each was one of two Republican incumbents ousted in his state. First-term Virginia Rep. Stanford Parris and North Carolina Rep. Earl B. Ruth also lost.

Republicans also lost two seats in Tennessee and one each in Oklahoma, Texas, Georgia and South Carolina.

In Tennessee, Democrat Harold E. Ford, a black, ousted GOP Rep. Dan Kuykendall in Memphis. Democrat Marilyn Lloyd defeated GOP Rep. LaMar Baker.

Oklahoma lost its only Republican congressman when Democrat Glenn English upset Happy Camp, and Texas Democrat Jack Hightower ousted Rep. Robert Price. In South Carolina, Democrat John Jenrette won his rematch with freshman Rep. Edward L. Young and in Georgia, conservative Rep. Ben Blackburn was beaten by Democrat Elliott Levitas.

The 10 defeated Republicans had a composite labor voting record of 47 right and 501 wrong.

Democrats Add to Total:

California, New York Lead Switches in Governorships

By Rex Hardesty

Democrats ended long Republican domination of the governorships of the nation's two most populous states in the midst of gaining a net of at least four seats for a total of 36.

While the Democrats' 27 victories in 35 races was of sweeping proportions, the fact that they were risking 23 seats to only 12 for the GOP left a net change of less than landslide proportions.

Still, the party's total of 36 seats matches the highwater marks after the 1958 and 1960 elections. And it represents a major comeback from the 32-18 edge the Republicans held on the eve of the 1970 elections.

That total could increase by one if in Alaska Democratic governor William Egan overcomes Republican challenger Jay Hammond in a contest that was still undecided at AFL-CIO News press time.

For liberals, the gubernatorial takeovers were marred only by the stunning upset of labor-supported Gov. John Gilligan in Ohio and a few other races.

Principal was the recapture of California and New York — where Jerry Brown and Hugh Carey emerged as immediate leaders of their party by ending the GOP control begun in 1966 in California by Ronald Reagan and in 1958 in New York by Nelson Rockefeller.

In Connecticut, Rep. Ella Grasso switched another seat to Democratic as she became only the fourth woman in U.S. history to win a governorship and the first to do so without following her husband into office.

Brown, Carey and Mrs. Grasso all had strong labor backing, as did other key winners like David Pryor in Arkansas, Jerry Apodaca in New Mexico and Raul Castro in Arizona.

Pryor and Democratic winner George Busbee of Georgia fit the mold of the new, moderate leadership begun in the South with the election of Reubin Askew in Florida, Dale Bumpers in Arkansas and Jimmy Carter in Georgia four years ago.

Apodaca, the first Chicano elected governor of New Mexico since 1918, and Castro, a former ambassador, joined with Dick Lamm of Colorado and Ed Herschler of Wyoming to bring new, progressive leadership to western, mainly "right-to-work" states which have provided a big share of GOP victories in times past.

Gilligan's defeat in Ohio and the narrow loss of labor-endorsed Democrat Sander Levin in Michigan averted a complete Democratic sweep of the nation's 10 largest states. But Democrats added Massachusetts on a victory by Michael Dukakis over incumbent Francis Sargent and now hold eight of the big 10, a far cry from 1970 when of that 10 only Texas had a Democratic governor. In that interim, Democrats also recaptured Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey and Florida.

The '74 elections also saw the re-election of a dozen strong Democratic incumbents — Askew, Cecil Andrus in Idaho, Wendell Anderson in Minnesota, J. J. Exon in Nebraska, Mike O'Callaghan in Nevada, Milton Shapp in Pennsylvania, Patrick Lucey in Wisconsin, Thomas Salmon in Vermont, Philip Noel in Rhode Island, Richard Kneip in South Dakota, George Wallace in Alabama and Dolph Briscoe in Texas, all with COPE's endorsement.

In addition to Milliken in Michigan, Republican incumbents were re-elected in Iowa and New Hampshire.

In all, Democrats took nine seats away from Republicans, but the GOP regained Kansas in addition to Ohio and elected the first GOP governor of South Carolina since Reconstruction. An independent former Democrat, James B. Longley, was the surprise winner in Maine of another seat previously held by the Democrats.

All four of those races were close, with a recount possible in Kansas as well as Alaska. Longley won with 40 percent of the vote to 36 percent for Democratic nominee George Mitchell.

Other Democrats taking over GOP seats were Robert Straub in Oregon, who defeated conservative Victor Atiyeh, and Ray Blanton in Tennessee, who became the first Democrat to win a gubernatorial or Senate race in the state since 1966.

Newcomers successfully holding seats for the Democrats in addition to Pryor, Busbee and Apodaca were David S. Boren in Oklahoma, the nation's youngest governor-elect at 33, and George Ariyoshi in Hawaii, who will become the state's first Japanese-American governor.

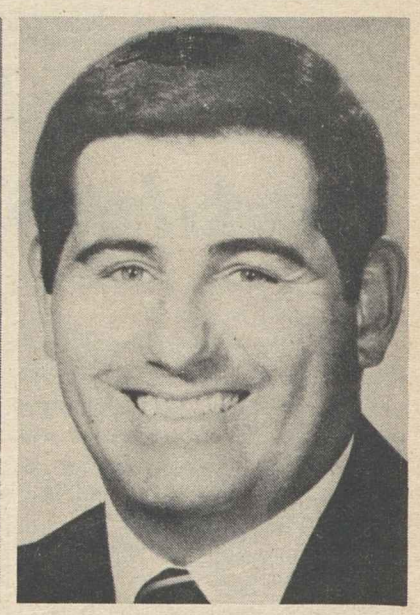
Led by Boren, the Democratic newcomers are young as a group, with Brown 36, Lamm 39 and Dukakis, Pryor and Apodaca each 40. Six of the 13 Democrats re-elected are also young to have one term behind them—Anderson and Kneip are 41, Salmon is 42, Noel and Andrus 43 and O'Callaghan 45.



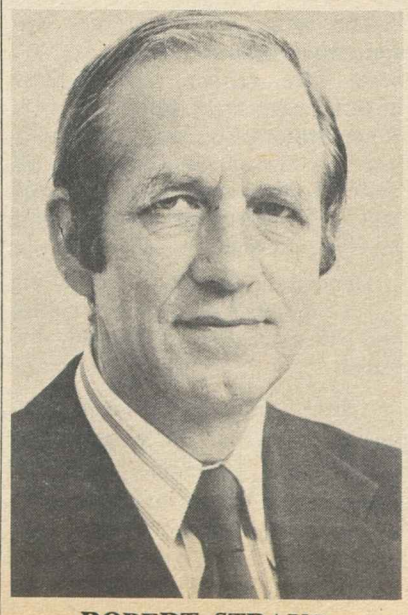
HUGH L. CAREY



ELLA T. GRASSO



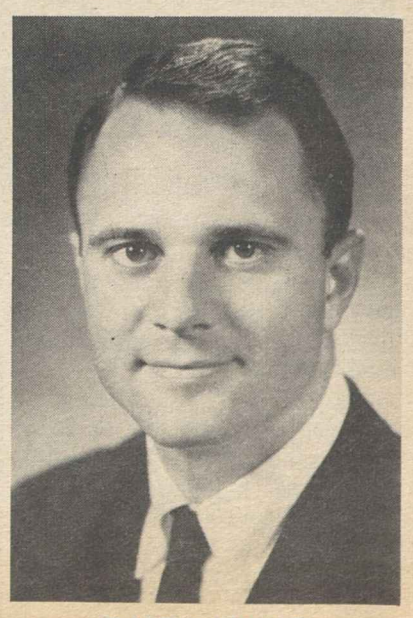
PHILIP W. NOEL



ROBERT STRAUB



WENDELL R. ANDERSON



DAVID PRYOR

Voters Nail Policy Failures, Scandals

'National Reaction' Expressed at Polls

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO President George Meany told a news conference that the election reflected "a national reaction to the failure, to the immorality of American political leadership" rather than a "vote of approval for any political party."

He saw the returns as a vote against "all the scandals" of the Nixon Administration and the policies that have led to "collapse of the American economy."

Meany told reporters he was disappointed by the failure of many Democrats to give sufficient support to labor's position on "bread and butter issues" such as trade and housing.

As for labor's political effort, he said COPE-endorsed candidates did well and the outcome was one of the best in many years.

Despite the Democratic victories that were reflected in every section of the nation, party labels weren't the only consideration in this election.

Liberal Republicans, including those with labor endorsement, generally held their own and emerged as a more powerful voice in their party's congressional delegation.

The ranks of House Republican liberals are virtually undiminished while conservative Republican strength was being decimated.

In the Senate, where moderate-to-liberal Republicans have played a larger role than in the House, there was a clear lesson in the election returns.

Liberal, labor-endorsed Republicans such as Schweiker of Pennsylvania, Javits of New York and Mathias of Maryland were comfortably re-elected. But several conservatives such as Oklahoma's Bellmon barely squeezed by and others were defeated.

As in all elections, there were shifts that went counter to the trend. Some Democrats were unexpectedly beaten, some Republicans tabbed as losers refuted the polls.

But overall, the Democratic and generally progressive trend embraced all sections of the nation.

In New England, Vermont elected its first Democratic Senator.

In the mid-Atlantic region, Democrats picked up four House seats in New Jersey and five in New York.

In the South, entrenched Republicans were surprisingly beaten in Virginia and Tennessee and the area's congressional delegation is clearly less conservative than heretofore.

In the industrial Midwest, Indiana turned out conservative Republicans and elected liberal Democrats while Michigan ignored the home-state campaigning of President Ford to increase its Democratic congressional edge.

The farm belt strayed less from normal voting patterns, but Iowa's House delegation turned heavily Democratic while holding a key Senate seat.

In the West, California contributed a four-seat switch to the Democratic pickup along with a governor. Colorado ousted a conservative senator and Alaska re-elected a liberal senator thought to have been in political trouble.

As the experience of 1958 demonstrated, a heavy Democratic majority in Congress doesn't necessarily translate into legislative achievements if the White House is pulling in a different direction.

Leaders of Congress and President Ford exchanged conciliatory post-election remarks and pledged mutual cooperation. But there remained a sharp divergence of viewpoint as to the causes of the Republican setbacks.

The Ford Administration line was that it all represented a backlash of Watergate that would in time blow away, and not a mandate for a change in economic policy.

Treasury Secretary William E. Simon said in a post-election speech that the Administration is not "backing down" on its economic policies. "Nothing has happened in either the political or economic arenas to change our views," he insisted.

Simon conceded after the election what the Administration had denied earlier—that the United States was clearly in a recession. But he indicated the White House will "firmly resist" job-creating measures that might "overheat the economy."

The newly-elected 94th Congress won't take office until January.

The "lame-duck" 93rd Congress, including members who were not re-elected, will reconvene Nov. 18 to complete action on legislation set aside when Congress adjourned



ELECTION NIGHT at the AFL-CIO headquarters finds President George Meany getting the latest tallies from COPE Director Al Barkan, left, and Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

Georgia Labor Shapes Goals On Legislation

Atlanta—The 18th annual convention of the Georgia AFL-CIO adopted a broad legislative program aimed at the repeal of the state's "right-to-work" law, payment of prevailing wages on state-funded construction contracts and full collective bargaining rights for public employes.

The three-day convention, largest in the state federation's history with 550 delegates, also re-elected President Herbert H. Mabry and Secretary Martha True to new two-year terms. Mabry was unopposed, but True was faced by Lottie Noles and Melvin Tate, formerly executive vice president.

M. J. Counihan of the State, County & Municipal Employees, a former executive vice president and an interim president of the state federation, was returned to office as executive vice president. Ronna Jones of the Office & Professional Employees was elected treasurer over incumbent Sara Johnson.

Three new vice presidents were also elected to the executive board. They are William N. Jenkins of the Retail Clerks, Robert Cantrell of the Machinists and James R. Ainsworth of the Communications Workers. One other district vice presidency election is being contested.

CORRECTION

New vice presidents of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, elected at the union's recent convention in Toronto, are Paul Balliet and Donald G. Burshaw. They replace Orval Webber and Gabriel E. Cormier, who retired. The convention report in the Nov. 2 issue of the AFL-CIO News had a garbled paragraph on the officer changes.

Liberal GOP Senators Survive Democratic Sweep of Northeast

The nation's Northeast corridor, traditionally a close two-party battleground, gave thumping majorities to liberal Democrats and liberal Republicans.

The 13 states of New England and the Mid-Atlantic region will send 80 Democrats and 37 Republicans to the House in the 94th Congress. A switch of 13 House seats to the Democrats was largely at the expense of rigidly conservative Republicans.

In nine gubernatorial elections, the GOP was completely blanked. Democrats won all three state houses that had been held by Republicans and the party's only loss was to an independent.

One of the five Republican Senate seats up this year was won by a Democrat. Three of the Republican winners were labor-backed liberals and the lone conservative Republican elected only narrowly escaped upset.

New York and New Jersey accounted for the big tilt in the region's political balance, exceeding even the Lyndon Johnson landslide year of 1964.

For the first time since Nelson Rockefeller was elected in 1958 and for only the second time since 1942, a Democrat was elected governor of New York.

Instant national recognition and influence go with the job and Hugh L. Carey is now governor of the nation's second largest state instead of just one out of 41 House members from New York.

The "Republican suburbs" around New York City are much less so, this election proved. In the Nassau and Suffolk County 3rd Congressional District, the victory of Jerome Ambro, Jr., was not unexpected since incumbent Republican Angelo Roncallo had been indicted on extortion charges, although subsequently acquitted. But in the neighboring Long Island 2nd District, incumbent Republican James R. Grover, Jr., appeared safe. He had won his sixth term two years ago with nearly 66 percent of the vote and he was only 55. The surprise winner is 25-year-old Democrat Thomas J. Downing.

Another Republican veteran, seven-termer Carleton J. King, won 70 percent of the vote two years ago, but this time was beaten by Democrat Edward W. Pattison in the Troy area 29th District.

The three incumbents defeated had a combined COPE record of 33 votes in agreement with labor's position and 180 "wrong" votes.

New York Democrats also picked up two districts held by Republicans who did not seek re-election. The winners are Matthew F. McHugh in the Binghamton area 27th District and John J. LaFalce in the Niagara Falls 36th District. They succeed Howard W. Robison and Henry P. Smith III, both conservative Republicans.

Meanwhile, New Yorkers re-elected Jacob K. Javits to a fourth term in the Senate. The votes he tallied on both the Republican and Liberal Party lines gave the COPE-endorsed Javits a comfortable win over both Democrat Ramsey Clark, the former Attorney General, and a Conservative Party candidate.

New Jersey was a disaster area for conservative Republicans as the House lineup switched from a modest 8-7 Democratic margin to 12-3.

Two strongly Republican districts refused to re-elect Charles W. Sandman, Jr., and Joseph J. Maraziti, both outspoken Nixon supporters during the televised House Judiciary Committee debate. The Atlantic City 2nd District was won by William J. Hughes and the 13th District seat went to Helen S. Meyner, wife of the former governor.

It was the end of the political road for John Hunt in the Camden area 1st District, who was defeated by Democrat James J. Florio, and 13-term William B. Widnall, beaten by Andrew Maguire.

In Massachusetts, two moderate Republicans weren't strong enough to resist the Democratic political tide. Michael S. Dukakis is the new governor. Also on the winning ticket as lieutenant governor is Thomas P. O'Neill III, son of the House majority leader. In the 5th Congressional District, Paul W. Cronin failed to win a second term and the new congressman is Democrat Paul E. Tsongas.

Pennsylvania re-elected labor-supported Republican Richard S. Schweiker to a second Senate term. Two House seats changed parties, but the lineup remained 14-11 Democratic. The Democratic winner in the 7th District, where incumbent Lawrence Williams was beaten in the GOP primary, is Robert W. Edgar, 31-year-old Protestant chaplain of Drexel University. But in the New Castle area 25th District, 10-term Democrat Frank M. Clark was upset by Republican Gary Myers.

Ella T. Grasso was Connecticut's Secretary of State for 12 years before she was elected to Congress two years ago. Now she's governor-elect of Connecticut, another state house pickup for the Democrats. Abraham A. Ribicoff was re-elected to the Senate by as big a margin as everyone had expected. And the Democrats took over the House seat that Robert H. Steele gave up to run for governor. The winner was Christopher J. Dodd, son of the former senator. A consumer activist, Anthony J. Moffett, kept Mrs. Grasso's seat Democratic.

Marylanders re-elected Democrat Marvin Mandel as governor, liberal Republican Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., as senator, and picked a Democrat, Gladys Spellman, for the House seat left open when Lawrence Hogan unsuccessfully sought the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

New Hampshire voters very narrowly elected Republican Louis C. Wyman to the Senate, the lone conservative Senate winner. But they gave his House seat to Democrat Norman D'Amours. Republican Gov. Meldrim Thomson, Jr., was considered vulnerable, but he won another term.

Vermont voters rebuffed a conservative congressman's bid to succeed Sen. George Aiken, a GOP moderate. Instead, they elected 34-year-old Democrat Patrick J. Leahy. And Democrat Thomas Salmon was re-elected governor.

Rhode Island Gov. Philip W. Noel, Democrat, had no trouble getting re-elected. In Maine, however, an avowedly non-political independent, James B. Longley, confused the political tallies by defeating both the Democratic and Republican candidates for governor.

Democrats Pick Up 43 Seats in House



Western States Join In Shift to Democrats

The 13 western states gave Democrats a gain of five new state houses and nine congressional seats, while the Republicans managed to break even on the Senate races and put up a stiff fight in the Alaska gubernatorial contest.

The thrust of the Democratic sweep came in five of the 10 gubernatorial races as Republican state administrations were ousted in Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon and Wyoming. Meanwhile, voters returned Democratic administrations to office in Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, and New Mexico.

But in Alaska, incumbent Democratic Gov. William Egan was locked in a race so close with former state Sen. Jay S. Hammond that it appeared headed for a recount.

In the congressional races, Democrats picked up four additional seats in California, two in Oregon, one each in Colorado and Montana, and Nevada's lone House seat.

Democrats held 42 of the 76 House seats from the 13 states going into the election. The shift of nine seats gives them a 51 to 25 edge over the Republicans.

Highlighting the Democratic gains in the West was the toppling of Colorado's Republican senator and governor. Democrat Gary Hart defeated two-term Republican Sen. Peter Dominick, a staunch conservative, and state Rep. Richard D. Lamm blocked Gov. John D. Vanderhoof's bid for a new term. Democrats also won three of the state's five congressional seats.

In the four other switches to Democratic governors in the West:

Raul Castro defeated Republican Russell Williams in Arizona. GOP Gov. John R. Williams is retiring.

In California, Jerry Brown, secretary of state and son of former Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown, defeated Houston Flournoy in a tight race for the seat being vacated by Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Oregon's state house went to Robert Straub, who defeated conservative Republican Victor Atiyeh with about 55 percent of the vote. Republican Gov. Tom McCall is retiring.

Former state Rep. Ed Herschler defeated Republican Dick Jones in Wyoming with about 57 percent of the vote for the seat held by retiring GOP Gov. Stanley K. Hathaway.

Two other new governors who kept the state house in the Democratic column are George Ariyoshi of Hawaii and Jerry Apodaca of New Mexico.

Re-elected by wide margins were Democratic governors Cecil Andrus in Idaho and Mike O'Callaghan in Nevada.

The only setback in the region for the Democrats was the switch of Nevada's Senate seat—held now by four-term Democratic Sen. Alan Bible—which went to Republican Paul Laxalt. He defeated Lt. Gov. Harry Reid by less than 1 percent of the vote. However, the incumbent Republican congressman, David Towell, was defeated by labor-endorsed Democrat James Santini for the state's at-large seat.

All five of the Democratic incumbent senators up for re-election in the 13-state region won new six-year terms. They are Mike Gravel of Alaska, Alan Cranston of California, Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, Frank Church of Idaho and Warren Magnuson of Washington.

With the trade-off of one Senate seat in the region between the parties, the Democrats will maintain a 15 to 11 edge over the Republicans in the 94th Congress.

Widespread Party Turnovers Cut Strength of Conservatives

(Continued from Page 1)

In Indiana, for example, five of the state's seven Republican congressmen were defeated for re-election. They had a total of 23 terms of service. All were conservatives, with a cumulative tally of 40 key votes in agreement with labor's position and 292 "wrong" votes by COPE standards.

The magnitude of the House shift far exceeded the usual off-year pattern.

The 248-187 Democratic majority before the election was so close to the norm of recent years that a gain of fewer than 15 seats would be indicated.

Instead, the pickup was at least 43 Democratic seats and the party total was exceeded in the past 35 years only by the 295 Democrats elected in 1965.

Republicans most closely identified with Richard Nixon—including his staunchest supporters in the televised Judiciary Committee hearings—proved vulnerable in this election.

While the post-election spotlight is on the changes, most House members of both parties were re-elected. The Democrats with the most seniority have the most power in their roles as chairmen of committees and subcommittees. But the newcomers will assure a decisive liberal majority within the Democratic caucus, an organization that has become increasingly influential in shaping policy.

These are the states where party switches took place:

California—Redistricting complicates comparisons but Democrats gained four seats to make the new lineup 28 Democrats and 15 Republicans. Two Republican incumbents hurt by new district lines were beaten. Four-termer Robert B. Mathias, the former Olympic champion, lost to John Krebs in the Fresno area. Victor V. Veysey lost in a new district to Democrat Jim Lloyd. A seat opened by the retirement of 10-term Republican Charles Gubser was won by Democrat Norman Y. Mineta, a Japanese-American. The upset Democratic winner in the conservative district of retiring 11-term Republican Craig Hosmer is Mark W. Hannaford. A new district in the Los Angeles area was easily won by Democrat Henry A. Waxman.

Colorado — Republican Donald Brotzman won a fifth term in 1972 with 66 percent of the vote. He was upset this year by Democrat Timothy E. Wirth.

Connecticut — If Republican Robert Steele hadn't run for governor, he probably could have been re-elected to his House seat. In his absence, it was taken by Democrat Christopher J. Dodd, son of former Sen. Thomas Dodd.

Florida — A Republican picked up the seat opened by the retirement of Democrat William D. Gunter, Jr. The winner, Richard Kelly, is a former judge who was once impeached by the state House but acquitted by the state Senate.

Georgia—Republican Ben Blackburn had an 8 right, 55 wrong COPE record and won two years ago with 76 percent of the vote. He was upset by Elliott H. Levitas.

Illinois—Liberal Democrat Abner J. Mikva, defeated two years ago in a new district, returns to Congress by taking the seat away from Samuel H. Young. Republican Robert P. Hanrahan lost his "safe" 3rd District to Martin A. Russo. And the seat long held by retiring Republican Whip Leslie C. Arends was won by Democrat Tim L. Hall.

Indiana — Previously 4 Democrats, 7 Republicans. Post-election tally, 9 Democrats, 2 Republicans. Republican incumbents beaten were Earl Landgrebe, William Bray, Roger Zion, David Dennis and William Hudnut III. All are strong conservatives. The Democrats who beat them are Floyd J. Fithian, David W. Evans, Philip H. Hayes, Philip R. Sharp and Andrew Jacobs, Jr. It was a comeback for Jacobs, who had four terms in the House with a 57 right, 3 wrong COPE record.

Iowa — Two Republican incumbents were beaten to switch the lineup to 5 Democrats, 1 Republican. In Sioux City, Democrat Berkley Bedell succeeded in his second attempt to beat Wiley Mayne. More of an upset was the defeat of William Scherle in the Council Bluffs area by Democrat Tom Harkin, who also had tried and failed two years ago.

Louisiana—Labor-backed Democrat Jeff LaCaze had beaten reactionary incumbent John Rarick in the primary. But Republican W. Henson Moore III took the seat to give Louisiana a second GOP congressman.

Maine — Democratic incumbent Peter Kyros had fallen slightly behind challenger David Emery in a still-undecided election.

Maryland—In a suburb of Washington, D.C., Gladys Spellman took a seat abandoned by Republican Lawrence Hogan.

Massachusetts — Moderate Republican Paul W. Cronin bowed in the 5th district to Paul E. Tsongas in a Democratic constituency.

Michigan—A suburban Detroit district reverted to Democratic ways and replaced Republican Robert J. Huber after one term with James J. Blanchard. In Lansing, a formerly Republican district was won by Democrat Bob Carr.

Minnesota—Tilt it Democratic, 5-3, with the victory of Richard Nolan for the seat of retiring Republican John Zwach.

Montana — Both seats are now Democratic as Max S. Baucus beat two-termer Richard Shoup.

Nebraska — An absentee ballot count was to decide whether retiring Republican Dave Martin would be replaced by Republican Virginia Smith or Wayne Ziebarth.

Nevada—Democrat James Santini ended David Towell's House service after one term.

New Hampshire — Norman D'Amours beat a conservative Republican to give the Democrats a pickup.

New Jersey—A four-seat Democratic gain involves these substitutions: James J. Florio for John Hunt; William J. Hughes for Charles Sandman, Jr.; Andrew Maguire for William Widnall, and Helen S. Meyner for Joseph Maraziti.

New York—Republican incumbents defeated were James Grover, Jr., by Thomas J. Downey; Angelo Roncallo by Jerome Ambro, and Carleton J. King by Edward W. Pattison. Democrats Matthew F. McHugh in the 27th and John J. LaFalce in the 36th Districts also took previously Republican seats.

North Carolina—Wilmer Mizell, one-time baseball pitcher, was picked off after three terms by Democrat Stephen L. Neal, a weekly newspaper publisher. And Republican Earl Ruth lost to gospel singer W. G. Hefner.

Ohio—Lineup remains 8 Democrats, 15 Republicans. Special election winner Thomas A. Luken lost his Cincinnati seat to Republican Willis D. Gradison, Jr., whom he had narrowly defeated last March. But Democrat Ronald Mottl took a Cleveland suburban district away from the GOP.

Oklahoma—Glenn English is the winner; Republican John N. Happy Camp is the loser.

Oregon — Jack Weaver blocked a fifth term for Republican John Dellenback and Les AuCoin's win in the 1st District made all four seats Democratic.

Pennsylvania — Offsetting pickups, with Democrat Robert W. Edgar winning in the 7th District and Republican Gary A. Myers upsetting Frank Clark in the 25th.

South Carolina—A labor-backed moderate, John W. Jenrette, Jr., put together a coalition that upset Republican incumbent Edward L. Young.

South Dakota — Both House seats are now Republican with defeat of Frank E. Denholm by Larry Pressler.

Tennessee—The previous GOP majority of 5-3 was turned around. Democrat Harold E. Ford, a black from Memphis, beat four-term Republican Dan Kuykendall, and Marilyn Lloyd of Chattanooga beat incumbent LaMar Baker. She replaced her husband on the ballot after his death in a plane crash.

Texas — Defeat of Republican Robert Price in the 13th District by Jack Hightower makes the Democratic tilt, 21-3.

Virginia—The topheavy 7-3 Republican majority in Virginia drops to a 5-5 split with the upset victory of Democrat Joseph L. Fisher over Joel Broyhill and Democrat Herbert E. Harris over Stanford Parris.

Wisconsin—The Democratic majority climbs to 7-2 with the defeat of Harold Froehlich by Robert J. Cornell, a Catholic priest, and the upset of seven-termer Vernon Thomson by Democrat Alvin J. Baldus.

COPE Choices Score 70% Victory Record

The AFL-CIO set a record new victory margin in the 1974 congressional elections with 7 out of every 10 candidates endorsed by the Committee on Political Education victorious.

The 70 percent win record this year topped the previous high of 67 percent set in 1964.

Of the 422 candidates endorsed by COPE for the House and Senate, 296, or 70 percent, won their contests. In 1970, COPE had a 60 percent record; in 1972 it was 57.5 percent.

COPE has been involved in 10 congressional elections since the formation of the AFL-CIO in 1955.

COPE endorsements are made at the state and congressional district levels by state AFL-CIO groups. Endorsements are based on the records or espoused programs of candidates on key economic, welfare and labor issues.

In 1974 COPE endorsed 389 House candidates of whom 270 won, and 33 Senate candidates of whom 25 won. Of 33 endorsed gubernatorial candidates 26 won.

By at Least 3 Seats:

Democratic Margin Widened in Senate

By John R. Oravec

Democrats expanded their majority in the Senate with a net gain of at least three seats, giving them a 61 to 39 margin over the Republicans in the 94th Congress. The makeup of the Senate going into the Nov. 5 elections was 58 Democrats and 42 Republicans.

All 15 of the incumbent Democratic senators seeking re-election won new terms, while voters rejected two of the 10 Republican incumbents. The Democrats also picked up two additional seats held by retiring Republicans. But there was only one switch from Democratic to Republican—in Nevada where former Gov. Paul Laxalt edged out Lt. Gov. Harry Reid to succeed Sen. Alan Bible.

Of the 34 Senate seats up for election—20 held by Democrats and 14 by Republicans—Democrats were assured of victories in 24 states. Republicans were expected to re-take at least nine of their 14 seats.

In North Dakota, no winner had been declared in the tight race between Republican incumbent Milton R. Young and former Democratic Gov. William L. Guy.

Two key losses suffered by the Republicans were the defeat of Peter Dominick in Colorado by Democrat Gary Hart and Marlow Cook in Kentucky by Gov. Wendell Ford.

However, three veteran Republicans who hold outstanding COPE voting records easily won new six-year terms with substantial labor support. They are Jacob K. Javits of New York, Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania and Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland.

In Colorado, youthful Democrat Hart pulled in almost 59 percent of the vote to defeat the two-term conservative, Dominick.

The defeat of Cook in Kentucky came as no surprise since Ford's popularity with the state's voters had grown markedly during his term as governor.

The other Democratic gains were in Florida and Vermont where incumbent Republicans were retiring.

In Vermont, the 34-year-old state's attorney, Patrick Leahy, was elected to succeed retiring George Aiken and will become the first Democratic senator from the state since the Civil War.

The Florida Senate seat being vacated by Edward J. Gurney went to former Sec. of State Richard Stone, who defeated Republican Jack Eckerd and a third-party candidate.

In all, the Democrats will have eight new senators in the 94th Congress. The Republicans will have three.

The new face from Arkansas is Gov. Dale Bumpers, who defeated the veteran Democratic incumbent J. W. Fulbright in the party primary and won Tuesday's election from Republican John Harris Jones in a walkaway.

Iowa's John C. Culver, a five-term congressman, kept the state's senatorial seat in the Democratic column by handily defeating Republican David Stanley, a state legislator. Democrat Harold Hughes is retiring.

In North Carolina, Robert Morgan, the former state attorney general, rolled up 63 percent of the votes to defeat Republican William E. Stanley for the seat being relinquished by Democrat Sam Ervin.

Ohio's former astronaut John Glenn defeated the Republican mayor of Cleveland, Ralph J. Perk, by a landslide margin of nearly 70 percent of the vote. Glenn won the party's nomination over incumbent Sen. Howard Metzenbaum in May.

In addition to Nevada's Laxalt, the new GOP senators will be Louis Wyman of New Hampshire and Jake Garn of Utah. Wyman, a four-term congressman, defeated John A. Durkin, a former state insurance commissioner, by a margin so thin a recount is virtually certain. Veteran Republican Sen. Norris Cotton is retiring. In Utah, Garn was elected to succeed retiring Republican Wallace F. Bennett over Democrat Wayne Owens, whose early lead in the polls withered away by election day.

Three of the 15 Democratic incumbents were without Republican opposition in their bids for re-election. They are James Allen of Alabama, Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii and Russell Long of Louisiana.

The other Democrats returned to new six-year terms are Mike Gravel of Alaska, Alan Cranston of California, Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut, Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Frank Church of Idaho, Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, Birch Bayh of Indiana, Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, George McGovern of South Dakota, Warren Magnuson of Washington and Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin.

Besides Javits, Mathias and Schweiker, Republican incumbents who were returned to office include Barry Goldwater of Arizona, Robert Packwood of Oregon, Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma and Bob Dole of Kansas.

Bellmon won a real squeaker against Democrat Ed Edmondson, a former congressman, as did Dole against Rep. William Roy.



BIRCH BAYH



RICHARD SCHWEIKER



DALE BUMPERS

GOP Salvages Governorships From Midwest Election Disaster

Republicans averted a disaster in the nation's 12 midwestern states with successes in governors' races—including the upset of Gov. John Gilligan of Ohio in one of the '74 election's biggest surprises.

The Republicans also took over the Kansas governor's seat from the Democrats and held Michigan, which together with Ohio prevented the GOP from being shut out of the governorships in the nation's 10 largest states.

But otherwise the region saw a Democratic landslide as Democrats:

- Gained 15 House seats, including a majority control of the congressional delegations of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana each for the first time in a decade.
- Gained a net of one Senate seat, cementing a 17-7 domination of the senators from the 12 states.
- Knocked out three members of the House Judiciary Committee who voted against the impeachment of President Nixon—Wiley Mayne of Iowa, Harold Froelich of Wisconsin and David Dennis of Indiana. But two Illinois Republicans, Robert McClory and Tom Railsback, who voted for one of the articles of impeachment, were re-elected.
- Possibly removed the senior Republican senator seeking re-election, Milton Young of North Dakota, who was locked in a race too close to call. Young, first elected in 1944, was opposed by former Gov. William L. Guy.

The region also saw the re-election of some of the Democratic Party's major Senate figures: Birch Bayh of Indiana, George McGovern of South Dakota, Tom Eagleton of Missouri, Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin and Adlai Stevenson of Illinois.

Newcomers John Glenn of Ohio and John Culver of Iowa were the other Democratic winners as the GOP won only one of the region's eight Senate races, in a narrow victory by Sen. Robert Dole in Kansas over Rep. William Roy.

Gilligan was upended by former Gov. James A. Rhodes, who trailed in all pre-election polls and made a concession speech after the early returns only to eke out a 14,000 vote plurality. A recount was possible.

Gilligan was the only incumbent governor to lose in the Midwest.

Democratic incumbents Patrick Lucey in Wisconsin, Wendell Anderson in Minnesota, James J. Exon in Nebraska and Richard Kneip in South Dakota all won re-election easily.

In addition to Milliken's narrow victory over Democrat Sander Levin in Michigan, incumbent Republican Robert Ray also won in Iowa and State Sen. Robert F. Bennett picked up a seat for the GOP in Kansas.

Of the Midwest's numerous congressional changes, the turnover in Indiana was the most volatile as Democrats won five seats previously held by Republicans. That turned a 7-4 GOP edge in the delegation to a 9-2 Democratic advantage.

In addition to Dennis, the Indiana Republicans beaten were Earl Landgrebe, William G. Bray, Roger Zion and William Hudnut. They were defeated by Phillip Sharp, Floyd Fithian, David Evans, Philip Hayes and Andrew Jacobs, respectively. All five of the victorious Democrats had strong labor backing.

Illinois Democrats regained a 13-11 edge in House seats on a net gain of three—takeovers by Martin Russo, Tim Hall and former Rep. Abner Mikva.

In Iowa, the only two Republicans seeking re-election were beaten, leaving freshman Charles Grassley as the only GOP member on the state's six-member delegation. Democratic gains were scored by Berkley Bedell and Tom Harkin, who ousted incumbents Mayne and William Scherle, respectively.

The seat Culver gave up was held for the Democrats by Michael Blouin.

Like Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin each had Democrats gain a net of two seats.

In Michigan, Democrats Richard VanderVeen and Bob Traxler retained the seats they won earlier in special elections, with VanderVeen surviving a visit by President Ford to his old district to campaign for Paul Goebel. Robert Huber, who has a 3-17 record on labor's issues, was the only Republican ousted, losing to James J. Blanchard, but Bob Carr switched another seat to the Democrats, winning in a district where the GOP incumbent retired. Democrat William M. Brodhead won the seat being vacated by Rep. Martha Griffiths.

In addition to Froehlich, who was beaten by Catholic priest Robert Cornell, the other Wisconsin switch saw GOP incumbent Vernon Thomson lose to Alvin J. Baldus.

In Minnesota, Democrats picked up one seat on the victory of Richard Nolan over GOP incumbent John Zwach, and one seat in Nebraska, a possible switch to Democratic, remained undecided.

Ohio's delegation remained the same, but the state saw the Democrats lose one of their five 1974 special election winners. Thomas A. Luken was beaten in a rematch with Republican Willis Gradison. That loss was offset by Democratic State Sen. Ronald M. Mottl's victory in the seat held by retiring Republican William Minshall.

The Kansas delegation also maintained the same balance as Martha Keyes kept the seat given up by Roy. The House delegations in Missouri and North Dakota also remained unchanged.

Democrats actually gained 16 House seats in the Midwest, but Republicans switched one, on the victory of Larry Pressler over Democratic incumbent Frank Denholm in South Dakota, which gave the GOP both of the state's seats.

Winners in Senate

Alabama—James B. Allen (D)*
Alaska—Mike Gravel (D)*
Arizona—Barry Goldwater (R)*
Arkansas—Dale Bumpers (D)
California—Alan Cranston (D)*
Colorado—Gary W. Hart (D)
Connecticut—Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)*
Florida—Richard Stone (D)
Georgia—Herman E. Talmadge (D)*
Hawaii—Daniel K. Inouye (D)*
Idaho—Frank Church (D)*
Illinois—Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)*
Indiana—Birch Bayh (D)*
Iowa—John C. Culver (D)
Kansas—Bob Dole (R)*
Kentucky—Wendell H. Ford (D)
Louisiana—Russell B. Long (D)*
Maryland—Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R)*
Missouri—Thomas F. Eagleton (D)*
Nevada—Paul Laxalt (R)
New Hampshire—Louis C. Wyman (R)
New York—Jacob K. Javits (R)*
North Carolina—Robert B. Morgan (D)
North Dakota—Undecided
Ohio—John H. Glenn, Jr. (D)
Oklahoma—Henry L. Bellmon (R)*
Oregon—Bob Packwood (R)*
Pennsylvania—Richard S. Schweiker (R)*
South Carolina—Ernest F. Hollings (D)*
South Dakota—George McGovern (D)*
Utah—Jake Garn (R)
Vermont—Pat Leahy (D)
Washington—Warren G. Magnuson (D)*
Wisconsin—Gaylord Nelson (D)*

* Incumbent.

Bernard O'Keefe Named To U.S. Mediation Post

Bernard M. O'Keefe has been named assistant regional director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service in Chicago. He formerly was FMCS commissioner in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Prior to joining the FMCS in 1960, O'Keefe was with the State, County & Municipal Employees and the Clothing Workers.

The Crisis in the Economy

THE AMERICAN ECONOMY is dangerously close to disaster.

Inflation continues to mount, with the sharpest rise in living costs since 1947, after the end of World War II.

The recession that started in late 1973 is deepening. Production and sales are falling. Layoffs are spreading and unemployment is rising. Even worse, there is no end in sight. This recession is rapidly becoming the most prolonged and deepest since the 1930s.

The banking system is severely strained, over-extended and increasingly vulnerable to troubles at home and abroad. It has already suffered the largest bank failure in American history, after $1.75 billion of government loans could not save it from insolvency. Fortunately, most depositors were protected by government insurance.

The peril to the American economy from the restrictive Burns-Nixon policies, of which we have warned consistently, has grown much greater, particularly with the increased complications and dangers that flow from the worldwide oil crisis. Yet these policies of tight money and high interest rates remain in effect, with no indication of any basic change.

These facts are an indication of the national economy's grim condition:

- Unemployment has already climbed 1.4 million in the past 12 months—from 4.1 million or 4.6% of the labor force in October 1973 to 5.5 million or 6% last month. On the basis of present trends, unemployment is heading to 7% or approximately 6.5 million jobless before the middle of 1975.
- The accelerating rise of living costs—up 12.1% in the past year—is reducing the living standards of retired people and low- and middle-income families with children. It is washing out workers' wage gains. The buying power of the average worker's weekly take-home pay in September was down 5.2% from a year ago and 7.4% from the peak reached in October 1972. Buying power is now below the level of 1965.
- In contrast, corporate after-tax profits, led by the soaring rise of oil company profits, jumped 17% in the first-half of 1974, despite the recession. Preliminary reports indicate an even greater increase in the July-September quarter—essentially based on price-gouging, hoarding and profiteering by many companies.
- Reflecting the drop in buying power, the real volume of retail sales, after accounting for higher prices, began to move down in the summer of 1973. In recent months, it has been about 4% to 5% below the same month of last year. Moreover, consumer confidence is at a record low.
- Home-building, which was hit first and hardest by the Federal Reserve's tight money and high interest rates, began to decline in the spring of 1973. Today, it is in a depression. Housing starts are down more than 50% from the early months of last year. This condition has brought falling sales, production and employment to companies engaged in the production and distribution of building materials.

A decisive change in the government's economic policies is needed immediately—to begin to curb the rising price level and to turn the economy around towards expanding sales, production, buying power and employment. Only such decisive change, based on fairness and equity and balance, can begin to restore public confidence in the government's ability to manage the nation's economic problems.

—Excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council Nov. 6, 1974, at Washington, D.C.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Paul Hall	I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton
Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons
A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis
Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin
C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey	Glenn E. Watts

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

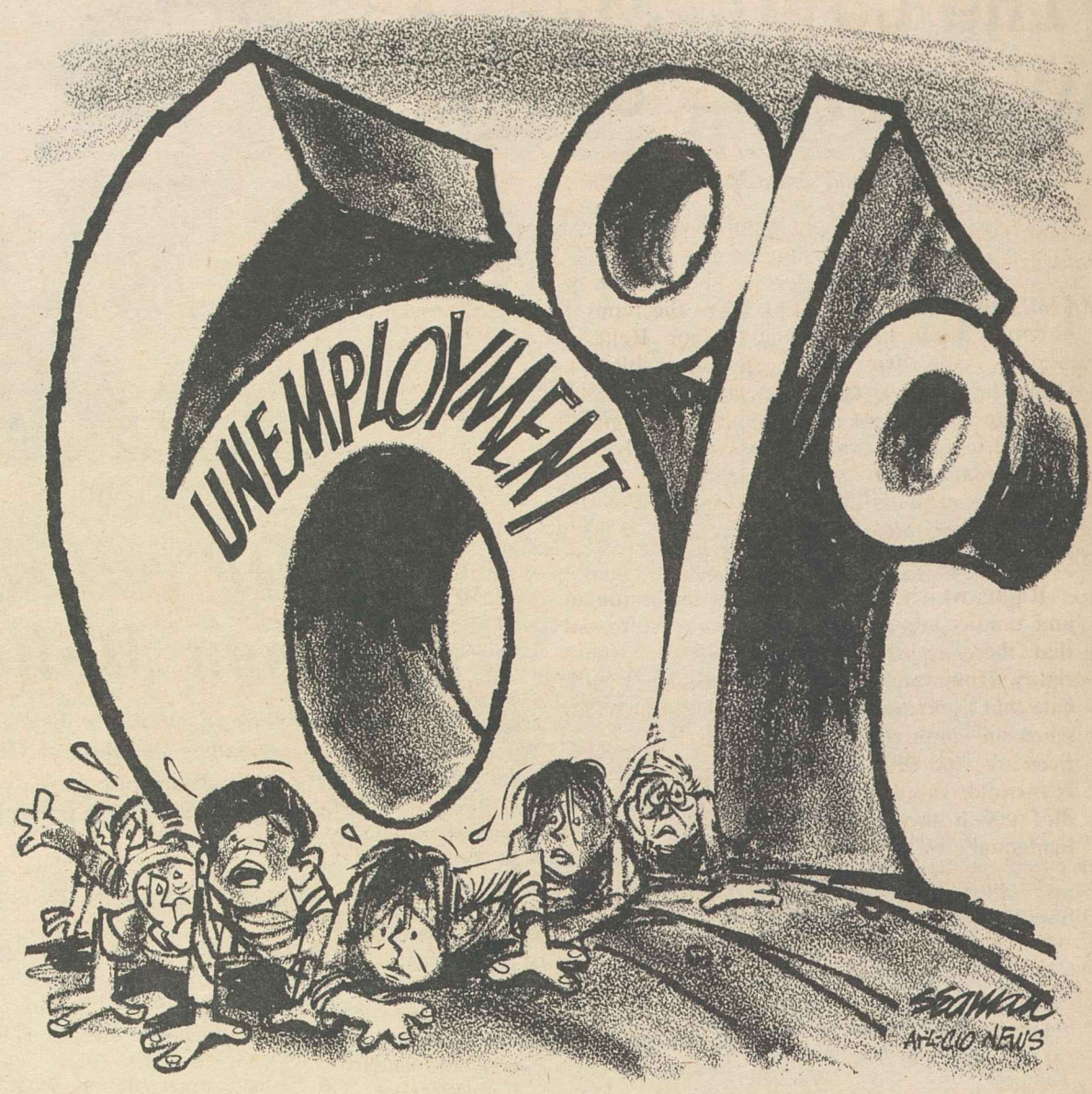
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, November 9, 1974 No. 45

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'Help!'



A Word Edgewise:

'Depression Psychosis' Stirred By Ominous Economic Signs

By John P. Roche

THAT HALF OF THE United States population born since World War II may have been noticing some odd behavior recently among their elders. I have noticed some strange symptoms in myself: I have been jumpy, irritable, even slightly paranoic. I have suddenly, without notice, been hit by the conviction that events were conspiring against me.

Then I had a dream. Usually I awake without having the slightest recall of the content of my dreams, but this was different. Two men were at our front door with documents authorizing them to take back the television because we had defaulted on our payments! "But," I said, "we paid cash for it!" I was so irate I woke up and thus, I suppose, remembered.

The dream, however, clued me in to the source of my morbidity: Like millions of contemporaries, I have a "depression psychosis." I recall "Them" coming to our Brooklyn home and reclaiming the Majestic (or was it Fada?) radio on which we had been unable to keep up the time payments. It's a vivid memory: Mother crying and telling me they had come to take it for repairs. Then there was all that business of banks folding, unemployment and the politicians explaining there was nothing to worry about. At the age of seven or eight I was not particularly up on politics. But I knew we had something to worry about when Dad got fired.

The depression imbedded itself in our collective subconscious. (Just as the war did: We are the generation accused of having a "Munich complex." And now the news keeps hitting us and jamming our radar. "What was that about the Franklin Bank?" "How could they get away with it?" "Do you think our bank's sound, our savings secure?" Then there is unemployment, which seems to be hitting auto workers as well as stockbrokers. Oh Lord, are we in for it again?

An interesting index of how this mood has been internalized by the pre-World War II segment of the population was President Ford's speech specifically blaming the Democrats for the 1929 crash. To the younger half of the populace this must have seemed like a reference to the Middle Ages. It was rather as if Ford had accused the Democrats of dragging the country into the Spanish-American War. But the President is one of us. It is hard to see how he could blame "President" Al Smith for the bust, but understandable that he should not want to be featured as the contemporary Herbert Hoover. The over-45 sector of the electorate is notable for its high level of electoral participation. (According to the latest census figures there are 22 million people over 65 and they love to vote.)

ALTHOUGH I DOUBT if President Ford has nightmares in which bailiffs come to the White House to reclaim the TV, it is obvious that his sensitive political instincts have spotted the "depression psychosis." The trouble is that to date his remedy consists of a series of pep rallies which trigger precisely the wrong memories. When I saw that appalling speech to the Future Farmers (which friendly networks had tried to keep off the tube), I would have started burying gold under the fireplace—if I had any gold.

As President Hoover said in January 1932, "We cannot squander ourselves into prosperity . . . the reduction of government expenses and the stability of government finance is the most fundamental step towards this end."

Of course, the United States in 1974 is radically different from what it was in 1930. And I personally have little reason to lie awake nights. Our only outstanding indebtedness is that precious 5 percent mortgage plus whatever my wife charges on 30-day accounts. But I worry. (Once before I mentioned that I almost gave an auto salesman a heart attack by handing him a check for a car. I had an even more bizarre experience when we recently had to replace our TV. I wrote out a check, and the salesman looked baffled and shunted me off to a higher authority. To make a long story short, before I got that set in the car I was virtually subjected to a psychiatric examination! Apparently only nuts pay cash.)

At any rate, I hope the young will show some compassion towards the eccentric behavior of their parents and grandparents. A quite inconsequential bank failure could, for example, trigger a national twitch—such is the "depression psychosis."

'Creeping to the Rescue':

'The Law's Delay' Frustrates Workers' Basic Union Rights

The following is excerpted from "Creeping to the Rescue Is Not Good Enough" by Elliot Bredhoff, general counsel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., which appears in the IUD quarterly magazine Viewpoint.

THE GROSS INADEQUACY of the remedies imposed by the National Labor Relations Board is seen when certain employers blatantly violate the law in order to thwart the lawful and legitimate attempts of their employes to organize. Likewise, even if the employes successfully manage to organize, the board's remedies are inadequate to cope with those employers who violate their duty to bargain in good faith in order to prevent consummation of a contract.

Rights which the law provides for employes and unions are meaningful only to the extent that there is effective enforcement of those rights. However, our years of experience indicate that the remedies which the board provides when an employer commits unfair labor practices are "too little and too late." The problem is twofold: the delays in obtaining those remedies which the board does provide, and the inadequacy of the remedies themselves.

The normal scenario in the processing of an unfair labor practice charge (these figures are from official NLRB reports for the 1972 fiscal year) is as follows:

A. Filing of charge to issuance of complaint—an average of 52 days.

B. Issuance of complaint to close of hearing—an average of another 65 days.

C. Close of hearing to issuance of the administrative law judge's decision—an average of another 83 days.

D. Issuance of administrative law judge's decision to issuance of a decision by the board—an average of another 116 days, or a total average of 316 days.

Then, the employer can appeal the decision to a court of appeals. Or, worse yet, the employer can sit back and do nothing, in which case the board, after it learns of the employer's non-compliance, must file a petition for enforcement in a court of appeals. In either event, at least another year, and often more, is consumed before there is an enforceable order against the employer. It should be noted that these time periods are the average—many of the most flagrant cases drag out even longer.

Thus, two, three and even more years between the filing of an unfair labor practice charge and the enforcement of a board order are not at all uncommon. Surely, this is too long a time for employes to endure the abridgment of their rights. Expeditious enforcement is essential to vindicate the rights of employes under the law.

The most ruthless tactic used by employers to bust the organizing efforts of employes is the discriminatory discharge of the most active union adherents at the height of the campaign, frequently on the eve of the election.

This tactic is often successful in so intimidating the rest of the employes that the election is lost by the union, even though it is clear that most employes in fact desire organization. A board order for reinstatement and back pay two or three years later does little to lessen such intimidation. To anti-union employers, a back pay award is merely a good investment.

FURTHERMORE, few employes discharged in violation of the act actually return to work. A study some years ago by Dr. Leslie Aspin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (now a congressman from Wisconsin) showed that 82 percent of discriminatorily discharged workers wanted reinstatement at the time the unfair labor practice charges were filed. Yet, fewer than 50 percent actually accepted reinstatement at the culmination of their successful litigation, years later.

Most who declined to return did so out of the lingering fear that they could never receive a fair shake at their work places. Moreover, about one-half of those who did return left soon thereafter, because they too felt they were still being subjected to disparate treatment at the hands of management.

The enforcement time delay is likewise intolerable in cases of an employer's unlawful refusal to bargain after a union does succeed in organizing the employes.

Existing board procedures and remedies are pitifully inadequate. They do not afford meaningful protection to employes of the minority of employers who trample upon their employes' rights to self-organization and collective bargaining.

We must act promptly and vigorously. We must erase the shame which flows from permitting employes to suffer harsh penalties for exercising their basic rights under our labor laws, while the employers who visit these harsh penalties upon them by flouting the law in effect are permitted to reap benefits therefrom.

As Economy Falters:

Ford Applies Wrong Remedy To Cure Inflationary Recession

THE THRUST of the Ford Administration's economic plan is "absolutely the wrong remedy" for the "very serious and very dangerous" inflationary recession that grips the nation, organized labor's top economist charged.

AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger labeled White House claims that there is no recession "definitional gimmickery." He said the downward slide has been clear since the first of the year, but the Administration has done "nothing to bolster and strengthen the economy."

With weakness in all sectors of the economy and many areas in sharp decline, Goldfinger warned, the signs now point to the "most prolonged and deepest recession since the 1930s."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, Goldfinger said the "raging inflation" that is "the other side of the economic coin" was set off by the Russian wheat deal of July 1972, which triggered sharp price increases for food and other agricultural products, not only in the United States, but in other nations that look to this country as a major supplier. Devaluations of the American dollar and "huge export sales" of raw and crude materials created shortages and price pressures throughout the U.S. economy, he said, as have price-hedging inventory buildups and markups to boost profits.

Goldfinger scored the Administration's failure to look beyond the academic economic establishment for ideas and advice. He said the blunders and terrible policies coming from the Administration's decision-makers have been magnified by the "bankruptcy of the academic economic establishment," which has been "completely wrong . . . on both the recession and on inflation."

Renewing that attack on the Federal Reserve's tight money, high interest rate policies, Goldfinger said they have "become an engine of inflation and an engine of recession running in tandem in 1974."

Reporters questioning Goldfinger were Phillip Kadis of the Washington Star-News and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcast System.

Perpetual Assurance



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN PRESIDENT FORD in his economic address to Congress called for the deregulation of natural gas prices as a necessary step toward increasing the supply of energy it raised two extremely critical questions:

1. Would deregulation actually solve the problem of the natural gas shortage?

2. How much would deregulation actually cost consumers?

Some solid answers to both of these questions have been provided by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), chairman of the Senate Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee.

He has concluded that "we will find in five years under deregulation that we have spent $55 billion of consumers' money and we still will have a 'shortage' of natural gas."

To arrive at his cost figure he applies the deregulation proposal of Sen. James Buckley (R-N.Y.) as to the pace and extent of price increases. He concludes that by the end of 1975 consumers would be paying between $9.2 billion and $11.2 billion in higher prices to the oil industry. The figure will reach $55 billion by 1980.

"Indeed," says Hart, "that is not a happy prospect. But what is worse is that we have tried this solution—and it hasn't worked."

Hart points out that from 1972 to 1973, following industry promises for more production, the Federal Power Commission allowed area-ceiling prices to double and emergency sale prices to triple. The result: new reserves in 1973 were one-third less than in 1972.

More recently, as the General Accounting Office reported, the FPC allowed emergency sales at prices in excess of 50 cents (per thousand cubic feet) to increase flowing gas. Producers delivered only 14 percent of the gas they promised would be available at the higher prices.

EVERY MAJOR PRODUCER of natural gas is also a producer of crude oil. Those major oil companies that dominate the oil side of the business also dominate gas production. The top 14 natural gas producers in 1970 were also among the top 15 oil producers.

In addition, within the last 14 years a major amount of our coal reserves, independent coal companies and uranium reserves have been acquired by major oil companies such as Continental, Exxon, Texaco, Atlantic-Richfield, Shell and Sun.

The monopoly control of natural gas is convincingly evident. As of June 1972, four oil companies controlled 92.3 percent of the uncommitted gas reserves offshore in southern Louisiana, 100 percent of the federal and state offshore uncommitted reserves in the Texas Gulf and 80 percent in the Permian Basin.

What obviously concerns these huge oil firms is that natural gas prices have not risen as fast as oil or coal prices. This is because natural gas prices have been regulated for the last 20 years. However, producers have not suffered. They are guaranteed at least 15 percent return after all costs—including an allowance for dry holes. Returns of 26 percent or more have been granted under more recent FPC cases.

Hart has accumulated all sorts of evidence of joint bidding, collusion and interminglings of the major oil companies. He says the same companies which control reserves and operate on a joint venture basis also jointly control gathering lines, pipe lines and refineries. There is no real place for the independents.

"With this kind of control," Hart says, "it is highly questionable that if we lifted price regulation, competition would regulate prices, for monopolists traditionally—as has already occurred in natural gas and oil—maximize profits by increasing prices and limiting supply."

As long as there is any hope for deregulation, the industry is not likely to increase supplies. And the continuous talk by the Administration and supporters of the industry in Congress is likely to extend the "shortage" indefinitely.

Hart believes initially that the government should make it clear that regulation will continue until the industry is restructured to a point that free competition is possible.



INFLATIONARY RECESSION could turn into the longest and deepest economic setback since the 1930s, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Phillip Kadis, left, of the Washington Star-News and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.



WORLDWIDE CAMPAIGN to eliminate the cancer threat of vinyl chloride among plastics industry workers is pressed by U.S. labor representatives at a conference sponsored by the International Federation of Chemical & General Workers Unions in Geneva. President Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers was the conference chairman. He is flanked by Louis Beliczky, URW industrial hygiene director, and Charles Levinson, right, secretary general of the federation. Trade union leaders of 16 countries participated.

Other Chemical Hazards:

Geneva Parley Sets Drive on Vinyl Risk

Geneva—Trade union leaders of 16 countries have launched a world-wide campaign to eliminate completely the deadly threat of cancer from vinyl chloride to workers in the plastics industry.

The campaign was charted by a conference on occupational health hazards at which leading American and European medical experts met with union representatives under the chairmanship of President Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers.

Also on hand was one of the principal speakers at the three-day session sponsored by the Geneva-based International Federation of Chemical & General Workers Unions was President A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, who applauded the participating unions for joining together "in fighting the battle for decent and safe working conditions."

Such a recognized medical authority as Prof. Cesare Maltoni of Italy, the researcher who first fingered vinyl chloride as the cause of the lethal liver cancer, angiosarcoma, urged the trade unionists to act quickly to eliminate the death threats that lurk inside and around the plants of the chemical and related industries.

His experiments on animals, Prof. Maltoni said, had shown that vinyl chloride was the cause of brain, lung and blood cancer as well as liver cancer. These experiments underscore the need for similar research on new compounds before they are employed, as well as those already in use whose impact on health is unknown, the Italian expert said.

Such other medical authorities on occupational health as Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of New York's Mount Sinai School of Medicine and Dr. Joseph Wagoner of the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health similarly called for prior testing of compounds before they wreck a worker's life.

The techniques are available to determine on animals the health hazards of chemicals without having first "to count the dead bodies" of workers as in the case of vinyl chloride, Dr. Wagoner commented.

Dr. Selikoff similarly stressed the need for pretesting because of the often long period of latency, as much as 20 to 30 years, he said, between a worker's first exposure to an occupational disease and the onset of its first identifiable symptoms.

"We must avoid in the future the mistakes of the past," he stressed.

Expressing the consensus reached by the conference, Charles Levinson, secretary general of the international federation, said that as one of their main objectives the unions would seek universal recognition of the principle that a chemical compound "must be proved safe before being introduced into the industrial process."

As a first step in this direction the conference decided to address an urgent appeal to the U.S. Congress to enact the bill now before it providing for the control of toxic substances.

Another major objective of the international campaign to be undertaken by the federation's member unions in 60 countries is to banish from the workplaces all danger of exposure to vinyl chloride.

Rejecting as "meaningless" even the one part per million exposure level that has been listed as a possible maximum, the conference said that only a "no-exposure level" was acceptable, Levinson reported.

Bommarito, chairman of the health and safety committee of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., stressed in his major address to the conference the need for the federation's affiliates to "pull together in the fight for health and safety."

"We must meet the vinyl chloride challenge," he said, "if we are to prevent other untested chemicals from being tried out on human guinea pigs with unknown consequences."

Grospiron reminded the conference that "the most important fringe benefit is health. For too long we have concerned ourselves only with money and fringe benefits," he said.

"For too long we have struggled for pensions, but far too many people never live to enjoy their benefits."

Grospiron noted that his own union, the OCAW, has the dual aim "to bargain across the table about health and safety and to educate our membership about its importance and its relevance to their lives."

"Just as an injury to one is an injury to all in the labor movement, a gain by one sector is a gain for all sectors," he said.

Food Unions Reject Scapegoat Role, Hit Government, Industry Practices

Trade union representatives told a hastily called government Conference on Food Productivity, Costs and Prices that organized labor is doing its part to hold down food prices but government and industry are not.

Meat Cutters Research Director James Wishart said those who blame labor for high meat costs are "deliberately creating suspicion and hostility."

Wishart noted that productivity at packing houses has risen from 62 pounds of red meat an hour in 1956 to 121 pounds in the second quarter of 1974. Labor costs of meat handling have declined from 4.24 cents to 4.18 cents a pound between the second quarter of 1973 and the second quarter of 1974.

"Is doubling of productivity a restrictive practice?" he asked.

The conference, sponsored by tthe Agriculture Dept. and the new Council on Wage & Price Stability, set out to identify the reasons why food prices are skyrocketing and what can be done about it.

Albert Rees, director of the wage and price stability council, noted that farmers and consumers alike are upset over recent sharp increases in marketing margins on food. On average, he said, the spread between the farm price and the retail price of food is expected to increase 21 percent between 1973 and 1974.

This would be nearly three times larger than the largest previous increase, Rees said. From third quarter 1973 to third quarter 1974, estimated farm-retail spreads rose 15 percent for beef, 194 percent for sugar and 303 percent for dry navy beans.

Albert Herling, public relations director of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, observed that productivity in the baking industry has increased and union members continue to make sacrifices to help the industry stay in business.

"Output is up 2.7 percent in the face of more than 12 percent reduction in the work force," he said. "While plant closings are in the hundreds and continue, the total amount of available goods has not been reduced."

Over the past several years, Herling noted, B & C members in various localities have tried to help their employers' financial position by delaying negotiated pay increases "and in at least one or two cases, the workers took a voluntary pay cut."

Herling cited baking industry figures showing production costs covering labor and fringe benefits amount to only 9.1 percent of the total cost of a one-pound loaf of bread.

Meanwhile, he noted, grocers are reaping gigantic profits increases. In the third quarter of this year, 14 chain groceries posted after-tax profit rises of 115 percent while 31 food companies showed a 16.9 percent average rise, according to a recent Wall Street Journal survey.

Retail Clerks Vice President Richard C. McAllister protested the singling out of the food industry, noting that workers in the industry had continued under wage controls longer than those in other industries.

He said he did not know of any "wasteful labor practices" in the industry and observed that "efficiency in the supermarket is honed down pretty fine."

Many of the conferees were highly critical of the government for the short notice on which the two-day meeting was called.

Herling, noting that B & C received only two days' notice to prepare for the conference, declared the Oct. 31-Nov. 1 meeting was called with "indecent" haste.

Alan Bosch, staff representative of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, concluded his remarks on a consumers' panel by citing the need for legislation and regulatory action to help lower production costs and break up anti-competitive concentration in the processing and distribution stages of the food industry.

Wage Chiseling Rises In First Quarter of '75

Labor Dept. investigators uncovered $22.3 million in illegal wage underpayments to more than 85,000 workers during the first three months of fiscal year 1975. The period covers the months of July, August and September of this year.

During the three-month span, the department's Wage & Hour Division noted, about $11 million was recovered for 66,500 workers.

Wage & Hour Administrator Betty Southard Murphy said the recovered amount was $1.1 million higher than the $9.9 million recovered for about 51,200 underpaid employes over the same period in fiscal year 1974.

Most of the underpayments resulted from violations of the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, she noted. The Wage & Hour Division is charged with the responsibility for investigating employer compliance with the FLSA.

FLSA minimum wage underpayments totaled $5.2 million for 37,438 workers. Overtime underpayments totaled $9.4 million for 44,700 employes.

Violations of the Equal Pay Act, which requires equal pay for men and women doing substantially the same work in the same establishment, resulted in $5.7 million owed to 6,642 underpaid workers, most of them women.

Employers on federally funded or assisted contracts were found to owe nearly $1 million in prevailing wage and overtime rates to 3,580 employes.

About 250 older workers, discriminated against because of age, were found to have been underpaid nearly $878,000. The Age Discrimination in Employment Act prohibits discrimination against workers aged 40 to 65.

UAW's Edwards Dies in Shooting

Detroit—Nelson Jack Edwards, a vice president of the Auto Workers, was shot to death by a berserk patron of a local bar here.

Edwards was elected a UAW vice president in 1970. In 1962, he became the first black elected to the union's international executive board. He first joined the union in 1937.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, in a message of condolence to Edwards' wife, noted the trade union movement had suffered "a grievous loss."

Peter Hirsch Heads NLRB Regional Office

Peter W. Hirsch has succeeded Bernard L. Samoff as regional director of the National Labor Relations Board in Philadelphia.

Hirsch has been an assistant general counsel for the NLRB for the past two years. Samoff retired.

Letter Carrier Vote Re-Elects Rademacher

James H. Rademacher has been re-elected to his fourth two-year term as president of the Letter Carriers in the first referendum election of national officers in the 85-year history of the union.

Rademacher was elected by a 2-1 margin over Vincent R. Sombrotto of New York with a third candidate, Donald W. Taylor of Philadelphia, receiving about 4 percent of the vote.

In other contests, J. Joseph Vacca of Cleveland defeated William J. Revak, Woodbury, N. J., for national executive vice-president. Tony R. Huerta of Tampa, Fla., was elected national secretary-treasurer over Hollice Pettway, Mobile, Ala.

The assistant secretary-treasurer position went to Alfred K. May, Los Angeles, Calif., who defeated Vernon A. Harris, Boston, by a close vote. The new position of director of city delivery went to Gustave J. Johnson, New York, who won over John L. Fitzgerald, Long Beach, Calif.

Incumbent national trustees easily won over nine opponents. They are John A. Morrow, Baltimore; Richard P. O'Connell, Bloomfield, N. J.; and John W. O'Shea, Pittsburgh. All incumbent national business agents were also re-elected. To fill a vacancy in the Portland region, Jim Edgemon, Eugene, Ore., was elected national business agent by 25 votes over three opponents.

Founding Convention:

Department Links Public Employes

(Continued from Page 1)

"I think there's a great opportunity for the unions in this newly created department," Meany said. "There are a great many people who can be brought into the trade union movement, and I think that organizing is still a great part of our job."

The department is made up of AFL-CIO affiliates representing more than 2 million workers employed by federal, state and local governments and by the U.S. Postal Service.

Delegates to the department's first convention, held at AFL-CIO headquarters, unanimously approved a draft constitution, and elected its principal officers. Fire Fighters President William H. McClennan and Government Employees President Clyde M. Webber were named president and treasurer, respectively.

McClennan said Nov. 6— the date on which the constitutional convention was held—would be remembered as "a big day" for public employes affiliated with the AFL-CIO. The new department, which he said he foresees as "a strong, vibrant organization," will help "resolve many of our problems."

McClennan paid tribute to Meany for nurturing the department's creation right from the start.

Webber noted that laws covering labor-management relations in the public sector are "either inadequate or non-existent." Federal employes, for instance, are covered by presidential executive orders "which can be changed at the whim of the executive," he said.

Webber said the new organization would help develop solutions to common problems of the charter affiliates. The main problem areas are collective bargaining, organizing and legislative activity, he said.

The department also must address itself to the problem of public employe participation in the political process, he said. Under the Hatch Act, for instance, federal employes are denied the right to a full and active role in politics.

Each charter affiliate was represented at the founding convention by its two principal officers or their designates. Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland called the meeting to order, turning over the chair to McClennan when the latter was elected president.

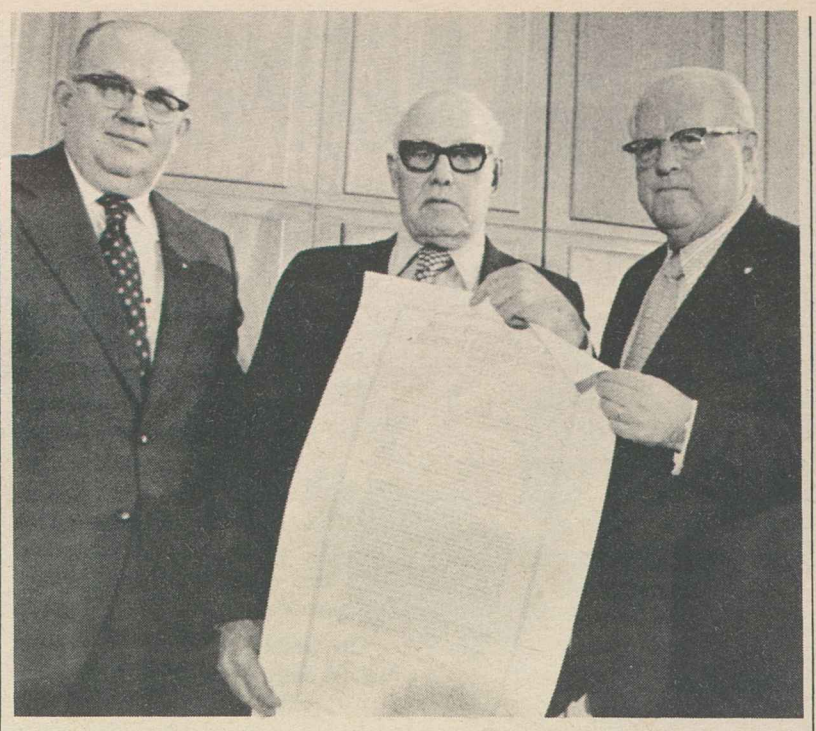
Delegates unanimously approved several recommendations of an ad hoc committee on the formation of the new department, including one providing for merger of the AFL-CIO Government Employees Council with the department.

The Government Employees Council, established in 1945, includes unions representing federal and postal workers. Its operations director, John A. McCart, will serve as acting director of the new department.

Each affiliate will pay dues of 2 cents a month for every member employed in the public sector. The department's offices will be in the AFL-CIO headquarters building.

Besides working to improve wages, hours and working conditions of public employes, the new department will act as a clearinghouse of information and experience among its affiliated unions. It also will engage in research.

Besides the Fire Fighters and Government Employes, the department's charter affiliates include the Firemen & Oilers; Laborers; Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union; State, County & Municipal Employees; Teachers; Postal Workers; Service Employees; Amalgamated Transit Union; Transport Workers; Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Professional & Technical Engineers; Office & Professional Employees; Operating Engineers; Painters; Communications Workers; Printing & Graphic Communications Union; Marine Engineers; Typographical Union; Seafarers; Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and School Administrators & Supervisors Organizing Committee.



PUBLIC EMPLOYEE DEPT. charter is handed over to the new organization's principal officers by AFL-CIO President George Meany. William H. McClennan, right, president of the Fire Fighters, was elected president of the department at its founding convention. Clyde M. Webber, president of the Government Employees, was chosen treasurer. The department is composed of unions representing 2 million public employes.

Earnings Base to Rise Under Social Security

The ceiling on earnings subject to the social security payroll tax will rise on Jan. 1 from the present $13,200 a year to $14,100, but most workers will not be affected by the change.

Persons earning less than $13,200 (about $254 a week for persons employed a full 52 weeks) already pay the 5.85 percent social security and medicare tax on their entire earnings.

Only the one out of five persons earning over that amount will pay more in 1975 than they would under this year's income cutoff. The maximum additional payment, for those earning $14,100 or more, will be $52.65 a year. In return, persons in the highest brackets will be adding to their future retirement benefits and insurance protection, since maximum benefits are tied to taxed wages.

As with all social security taxes, the amount deducted from a worker's pay is matched by a tax paid by employers.

An automatic formula written into the social security law provides regular cost-of-living increases in benefits and helps pay for them by raising the taxable wage base as average wages in the nation rise. The cost of living increase comes first, and the wage base rise takes effect the following year.

During 1974, the 29 million persons on the social security benefit rolls received a two-step increase totaling 11 percent. The higher taxable wage base that takes effect in January is based on the average increase in wages covered by the social security law between the first quarter of 1973 and the same period in 1975.

Persons receiving social security benefits will be due for a cost of living increase next June, reflected in the checks that will be mailed out in early July. The increase will be based on the rise in the cost of living between the end of March this year and the same date in 1975. It will probably exceed 10 percent.

That, in turn, will produce another rise in the ceiling on wages subject to social security taxes in 1976.

One byproduct of the 1975 rise in the taxable wage base is an automatic adjustment of the amount that persons may earn without having their social security benefits reduced.

Under this year's rules, a beneficiary can earn up to $2,400 a year without any reduction in benefits. And no benefit is reduced in any month in which a person earns less than $200.

For 1975, the yearly total of allowed earnings is raised to $2,520 before benefits are reduced and the monthly exemption goes to $210.

About 1.25 million persons on the social security rolls will benefit from this change.

Labor Opposes Industry Suit On Vinyl Rule

The AFL-CIO and the federation's Industrial Union Dept. are supporting enforcement of key portions of the new federal health standard on worker exposure to vinyl chloride against attacks from he plastics industry in federal court.

Petitions were filed by the federation and the IUD with the second Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington to intervene on behalf of the Secretary of Labor and the occupational safety agency which are being sued by the industry.

The Society of Plastics Industries, Inc. and several plastics manufacturers are challenging the new standard that would reduce worker exposure to as low as 1 part vinyl chloride to 1 million parts air (1 ppm) effective Jan. 1.

Currently, concentrations of 50 ppm are permitted in workplaces and the use of air respirators is optional at vinyl chloride levels up to 25 ppm.

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration promulgated the new standard at the urging of organized labor and medical experts because of the mounting number of case histories linking the chemical gas to fatal liver cancer and other serious health disorders among workers in the plastics industry.

Because of reservations about certain sections of the standards, the federation and the IUD have made it clear that their motions to intervene on the side of the Labor Dept. do not constitute a blanket endorsement of the regulations and that amendments may still be sought to require even stricter limitations than those being challenged by the plastics industry.

Weak Standards Hit For Migrant Housing

Proposed federal standards governing employer-owned housing for migrant farm workers are so weak they would allow conditions that threaten employe health and safety, the AFL-CIO declared.

In a letter to the Labor Dept.'s Occupational Safety & Health Administration, which drew up the standards, George H. R. Taylor, executive secretary of the federation's Standing Committee on Occupational Safety & Health, called for at least three field hearings around the country so that those affected by the proposed changes may testify in person.

The proposed standards would replace earlier standards issued by OSHA in 1971 and under the Wagner-Peyser Act in 1968.

Taylor pointed out that the new standards would apply to "all housing sites . . . that are owned, managed or controlled by employers (except for mobile housing unless permanently located) and furnished by them to employes as a condition of employment." Thus, he noted, they would apply to logging, construction, cattle and sheep camps as well as to farm labor camps.

The AFL-CIO cited the following as some of the "retrogressive" features embodied in the proposed changes:

- Housing structures wouldn't need to provide protection against the elements or be structurally sound, in good repair and in sanitary condition, but only have a "waterproof roof."
- Openable windows or skylights would not be required if ventilation is provided by "other means"—not excluding holes in the wall.
- Floor-space requirements would be set on a per employe—not a per person or per family—basis, meaning no provision for workers' dependents.
- Requirements that clean mattresses be provided and that employer-supplied bedding be clean and sanitary would be dropped.
- Electricity requirements would be dropped as long as "some form of lighting" is provided.
- Garbage containers could be reduced to "one per dwelling," regardless of the number of occupants, on the ground that adequacy of such containers has "no relevancy" to occupational safety and health.
- Existing requirements for first-aid facilities would be drastically reduced if there is a hospital, clinic or infirmary "nearby."
- Requirements that fire extinguishers be located within 100 feet of dwellings would be eliminated.
- Requirements that toilets be located within a specified "reasonable distance" of dwellings would be eliminated as being "unrelated" to occupational safety and health.

The standards are "so atrocious," Taylor said in his letter, that those responsible for them should be given "a fitting reward for their efforts—being sent with their families to live for a month in the kind of housing they have provided farm and other workers, and work a full shift each working day, preferably at stoop labor in the fields."

Mississippi Unions Set State Legislation Goals

Jackson, Miss.—Delegates to the Mississippi State AFL-CIO's seventh biennial convention drafted legislative goals aimed at tax reforms, repeal of the state's "right-to-work" law, and increased compensation for jobless and injured workers.

The state federation will also press for collective bargaining rights for public employes in the next session of the legislature which will open in January.

In the drive for the repeal of the anti-union law, the convention called for passage of an initiative referendum act to allow voters to determine whether the "right-to-work" measure should remain in the state constitution.

Officers of the state federation pointed out that because of restrictions on union organizing activities, Mississippi's average wage ranks among the lowest in the nation. An estimated 12 percent of the state workforce is organized.

The 250 delegates stressed the need to raise unemployment benefits from the current maximum of $60 a week to a full two-thirds of the average state wage, now at $116.

The maximum weekly payment for on-the-job injuries should also be raised from $63 to two-thirds of the average wage, the convention urged.

Delegates re-elected President Claude Ramsay and Sec.-Treas. Thomas Knight to new two-year terms. Both have been in office seven terms.

Major resolutions adopted at the three-day convention called for full support of the Farm Workers' consumer boycott of non-UFW table grapes and head lettuce and passage of the labor-backed National Health Security bill.

Among the key speakers addressing delegates were Sen. Walter Mondale (D-Minn.), President I.W. Abel of the Steelworkers, President Frederick O'Neal of the Actors & Artistes, Deputy Director Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services and Lt. Gov. William Winter.



NEW SECRETARY-TREASURER of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, Richard A. Northrip, is congratulated by retiring Sec.-Treas. Reuben Roe, left, at the union's 17th convention in Toronto. Roe served in the post for eight years and on the union's executive board since 1939.

Massive Layoffs Spread:

6% October Jobless Rate 'Understates' Recession

Statistics showing the nation's unemployment rate last month rose to 6 percent from 5.8 percent in September "grossly understate the gravity of this recession," AFL-CIO President George Meany declared.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the October rise in joblessness meant 5.5 million Americans were out of work. But Meany pointed out that the BLS figures did not include massive layoffs announced in the last two weeks of October.

"The recession is growing rapidly, and the Administration has no program to halt it," Meany said.

The October jobless rate was the highest since November 1971. The 6 percent rate has not been exceeded since November 1961 when the level was 6.1 percent.

The BLS employment survey was based on statistics collected during the second week of October. Since then, several major industries —particularly the automobile industry—have announced layoffs involving thousands of workers.

The very day BLS announced the October employment figures Ford Motor Co. said it was laying off 13,000 more workers, 1,000 of them indefinitely. General Motors and Chrysler also plan to lay off workers because of production cutbacks caused by disappointing sales of 1975 model cars.

In a separate report, BLS noted St. Louis has been added to its list of "substantial" unemployment areas, boosting the number of such areas to 52, the highest total since August 1972. A year ago, the number was 34.

Substantial unemployment means the area has a jobless rate of 6 percent or more, and the rate is expected to continue at that level or higher for at least two or more months.

The unemployment rise in St. Louis was due primarily to production cutbacks in the auto and construction industries, BLS said.

Last month's unemployment rise was felt mainly by black males between the prime working ages of 25 and 54, BLS noted. Hardest hit were factory workers.

The jobless increase added another 201,000 persons to the total number of unemployed. About half of the October increase occurred among persons who had lost their last job as opposed to those who left their jobs voluntarily.

Over the past 12 months, the jobless total has risen by 1.4 million persons, nearly 60 percent of whom were job losers, BLS observed.

Meanwhile, over the same period, the labor force has grown by 2.2 million. Thus, about two of every three persons entering the labor market during the past 12 months have been unable to find a job.

Total employment in October actually dropped 27,000 to 86.5 million. Since October 1973, the number of jobs has increased by only 862,000, about a quarter of the gain posted during the preceding 12 months.

The unemployment rate for all adult men, 20 years of age and over, rose from 3.9 percent in September to 4.3 percent last month, BLS reported. In contrast, the rates for adult women and teenagers, at 5.6 and 16.9 percent, respectively, remained about unchanged.

Over the past 12 months, the jobless rates for each of the three groups have increased substantially, the rate for adult men rising from 3 percent to 4.3 percent, for adult women from 4.4 percent to 5.6 percent, and for teenagers from 14 percent to 16.9 percent.

Black workers experienced a sharp rise of 1.1 percent in their unemployment rate last month. At 10.9 percent, the rate was more than double the October rate of 5.4 percent for white workers.

The jobless rate for household heads rose from 3.4 to 3.7 percent in October, and the rate for married men edged up from 2.8 to 2.9 percent. For full-time workers, the jobless rate increased over the month from 5.3 to 5.6 percent.

Workers covered by state unemployment insurance programs saw their jobless rate rise to 3.6 percent last month after remaining around 3.4 percent most of the year.

Among the various occupational and industry groups, "sizable upswings" in unemployment were reported among blue-collar workers and manufacturing workers in October. The jobless rate for blue-collar workers jumped from 6.8 percent in September to 7.3 percent last month. The rate for factory workers, at 6.2 percent in October, was up from 5.8 percent the month before and 3.9 percent a year earlier.

"These developments reflect to some degree the weakness in the automobile and related industries," BLS said.

While the number of nonfarm workers remained essentially unchanged at 77.4 million, "the stability in the October total masked offsetting movements in the goods- and service-producing sectors" of the economy, BLS noted.

Manufacturing employment fell by 84,000 to 19.7 million, with most of the job loss coming from widespread declines in the nondurable goods industries. In addition, the number of construction jobs was down by 30,000 over the month, to 3.5 million. The construction industry now has lost a quarter-million jobs since February.

Action Pressed to Meet Critical Housing Needs

The continuation of present housing policies "will add to the despair of millions of low and moderate-income families living in substandard and inadequate housing" and further aggravate the "depression in residential construction," the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation's Executive Council called strongly for Administration action to reactivate older assisted housing programs, to make mortgage credit available on more reasonable terms and to regulate the availability of credit to aid housing.

During the past 20 years, the council statement pointed out, there have been "five cyclical declines in residential homebuilding," each one occurring during a tight-money period when the economy overheated. In each case restrictive monetary policies have increased unemployment and contributed to recession.

The current situation reflects the latest application of tight money, with interest rates the highest in a century, mortgage rates at about 10 percent, housing starts down 56 percent from January 1973 and unemployment in the construction trades at 12.2 percent.

The Administration's "phase-out of traditional assisted housing programs has contributed significantly to the housing and general economic downturn," the council said. The experience to date with Administration efforts indicates that "unless the older assisted housing programs are reactivated, only a relatively negligible volume of low and moderate-income housing will be placed under construction in the next six to twelve months."

If homes are to be produced and sold to a mass middle-income market "mortgages with a 6 percent interest rate are needed," the statement continued. It urged the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development "to make mortgage credit available on more reasonable terms" especially at lower interest rates under the special mortgage assistance plans now on the books.

"We also urge the President to utilize the authority" he now has "to exercise selective regulation of credit extension in various sectors of the economy in order to relieve the inequitably depressed construction sector and restore economic balance and growth," the council said.

The statement called for full reactivation of Section 235 and 236 housing assistance programs, utilization of conventional public housing programs and implementation of elderly housing along with new Section 8 programs.

Textile Dyers Ratify Gains, End Walkout

New York—New three-year contracts covering nearly 8,000 textile dyers in the mid-Atlantic region and another 1,000 in Fall River, Mass., have been approved by members of the Textile Workers Union of America.

The settlements end strikes that began on Oct. 7 following expiration of old contracts.

TWUA Dyeing & Printing Industry Director William Gordon said the settlements will provide workers at about 150 plants in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania a minimum wage increase of $1.50 an hour over the life of the pacts. The average wage under the old agreements was $4.25 an hour.

In addition, workers will be covered by a cost-of-living escalator clause in the second and third years of the contracts. Employers also agreed to increased contributions to jointly administered pension and supplementary vacation funds and improvements in medical, surgical, dental and life insurance benefits.

The Fall River pact provides for hourly wage increases totaling at least $1.14 over the next three years, a cost-of-living escalator clause effective in the third year of the contract, and improvements in pension, holiday and sickness and accident insurance plans.

Big Hospital Unit Chooses Laborers

Gadsden, Ala. — The Laborers have won bargaining rights for one of the largest non-profit hospital units to be organized since passage of the 1974 amendments to the Taft-Hartley law.

Some 425 employees of the Baptist Hospital here chose the union as their representative in an election held on Oct. 25. Wages were an issue in the organizing campaign, but employe morale and lack of an effective grievance procedure also figured prominently.

Shipbuilders Call for Commitment To Revitalizing Merchant Marine

Miami Beach, Fla.—The nation must step up the development of its maritime and defense fleets in domestic shipyards for the good of the American economy and national security, the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers declared at the union's 27th biennial convention here.

The 135 delegates outlined key goals for meeting the commitments of legislation establishing a national policy to maintain a strong merchant marine.

Resolutions pointed out that the promise of the Merchant Marine Act of 1970 to build 30 new ships a year remains unmet, stressing that the "suicidal decimation of our merchant marine has not been reversed."

They called for "a rebirth of an American-built merchant fleet, manned by American seamen, sailing under the American flag to support the economy of the nation and free our country of dependence on foreign yards and ships."

While many American corporations are resorting to foreign yards to build ships that will fly foreign flags of convenience, the convention noted, U.S. shipyards are falling into bankruptcy and the American merchant fleet continues to wither.

Delegates called for halting the flight of American-owned runaway fleets through enactment of stronger government controls and the plugging of tax loopholes. They urged incentives for the build-up of the U.S. fleet through guarantees to American-flag vessels of a wider share of foreign trade cargoes. They also urged the U.S. Navy to end the practice of subcontracting work to foreign yards so that job opportunities can be expanded in depressed American yards.

Development of deep-water ports is also essential for servicing the growing number of supertankers that haul the nation's increased petroleum imports, the convention stressed.

Delegates approved an increase in the union's monthly per capita tax from $2.50 to $3, effective Jan. 1. Minimum monthly dues were raised from $5 to $7.

The additional revenue from the 50-cent increase in the per capita will be used to meet higher operating expenses with any surplus to be transferred to the strike fund, which has a current balance of $750,000.

A 17-week strike at General Dynamics in Quincy, Mass., and a strike at Dravo Corp. at Neville Island, Pa., now in its 10th week, substantially reduced strike reserves.

The convention gave new four-year terms to Eugene L. McCabe as president and Frank Derwin as vice president and secretary-treasurer.

Six new vice presidents were elected to the executive board. They are John Lynd, Jr., of Camden, N.J., Harvey Lineberry and Peter Bolar of Baltimore, Fred Fairchild of South Norwalk, Conn., Arthur Simonson of New Orleans and Walter Groce of Detroit.

Among the 35 resolutions acted on by the delegates, the convention called for:

- Enactment of federal standards to improve workmen's compensation benefits and coverage in all states.
- Rejection of attempts to force compulsory arbitration on unions.
- Establishment of an independent maritime agency outside the Commerce Dept.
- Stronger occupational safety and health standards, coupled with more effective federal enforcement programs.

New Campus Dedicated:

Studies Center Seen Vital Tool for Labor

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center holds new promise for the historic goal of the trade union movement—to raise the standard of life for American workers and American citizens.

To that end AFL-CIO President George Meany formally dedicated the 47-acre campus in Silver Spring, Md., before a large assemblage of trade union leaders and educators.

Meany, chairman of the center's board of trustees, noted the "very significant occasion" of the dedication for it is the culmination of years of hard work and planning to provide the staff training and leadership preparation for trade unionists so that they can better carry out the goals of the movement.

Union leaders today, Meany pointed out, have to know as much about an employer's business as he knows himself if collective bargaining is to work effectively on behalf of workers. There must be equal footing at the bargaining table and therefore the need for specially trained and educated union people, he said.

"We realize the need for education," Meany said, "not just for the citizenry as a whole, but special education for our own people. . . .

"This is why we're here today dedicating an institution to build up the educational standards—to make our people better, more intelligent trade unionists so that they can do their job better, so that they can make a better contribution not only to the people we represent but to this nation."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, who serves the board of trustees in the same role, termed the center a "striking symbol of the trade union movement as progress emerges from trouble and conflict." He said the center will contribute greatly to the future growth of the trade union movement

The dedication program was opened with an invocation by Brother Philip Dougherty, provincial, American Central Province, Xaverian Brothers. The campus site was formerly a two-year college operated by the Xaverian Brothers

LSC Executive Director Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., briefly traced the history of the study and research that went into the establishment of the center,

The AFL-CIO purchased the site and six buildings in 1971 for $2.5 million and has since enlarged and modernized the buildings at a cost of $4 million. The campus currently has an administration building containing staff and faculty offices, three conference rooms and the library; a 44-room dormitory; and a dining hall. A second dormitory building will be added next year to bring residential capacity to 110.



SWEATSHOP-PRODUCED men's apparel from Korea and Colombia—where workers earn as little as 11 and 25 cents an hour—is inspected by Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley, left, and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman. ACWA members will take a day off from their jobs Nov. 11 to protest the importation of the foreign-made clothing, which is being sold in the United States at prices comparable to American-made garments.

Congress Urged to Set Eximbank Safeguards

It would be in the best interests of U.S. economic and foreign policy for the House-Senate conference report on the Export-Import Bank legislation to be recommitted so that essential protections and oversight guarantees can be included, the AFL-CIO said.

The Executive Council adopted a statement declaring that the necessary protections and guarantees were stripped from the Senate-passed bill in conference and should be restored.

These include prior congressional approval for support of Soviet fossil fuel projects, listing in the federal budget of Eximbank outlays, prenotification to Congress of any credit to the Soviet Union over $50 million, a ceiling of $300 million on Eximbank Soviet Union loans and a representative of organized labor on the bank's board.

The legislation involved would extend the life of the bank for two more years and increase its lending and guarantee authority

The council noted the AFL-CIO's long-held concern that the bank was not fulfilling its role in improving U.S. economic relations with other nations in light of its recent activities involving the export of American jobs and technology and the nature of its loans to the Soviet Union.

"The Eximbank needs the firm guidance and oversight of Congress," the council said, "so as to insure that its proper function as an instrument of the government is carried forth and that it not be viewed as a bank of 'first resort' by th multinational firms.

The AFL-CIO statement urged also that Congress review the bank's role "in ultimately financing more imports than exports and whether it is effectively providing subsidies or grants to huge corporations and governments which do not need them."

The council concluded: "If the Eximbank is actually harming the U.S. balance of trade and the U.S. balance of payments, Congress should give strong consideration to terminating the bank."

Beirne Lauded For 46 Years Of Leadership

Joseph A. Beirne was a man "whose ability we respected, whose counsel we valued and whose friendship we cherished," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a resolution mourning his death.

Noting that Beirne, president emeritus of the Communication Workers at his death on Labor Day 1974, had been a member of the council and a vice president of the AFL-CIO since its founding in 1955, the resolution praised him as "an able and devoted trade union leader for 46 years."

During that time he pioneered the organization of telephone workers culminating in a present-day CWA with over a half-million members. The resolution reviewed his leadership in labor's participation in community affairs and his role in bringing trade union benefits to Latin America. It noted his service as chairman of both the AFL-CIO International Affairs Committee and the Community Services Committee.

American Trade Unions Reaffirm Strong Ties to Israel's Histadrut

New York—The unity of the American trade unions with the labor movement of Israel was strongly reaffirmed here in face of the growing "coalition of terrorism, communism and feudalism" in the Middle East.

The theme was sounded at the 51st annual convention of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut in a number of resolutions and speeches by delegates representing a large number of AFL-CIO unions.

Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told a large luncheon audience including members of other groups in the National Committee for Labor Israel that the AFL-CIO's support for Histadrut going back over 50 years is increasingly necessary as support elsewhere dwindles.

He assailed the recent United Nations Assembly action in giving recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization saying that it demonstrated that a policy of hijacking, terror, extortion and mass murder works at the UN.

In the name of peace and profit, he said, it is possible that the seeds of the next war for the extermination of Israel are being sown, referring to the so-called detente between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and urged serious consideration of a "total and absolute ban on any Arab oil" by the U.S. It would be far better at this point to have an oil shortage, he asserted, than a shortage of moral commitment.

Israel Kessar, Histadrut treasurer, told the luncheon that the support of American labor is one of the great strengths for Histadrut and that "with your help we will overcome." He discussed the current problems facing Israel—the huge sums spent for defense, the need to bring in more immigrants and the cost of providing for them, the labor shortage, inflation "three times higher than in the U.S." and the continuing struggle against poverty and inequality.

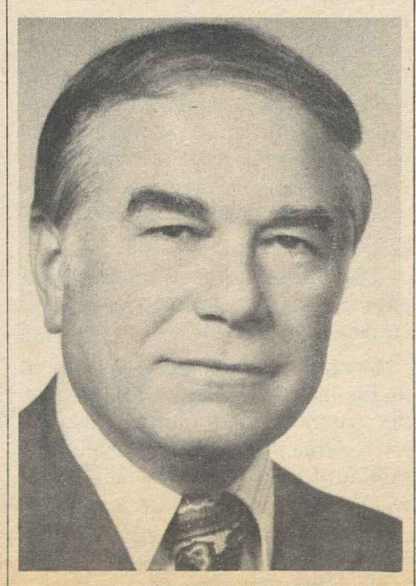
On behalf of the NCLI Sol C. Chaikin, secretary-treasurer of the Ladies' Garment Workers, presented Kirkland with a silver menorah, the symbol of Israel, for the AFL-CIO's "exemplary support" of Histadrut.

The Trade Union Council for Histadrut adopted resolutions denouncing the United Nations action and demanded "that the bright flame of democracy in the Middle East not be allowed to be extinguished by the cynical machinations of a handful of reactionary sheiks, terrorists and demagogues. We condemn the infamous role of the Soviet Union which, to aggravate the turmoil, has been shipping enormous quantities of armaments to Syria, weapons so sophisticated that only Russian personnel can man them. . . ."

Another resolution called on "our government to maintain its commitment to seek a settlement in the Middle East guaranteeing peace and security to Israel, which cannot be achieved through terrorist blackmail or United Nations resolutions, but only face-to-face negotiations between Israel and her neighbors."

The convention heard from Uzi Bloch, Histadrut representative in the United States; Gil Shaal, Israeli labor attache; Jacob Sheinkman, Clothing Worker's secretary-treasurer, and New York Labor Commissioner Louis L. Levine.

ATUC Chairman Matthew Schoenwald, a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and all other officers of the council were re-elected. Gregory J. Bardacke, executive director of the council, reported one of the busiest years in the council's history which now has 44 affiliated councils in the U.S. and Canada.



GLENN E. WATTS

CWA's Watts Elected To Executive Council

Glenn E. Watts, 54, who became president of the Communications Workers earlier this year, was elected to the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its one-day November meeting in Washington, D.C.

Watts fills the vacancy among the federation's vice presidents created by the death of Joseph A. Beirne, his predecessor as head of CWA. Beirne declined to run for re-election at the union's June 1974 election and died of cancer three months later.

Watts served as secretary-treasurer of CWA for five years before being elected to succeed Beirne. He previously served the union as executive vice persident and as an assistant to Beirne.

A native of North Carolina who has spent his entire adult life in Washington, D.C., Watts started work for the telephone company in 1941 and was elected to a series of local union offices before becoming district director in 1951 and assistant to Beirne in 1956. He was elected executive vice president in 1965 and secretary-treasurer in 1969.

Since his days as assistant to Beirne, Watts has been instrumental in CWA's bargaining with the Bell System, helping devise the pattern system with the different operating companies before national bargaining was achieved this year. Watts became president of CWA just before the successful round of '74 negotiations.

Currently the secretary of the United Way of America, Watts has had a long association with the community fund-raising group, including serving as campaign chairman for the Washington, D.C., area in 1968. He is also a member of the Democratic National Committee, to which he was elected last month.

'Bloody Record' Condemned:

Labor Hits 'Outrage' Of PLO Role at UN

The United Nations decision to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization is "an unspeakable outrage," the AFL-CIO declared.

In a biting statement by the federation's Executive Council, the PLO was described as an "umbrella organization of vicious terrorist organizations whose proclaimed objective is the destruction of Israel.

"The PLO is the creature of the Arab states, not the Palestinians," the council noted.

"We can imagine no greater blow to the prestige of the UN than the announcement that Yasser Arafat, the leader of the PLO, will address the General Assembly—an honor heretofore granted to only one other leader of a non-member state: Pope Paul.

"The very linking together of these names only underscores the monstrousness of the UN's action."

Arafat was described by the council as the fanatical leader of a band of thugs whose murder victims include innocent Israeli school children, religious pilgrims and civilians. Among the victims were a group of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, civilians at Kiryat Shemona and other defenseless women and children this year.

"Such a bloody record deserves universal condemnation, not the reward of UN recognition," the council declared.

The AFL-CIO noted the PLO's objectives are plainly spelled out in the Palestinian National Covenant of 1968 and the 10-point document approved by the National Palestinian Council in Cairo last June. Both deny the right of Israel to exist.

The PLO is merely a puppet organization of the Arab states, the council declared, adding:

"We condemn the decision of the Arab leaders at the Rabat conference to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the 'sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people on any Palestinian land that is liberated.'

"This action is an expression of contempt for both peace and democracy. The Palestinians never chose this band of murderers to represent them. The PLO is not an elected government."

By trying to impose the PLO on the Palestinians, the AFL-CIO charged, the Arab states have "incalculably damaged" hopes for peace in the Middle East and "enormously increased the prospects of another war."

"In the face of these heightened dangers," the council declared, "the AFL-CIO reiterates its full support of Israel and its deep solidarity with Histadrut," the Israeli trade union federation.

The council also called upon the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations to oppose and protest as strenuously as possible the recognition of the PLO by any UN agency.

The statement said the AFL-CIO was "appalled" that the U.S. was joined by only three other governments — the Dominican Republic, Bolivia and Israel—in opposing the UN's decision to recognize the PLO as an observer to the General Assembly.

"It is inconceivable to us that the most powerful nation in the world could not muster the support of more than three other governments against this legitimation of a terrorist band of murderers by an international organization presumably committed to peace, and described by itself and its supporters as mankind's last best hope," the council said.

"That hope must be dim indeed if it rests on the United Nations in its current condition — or on the obviously half-hearted strategy pursued by the government of the United States in this disgraceful and sorry hour of the UN's decline."

The council statement also urged President Ford and Sec. of State Henry Kissinger to make it plain to the Soviet Union the U.S. will not abandon Israel.

"The United States must make it plain to the Soviet Union that this nation will never surrender the only democratic state in the Middle East — Israel — to the demands of oil blackmailers," the council declared.

Two days before the council met, thousands of trade union members from all racial and religious backgrounds took part in protests against the use of the United Nations as a forum for Arab terrorists.

On Nov. 4, union delegations helped swell a protest demonstration in front of the UN to well over 100,000 persons.

Dozens of union leaders had signed a labor call for the rally and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland spoke to the gathering which overflowed Dag Hammarskjold Plaza and filled half a dozen adjacent blocks.

Kirkland said the UN's invitation to the so-called Palestine Liberation Organization was "not just an affront to Israel or an insult to Jews alone; it is an outrage against humanity at large."

"How short is the collective memory of weak-kneed states and statesmen?" Kirkland asked. "Only a short while ago they were engaged in urgent discussions of international measures to counter hijacking and terrorism and of the need for effective sanctions against nations which harbored and granted asylum to the authors of these outrages.

"Now the General Assembly of the United Nations is to be their asylum, their place of comfort and refuge and they are to be received with honor by that assembly."

Other cities also had protest gatherings. In Washington, D.C., at a Washington Monument rally on Nov. 3, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William Pollard said the decision by Arab governments to establish the "thugs of the PLO" as spokesmen for Palestinian Arabs appears to dash hopes for a negotiated peace in the Middle East and increase the prospects of war.

11-9-74



RALLY PROTESTING United Nations invitation to the terrorist-linked Palestine Liberation Organization is addressed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. More than 100,000 persons, including members of dozens of unions, took part in one of the largest demonstrations in New York City's history.

Council Calls for Decisive Steps To Prevent Economic 'Disaster'

(Continued from Page 1)

the council since the 1955 merger.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told a press conference that the nation cannot wait for "the economic theories of Arthur Burns or these people to bring us out of this thing two, three or four years from now," but needs immediate action such as bringing down interest rates to revive the depressed housing industry.

Meany reaffirmed and reiterated the AFL-CIO's position in favor of mandatory controls that would be effective and equitable across the board. He challenged Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield to stop talking about the need to give the President the power to impose controls and introduce legislation on his own to actually create such controls.

He added that the federation is not proposing controls and that he personally thinks "the best way is no controls," but if equitable legislation is proposed labor would support it.

He also told reporters that the reported Administration position favoring negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization would be "really selling the Israelis down the river . . . to try and force the Israelis to deal with the PLO . . . is an absolute disgrace as far as American foreign policy is concerned."

Spelling out the facts of the economic situation in the critical areas, the council said it weighed Ford's October message to Congress and found it badly wanting on handling the recession, unemployment and taxes. It added:

"A decisive change in the government's economic policies is needed immediately—to begin to curb the rising price level and to turn the economy around towards expanding sales, production, buying power and employment. Only such a decisive change, based on fairness and equity and balance, can begin to restore public confidence in the government's ability to manage the nation's economic problems."

The facts on the economy indicate its grim condition, the council statement said:

Unemployment, up 1.4 million in the past 12 months and at a 6 percent rate last month, is heading to 7 percent or approximately 6.5 million jobless before the middle of 1975.

The 12.1 percent rise in living costs in the past year is washing out workers' wage gains. Buying power is down 5.2 percent from a year ago and below the level of 1965.

Profits jumped 17 percent in the first half of 1974 and there are indications of an even greater increase in the third quarter of the year.

Retail sales are running 4 to 5 percent below the same month a year ago and consumer confidence is at a record low.

Home building is in a depression and the decline in business investment in plant and equipment is hitting heavy construction as well.

Huge inventories built up over the past two years of rising prices are being cut back with a depressing impact on the economy.

The slight shift by the Federal Reserve on high interest rates is woefully inadequate as the prime rate drops only a fraction.

Lax regulation of the banking system and its pursuit of quick profits plus the mushrooming growth of international banking operations are increasing the vulnerability of an over-extended system.

In response to other queries Meany told reporters that if the Mine Workers are forced to go on strike "the AFL-CIO will give them every possible support that we can and help them in any way that we can."

He said that "I'm pretty sure we're going to pass a national health insurance bill" in the next Congress and that labor will have a complete program ready for the 94th Congress dealing with the many problems facing the country.

The council voted additional aid for the victims of the Honduran hurricane and contributed to the United Fund Campaign and other agencies. The next meeting was set for Feb. 17, 1975, in Bal Harbour, Fla.

AFL-CIO Urges Senate To Reject Trade Bill

The AFL-CIO called on the Senate to reject the pending trade bill because it contains "nothing of value" for the American worker, the consumer and the economy and "would enhance the fortunes of multinational corporations and the Soviet Union."

The federation's Executive Council said the legislation is worse than no bill at all and if passed would "lull the American people into the belief that positive legislation has been enacted and that improvements in our trade posture and our economy will be forthcoming. Such action would be cruel and unfair."

The American public is being deceived, the council said, that the sole obstacle to a new era of world trade has been resolved by the White House declaration that the Soviet Union will soften its emigration policies. "That is not true."

Citing a number of trade advantages for the Soviet Union and other Communist nations in the pending bill, the council said that over and above those considerations the "total overall thrust of the bill is obsolete and attempts to deal with the America of the '70s with legislative procedures of the '40s, '50s and '60s."

The provisions for assisting workers made jobless by imports is little different than in current law, the council pointed out, "wherein workers have seen hundreds of thousands of their jobs disappear while receiving a pittance from the federal government in the form of a dole or retraining for jobs that usually do not exist."

Americans want trade legislation that "will preserve the nation's industrial base, not leave it to the tender mercies of the multinational corporations and those who would exploit this country regardless of consequences," the statement said.

Reviewing earlier AFL-CIO positions on the legislation and the specific failure in the bill to provide adequate protection for American jobs and technology as well as the economic wellbeing of the nation, the council said it was not true that the Administration needs the bill to negotiate with other nations.

The best course is Senate rejection of the bill passed earlier by the House and for the new Congress to "begin work as soon as the session begins on new trade legislation that will meet America's international needs, reverse its deficit posture, restore it to full international health and halt the export" of jobs and industry.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, November 16, 1974 | 7 | No. 46

Democrats Roll Up Gains In State Legislature Shifts

Economic Fears Hurt Bond Issues

By John R. Oravec

Bond issues and tax proposals fared no better than many Republican candidates in the Nov. 5 elections as defeats far outnumbered victories across the country.

Although a few large financial issues were approved, there was a marked voter resistance at the state and local level to additional taxes and borrowing.

The setbacks were attributed to voters' fears that the nation's dismal economic situation would continue for some time. Officials saw inflation, the deepening recession, higher unemployment and family financial problems reflected in the vote.

Results of the financial referenda were mixed in some states. While Michigan voters firmly rejected a $1.1 billion bond issue to finance a broad program of land, air and water transportation projects, they approved a $250 million bond issue to give qualified Vietnam veterans $600 bonuses. In New Jersey, voters approved the bond borrowing of $200 million for a land acquisition and conservation program, but turned down proposals for $390 million in bond issues for highways, railroad construction and new housing aid.

New Jersey voters also soundly defeated casino gambling in the state, a proposal aimed at reviving Atlantic City as a tourist and convention attraction.

In New York State, a $250 million bond issue to preserve and improve rail services won approval with more than 60 percent of the vote. The state's voters had flatly rejected transportation bonding proposals of $2.5 billion in 1971 and of $3.5 billion last year.

California voters gave the go-ahead for the sale of $150 million in state bonds for school construction and improvements, although a number of local school bond issues were defeated. State voters also turned down a measure that would have helped communities to qualify for $100 million in federal funds for public housing projects. In San Francisco, a property tax levy was approved to increase police and fire pensions. The city's voters also rejected a measure that would have severely limited future public employe bargaining rights.

Among proposals facing voters in other states:

Arizona—Refused to allow highway funds to be used for mass transit and to exempt food from the state sales tax.

Florida — Approved the sale of state bonds for the construction

(Continued on Page 8)



TRADE UNIONISTS picket a Washington department store as part of a nationwide protest by the Clothing Workers against the importation of apparel from low-wage countries. The imports have had a severe impact on the U.S. clothing industry and jobs in the needle trades.

Vote Tide Cuts GOP Strongholds

By David L. Perlman

The Democratic election tide reached into the state legislatures, changing the political map as Republican strongholds were washed away in all sections of the nation.

A near-record number of states will have Democratic legislatures, and most of them also have Democratic governors. Not all the Democratic legislators are liberals, particularly in the South and border states. But comparable Democratic sweeps in 1964 and 1958 resulted in significant gains for labor's program.

Going into the election, Republicans controlled both the House and Senate in 16 states, including such big population centers as New York, Illinois and Indiana.

When the ballots were counted, the GOP was left with two-house control in only five relatively small states.

Democrats won both houses of previously Republican legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa and Utah. They won the lower house from the GOP in Arizona, Colorado, Indiana, Maine, New York and Pennsylvania. They captured the Senate in Alaska, Ohio and Wisconsin, broke a tie to take a majority in Michigan, and achieved a tie in Wyoming.

Including the five states that did not have legislative elections this year, Democrats ended up with full legislative control in 36 states, an increase of eight. Depending on the

(Continued on Page 2)

Clothing Jobs Lost:

Union Marchers Hit Low-Wage Imports

By James M. Shevis

More than 100,000 union workers in 52 American cities staged protest demonstrations to call public attention to the devastating effect on the apparel industry caused by the flood of imported clothing from low-wage countries.

"We want Congress to know that we will not sit idly by while our jobs and our working conditions fall victim to the steady stream of low-wage sweatshop imports," Clothing Workers President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman declared.

"We will continue our protests until remedial action is taken by our government."

The ACWA leaders noted that the impact of the imports has forced nearly 150 clothing manufacturers employing about 11,000 American workers to liquidate their businesses in the last four years.

In New York City, the center of the apparel industry, Mayor Abraham Beame told a throng of 10,000 protesters he would seek the support of New York congressmen in getting import quotas set in Washington.

Beame said "we are not going to give up to foreign businessmen who exploit their workers with penny wages."

While the New York rally was by far the largest of the demonstrations, other large turnouts were reported in Chicago (5,000), Philadelphia (4,000), Los Angeles (2,500), Allentown, Pa. (2,500), Rochester (2,500) and Washington, D.C. (2,000).

There also were major demonstrations in San Diego, Baltimore, Easton and Scranton, Pa., Newark and Trenton, N.J., New Haven, Bridgeport and Norwalk, Conn.

(Continued on Page 8)

Prices Surge At Wholesale Level by 2.3%

Another round of sharply higher wholesale prices in October—an overall rise of 2.3 percent over the month—signaled possible further increases at the retail level in the next few months.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported wholesale prices last month were 22.6 percent higher than a year earlier, the biggest 12-month increase since a 28.5 percent rise in the year ending in June of 1947.

Increases for both industrial commodities and agriculture-related products contributed about equally to the overall advance, BLS noted. On a seasonally adjusted basis, prices of farm products and processed foods and feeds moved up 4.7 percent over the month, compared to a drop of 1.9 in September.

The index for industrial commodities rose 1.2 percent, with motor vehicles, chemicals and machinery accounting for most of the upward movement. The biggest factor in the rise in industrial prices was a 6.4 percent increase in motor vehicle prices.

The jump in motor vehicle prices was due largely to the higher prices for the 1975 model year passenger cars which were introduced as a component in the wholesale price index in October, BLS noted.

The wholesale price index last month stood at 170, meaning it took $170 to buy the same amount of goods that cost $100 in 1967.

Money Squeeze Blamed For Drop in Productivity

Tight money and soaring interest rates are having powerful influences in driving down productivity in American industry, an analysis of latest government statistics shows.

The Labor Dept. reported that productivity dropped 3 percent at a seasonally adjusted annual rate for the third quarter of 1974.

The report further stated that unit labor costs rose at an annual rate of 13.9 percent in the total non-farm private economy and 12.2 percent in manufacturing.

But the Labor Dept. report also pointed out that after adjustments for inflation the buying power of workers actually dropped 2.3 percent at an annual rate in the total private economy, was down 1.8 percent in the non-farm sector and was down 0.9 percent in manufacturing alone.

Third-quarter real hourly pay in the private economy, the Labor Dept. said, reached the lowest level since the first quarter of 1974.

While increased "labor costs" got most of the headlines in the press, the Labor Department report noted that a drop in man-hours was responsible for part of the decrease in productivity.

(Continued on Page 8)

Minimum Wage Myth Exploded

One of the nation's biggest retail employers punctured the Administration and Chamber of Commerce arguments that the minimum wage must be kept down in the name of fighting inflation.

The annual report to stockholders of the F. W. Woolworth Co. noted that the minimum wage had been increased and that further step-ups are scheduled for 1975 and 1976. The company then declared:

"While this may have some effect on our operating expenses, our experience with prior minimum wage legislation shows that our salary increases are more than offset by the increased purchasing power generated by these wage boosts to the general public."



RAILROAD CONTRACT TALKS get under way in Washington, D.C., with 14 rail labor unions jointly negotiating new agreements with the nation's major carriers. Above, President Al H. Chesser of the United Transportation Union, left, and C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks, right, chat informally with William H. Dempsey, chairman of the National Railway Labor Conference, which represents the railroads. Among other improvements, the unions seek a 35 percent wage increase over a two-year period beginning Jan. 1.

Programs for Disabled Tied to Job Openings

Mexico City—Full employment policies are essential to meeting the rehabilitation problems of handicapped workers, AFL-CIO social insurance expert Lawrence Smedley told an international conference here.

Addressing the world congress of the International Rehabilitation Medicine Association, Smedley said that until full employment goals are met, organized labor will continue to support efforts to bring maximum job opportunities for the disabled.

"Organized labor from its earliest day has supported the right of disabled workers to secure employment and earn a decent living," he stressed.

He pointed out that labor was and remains in the forefront of the fight for laws to protect workers injured on the job and other social insurance programs. Other benefits have been achieved through collective bargaining for improved health and welfare programs, Smedley said.

Noting that medical advances now make it possible for persons to function even with chronic disorders and disabilities, Smedley said that the rehabilitation and employment of these persons has become particularly essential.

He said a society that provides medical rehabilitation for the disabled also carries the obligation of completing the rehabilitation process by insuring them the opportunity to be self-reliant and productive.

"The pattern must not be medical triumphs followed by rehabilitation failures," Smedley declared.

The failure to integrate the disabled worker into the labor force in the United States is not primarily due to his disability, he noted, since the disabled face the same difficulties any unemployed workers do: the lack of job opportunities.

"A major obstacle has been a high unemployment rate—at least by the standards of a modern industrial nation," Smedley observed.

Teachers Send Panel to Aid Boston Local

The American Federation of Teachers assigned a national task force to help its Boston local in efforts to mediate the dispute that has been raging in South Boston as a result of court-ordered desegregation of schools.

AFT President Albert Shanker said the task force was created at the request of Boston Teachers Union President John Doherty in response to an inquiry by the AFT executive council. Doherty reported to the council that the teachers have been instrumental in attempting to bring the opposing factions together in the school dispute and that help from the national was needed.

Members of the AFT task force are Vice Presidents Velma Hill, who heads the union's Human Rights & Community Relations Committee, Rose Claffey and Patrick Daley, and Louis Hurt, director of the AFT Dept. of Human Rights & Community Relations.

"The Boston Teachers Union has been doing a heroic job in keeping Boston schools open and in demanding the safety of teachers and the students," Shanker observed. "But they have gone beyond that. Aware of their responsibilities as citizens as well as teachers, they have assumed the leadership in mediating the conflict among community groups.

"The American Federation of Teachers fully supports this position and we are sending this task force of teacher union leaders to assist the local with ideas and strategies to bring about a lasting peace in the Boston schools," he said.

GOP Strongholds Fall:

Democrats Extend Control To 36 State Legislatures

(Continued from Page 1)

final tally in the Alaska gubernatorial contest, 27 or 28 of these states will also have Democratic governors. There are only three comparable all-Republican states.

The only consolation prize for the GOP was a one-vote switch that gave Republicans a majority in the South Dakota House.

The election left the South almost as one-party a region as it was before the Republicans developed a southern strategy. GOP beachheads were eroded, and only Florida and Tennessee have as much as one-third Republican strength in any house of the legislature. At the same time, more blacks were being elected to Deep South legislatures—on the Democratic ticket.

These are the states where the election change was greatest:

ALASKA—Democrats took control of the Senate away from the GOP and widened their single-seat majority in the House to 11 seats.

ARIZONA—A pre-election 18-12 Republican control of the Senate was turned around to an 18-12 Democratic majority. The GOP majority in the House was trimmed to 33-27 as Democrats picked up five seats.

CALIFORNIA — Along with a new Democratic governor, Californians gave Democrats increased control of the legislature. The party's 55-25 majority in the Assembly is the largest since 1883.

COLORADO — Democrats won a majority in the previously Republican House and trimmed GOP control of the Senate, where only half the seats were up this year.

CONNECTICUT — Voters replaced a Republican governor and legislature with a Democratic governor and legislature. The House shifted from a 93-58 GOP majority to 118-33 Democratic; the Senate from 23-13 Republican to a Democratic margin of 29-7.

DELAWARE—Both House and Senate shifted from Republican to Democratic control.

ILLINOIS—Before the election, Republicans had a one-vote edge in both the House and Senate. The election brought a numerical Democratic majority in both bodies for the first time since the 1936 elections.

INDIANA—Democrats decisively won the House, but holdovers kept the Senate Republican.

IOWA — Democrats took both the House and Senate away from the Republicans for the first time since 1964, and the second time in 40 years.

MAINE—Going into the election, Maine had a Democratic governor and a Republican legislature. Voters picked an independent governor, a Democratic House and a Republican Senate. The combined House and Senate elects Maine's secretary of state, attorney general, state treasurer and executive council. Democratic gains gave the party a majority of the combined House-Senate membership. A 91-59 Democratic majority in the House outweighs a 19-14 GOP margin in the Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS—Increased Democratic majorities in the legislature accompanied the election of a new Democratic governor.

MICHIGAN — Democrats increased their House majority and shifted an evenly divided Senate to firm Democratic control.

MINNESOTA — Democratic-Farmer-Labor majority in the House was expanded to 105-29; the Senate was not up this year, but Democrats hold control and added a seat in a special election.

MISSOURI — Democratic control passed the two-thirds mark, sufficient to override vetoes by the Republican governor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Democratic gains somewhat narrowed the Republican majority in the House and appear to have shifted the Senate from a 14-10 Republican majority to an even split. However, one of the senators listed as a Democrat is actually a Republican who lost his own party's primary but won the Democratic primary (cross-filing is allowed). He then was elected on the Democratic ticket.

NEW YORK — The new Democratic governor is aided by the party's pickup of the Assembly, 88-62. Republicans still hold the Senate, by a reduced 34-26 margin.

NORTH CAROLINA—A holdover Republican governor saw his party virtually demolished in the legislature, losing 14 of its 15 seats in the 50-member Senate and 25 of its 35 seats in the 120-member House.

NORTH DAKOTA—The legislature stays Republican but Democrats now have over one-third of the House seats needed to sustain a veto by the Democratic governor.

OHIO—In an election in which the Democrats lost the governorship, the party won the Senate, 21-12, and held its majority in the House, achieving full control of the legislature for the first time since 1958.

PENNSYLVANIA — A Democratic governor now has legislative backing as Democrats took over control of the House and widened a Senate majority to the biggest in 36 years.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Republicans took over the House which had been split 35-35, but organized by the Democrats. But Democrats retained control of the Senate.

UTAH — Democrats ended up winning both the House and Senate from the Republicans after a recount gave a Senate seat to a Democrat.

WISCONSIN — Democrats won a majority in the Senate for the first time since 1892. The margin was 19-14. The party's majority in the Assembly widened to 64-35.

WYOMING—A two-seat Democratic pickup brought the Senate to an even split; a 12-seat pickup in the House narrowed the Republican margin.

Federal Study Focuses On U.S. Energy Needs

A massive "blueprint study" of the nation's energy problems released by the Federal Energy Administration acknowledges "a strong and definite need" exists for energy conservation over the next few years, but makes no specific recommendations.

Instead, the 1,000-page report presents a series of options and the possible effects of following various energy strategies.

The report probably will not result in any policy recommendations until at least the first of the year when President Ford is expected to send Congress a message on energy.

The analysis, which was turned over to the newly created Energy Resources Council by outgoing FEA Administrator John C. Sawhill, is an evaluation of the country's fuel supplies and demands. It attempts to show how the nation can achieve energy self-sufficiency by 1985.

At a press conference unveiling the seven-month, $5-million study, Sawhill said the report could serve as a framework for developing a national energy policy and a basis for action.

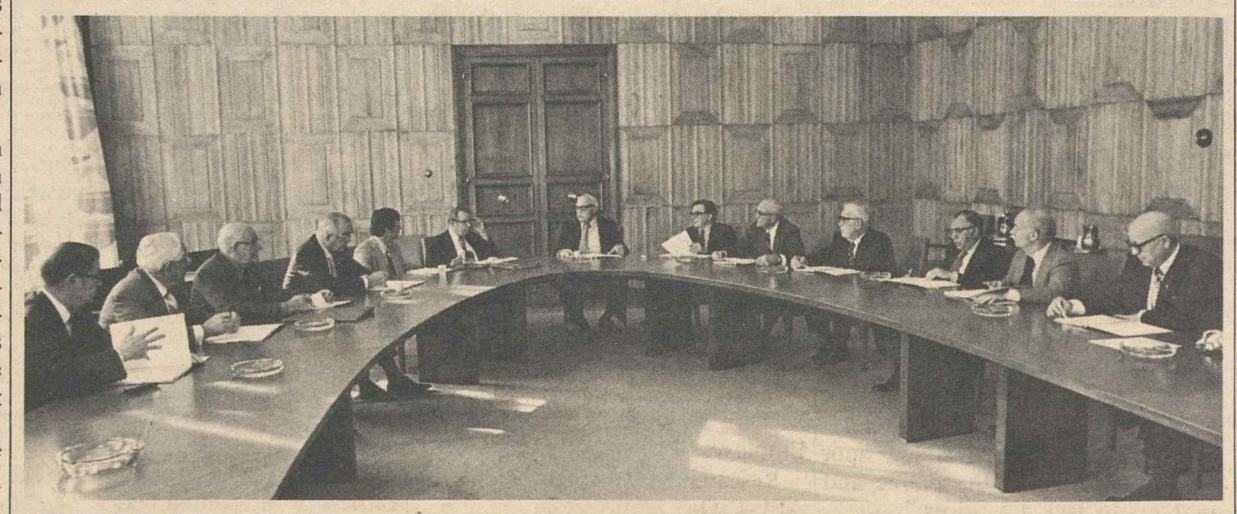
The study considers the broad alternative strategies of accelerating domestic energy supplies and building up emergency supplies to minimize the impact of furture interruptions such as last winter's Arab oil embargo.

There is nothing in the report on gas rationing. But the study does explore the likely impact of certain energy conservation actions which the government might opt for.

The AFL-CIO supports measures to secure self-sufficiency through development of varied and alternative energy sources and technologies.

At its February 1974 meeting, the Executive Council adopted a statement calling for legislation such as that proposed by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) to mobilize the nation's scientific and technological resources through a 10-year, $20-billion crash program to expand and develop existing alternative energy resources.

Such resources would include advanced nuclear power technology, oil shale development, improved utilization of coal resources, electric power technology, conservation of fuels and energy and modes of transportation.



FUTURE PROGRAMS and past progress of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute were discussed at the annual meeting of the board of trustees by Board Chairman George Meany and Charles Bradford, acting executive director, who presented HRDI President Julius F. Rothman's report in his absence. The trustees re-elected Meany, Rothman and Sec.-Treas. Harold H. Jack.

Hurricane Disaster:

Union Groups Assist Honduras Workers

San Pedro Sula, Honduras—Workers and peasants on the Honduran north coast are still digging out of the devastation of Hurricane Fifi with the assistance of the American labor movement.

Direct financial contributions to aid survivors of the disaster are coming from the AFL-CIO, its Latin American agencies and federation affiliates. U.S. labor is also helping coordinate relief and rebuilding programs.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council allocated $10,000 at its fall meeting for the Honduran trade unionists affected by the hurricane. Another $15,000 is coming in three impact aid projects from the Inter-American Office of the federation's Dept. of International Affairs.

The federation's auxiliary agency, the American Institute for Free Labor Development, has made a $50,000 interest-free loan to the Honduran banana workers union —SITRATERCO—to aid its 4,000 members and their families.

AIFLD also has shifted its entire current operating budget for Honduran education and social projects to the country's trade union groups.

Additional financial assistance is beginning to roll in from AFL-CIO affiliates, including contributions of $1,000 from the Ladies' Garment Workers and $500 from the Railway & Airline Clerks.

Hurricane Fifi killed from 2,500 to 10,000 persons, according to various estimates, as it ripped the north coast of the country Sept. 19. It also destroyed thousands of acres of food crops, and hundreds of banana plantations were ruined by flooding and mud slides.

Cooperative housing projects built by the National Federation of Honduran Workers (FESITRANH) and the National Association of Honduran Peasants (ANACH) were destroyed or damaged.

The raging storm also wrecked schools, a food processing plant and a furniture factory that were established with the financial assistance of U.S. labor. Much of the livestock and agricultural equipment used to work the ANACH cooperative farms was lost.

Both the Honduran labor federation and the campesino group initiated effective relief operations shortly after the hurricane struck.

ANACH had distributed more than 120,000 pounds of food and medicines within three days after the disaster. And electricity, water and sewage service was restored in six days at the FESITRANH cooperative housing development where 1,000 union members and their families live.

Working through the peasants group and the labor federation, AIFLD's Honduran office maintained contact with U.S. Army helicopter units that dropped supplies to isolated sections of the territory where ANACH and banana union members live.

Assistance also came from trade unions in other Central American countries in the form of food and medical supplies and funds.

A major problem in the aftermath of the disaster is unemployment, because of the damaged factories and ruined plantations. The labor ministry estimates that almost 20,000 industrial workers are affected. The labor federation said they were in plants that were 100 percent organized.

The campesino group, which is affiliated with the labor federation, said that 60 percent of its membership lives in the devastated area of the north coast—leaving 50,000 of the sharecroppers without means of support.

The banana workers' union reported that 1,500 of its 4,000 members were put out of work because of the damage to the plantations.



HURRICANE RELIEF SUPPLIES from the Red Cross are unloaded by members of the labor-supported Honduran peasants organization prior to distribution to needy families.

ILA Merger Planned by Officers' Unit

New York—The Longshoremen and the Brotherhood of Marine Officers have signed a letter of intent to merge, the ILA announced here. The merger proposal now goes to BMO's membership for a vote.

The 600-member organization, which has been an autonomous affiliate of the National Maritime Union since 1961, would become the second deck officers' union to affiliate with the ILA. The Masters, Mates & Pilots merged with the ILA in mid-1971.

Under its affiliation with the Longshoremen, BMO would remain autonomous, retaining its officers and negotiated contract which expires in October 1975. President of the BMO is Albert Parente.

Oil Workers Prepare For Battle on New Pact

Reno, Nev.—President A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers warned of the possibility of a long strike in the oil industry and of the possibility of "contrived" spot shortages and higher prices for petroleum products.

Grospiron spoke to a meeting of local union leaders from eight western states, the first of three sessions to be held in various parts of the nation for the purpose of discussing the union's strategy in the coming round of negotiations with the oil industry.

The OCAW's 430 contracts covering approximately 60,000 U.S. oil workers will expire at midnight next Jan. 6. The union represents about 200,000 workers in the oil, chemical and atomic energy industries.

Grospiron told the delegates that the oil companies are holding "vast reserves" of gasoline, heating oil and other petroleum products in storage tanks.

Most storage tanks in the United States are full and the companies have additional supplies on Caribbean islands and other off-shore points, he said.

"If we have to strike the oil industry on Jan. 7, the oil companies will manipulate those reserves in an effort to beat us," Grospiron said. "The companies probably will contrive a few spot shortages to worry the public and perhaps to jack up prices."

He said that indications from management are "that the oil companies are not willing to provide cost-of-living wage increases and other decent improvements."

Jobless Aid Rolls Exceed 2 Million

The number of new claims for unemployment insurance benefits increased by 18,800 to 374,000 during the week ended Nov. 2, as 32 states reported higher volumes, the Labor Dept. said.

For the week ended Oct. 26, the Labor Dept. said, about 2,008,000 persons were receiving unemployment insurance benefits, an increase of 31,200 over the previous week. Thirty-four states posted higher volumes. A year ago 1,329,000 persons were on the jobless benefit rolls.

In addition, BLS reported that 20,000 workers had exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits in eight large states that report weekly.

Ward Heads International Affairs Panel

AFL-CIO President George Meany has named Vice President Martin J. Ward, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, as chairman of the federation's Committee on International Affairs. Ward succeeds the late Vice President Joseph A. Beirne.

The chairmen of the other standing committees of the AFL-CIO are:

Civil Rights—Frederick O'Neal, Actors & Artistes.

Community Services — Peter Bommarito, Rubber Workers.

Economic Policy—I. W. Abel, Steelworkers.

Social Security—Floyd E. Smith, Machinists.

Veterans Affairs—Lee W. Minton, Glass Bottle Blowers.

Education—Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers.

Housing—Joseph D. Keenan, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Organization—Paul Hall, Seafarers.

Public Relations — S. Frank Raftery, Painters.

Safety & Occupational Health—Richard F. Walsh, Theatrical Stage Employes.

Research—Nathaniel Goldfinger, AFL-CIO.

Meany serves as chairman of the Legislative and Political Education committees which are composed of all members of the Executive Council.

Textile Union Protests Abrupt Plant Shutdown

Parkersburg, W.Va.—The shutdown of FMC Corp.'s fibers plant here with almost no warning is being strongly protested by the Textile Workers Union of America.

The scheduled mid-November closing will result in the loss of nearly 1,800 jobs, bringing severe hardship to workers and the community, the TWUA charged in calling for congressional hearings into FMC's practices.

TWUA President Sol Stetin accused the company of "a brazen disregard for its employes and the public interest."

He said the company held no discussions with the union or community leaders before announcing the closing of the facility that has operated in Parkersburg for nearly half a century.

Stetin also charged that FMC "is making no meaningful attempt to ease or cushion this shock to the workers and the city's economic future."

The TWUA was organizing a mass meeting of FMC plant workers and a public rally on the eve of the shutdown in an attempt to have the company provide adequate severance benefits and pensions for the affected workers.

In a letter to Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, Stetin called for legislation to make companies more responsible to their employes and the public for management decisions that cause such "economic and social upheavals."

He noted that the FMC acted in similar fashion in closing a plant at Lewistown, Pa., in 1972 as nearly 2,000 workers were "dumped on the industrial scrapheap."

Stetin pointed out that the company in recent negotiations with the union assured the TWUA that it not only intended to keep its plant in Parkersburg, but that it was planning capital investments of millions of dollars to modernize the facility and to comply with federal environmental standards.

Additional workers are being affected by FMC production cutbacks in Nitro, W.Va., about 50 miles from Parkersburg, where the shutdown of six of the plant's 12 operating units caused the layoff of 465 employes.

Posthumous Award Tribute to Stanley

The late Miles C. Stanley, former head of the West Virginia AFL-CIO and founder of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council, has been named recipient of the U.S. Dept. of Labor's Award of Merit.

The award marked the first time that the department's highest honor for a person not employed by the agency has been bestowed posthumously.

The award recognizes Stanley's "significant and outstanding" contribution toward furthering the department's work to "foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States."

It was accepted by Joseph W. Powell, who succeeded Stanley as chairman of the Appalachian Council and president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO.

Job Training Fund Renewed In Appalachia

The AFL-CIO Appalachian Council signed a new $1.3 million Labor Dept. contract to provide on-the-job training for nearly 1,500 unemployed poor people in the 12-state Appalachian region.

The council will subcontract with employers for work training programs in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

State employment service offices will assist the council with recruitment, testing, counseling, referrals and payment of training allowances.

Under seven previous contracts totalling more than $7.8 million in federal funds, the Appalachian Council helped put 15,900 disadvantaged persons to work.

The contract was signed by Joseph W. Powell, council chairman and president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO.



Trade Bill Deception

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC is being deceived. It is being led to believe that the sole obstacle to a new era in world trade has been resolved by the White House declaration that the Soviet Union will soften its emigration policies.

This is not true. This simplistic view of the pending trade legislation beclouds the complicated issues now before the Senate that threaten an accelerated loss of American jobs, further erosion of the American industrial base and encouragement of even heavier imports into this nation's beleaguered markets.

The AFL-CIO finds nothing of value in this trade legislation for the American worker, the American consumer and the American economy. However, the legislation would enhance the fortunes of the multinational corporations, the Soviet Union and the international banks.

At a time when joblessness has risen to 6 percent and real output in the nation has declined by 2.9 percent for the third quarter in a row, the legislation would extend new trade concessions—including concessions to the Soviet Union and other Communist nations—that will result in further job losses and further impact on the domestic U.S. economy struggling to absorb ever rising imports.

But the advantages for the Soviet Union are not the sole shortcomings in the trade bill. In fact, the total overall thrust of the bill is obsolete and attempts to deal with the America of the '70s with legislative procedures of the '40s, '50s and '60s. For example, the provisions for "import injury" are essentially the same procedures as in the 1962 law and provide such complicated tests of injury to industry that they do little to discourage injurious imports or to encourage American industry to withstand onslaughts on their product lines.

Similarly, the provisions for assisting workers hurt by accelerated imports is little different from that in current law wherein workers have seen hundreds of thousands of their jobs disappear while receiving a pittance from the federal government in the form of a dole or retraining for jobs that usually do not exist.

WHILE OTHER NATIONS have moved in their own self-interest to protect their vital industries, their standard of living and the jobs of their citizens, the U.S. continues to support trade legislation that has as its thrust the export of technology and capital at accelerating rates. This policy has been to encourage multinational corporations, by manipulating U.S. tax laws, to transfer jobs and production overseas at the expense of the American economy, costing the nation badly needed jobs and revenues during this critical period.

The AFL-CIO sees the trade bill as worse than no legislation at all. If passed, the bill would lull the American people into the belief that positive legislation has been enacted and that improvements in our trade posture and our economy will be forthcoming. Such action by Congress would be cruel and unfair. The AFL-CIO urges that the Senate reject the pending trade bill.

We ask that the new Congress begin work as soon as the session begins on new trade legislation that will meet America's international needs, reverse its deficit posture, restore it to full international health and halt the export of U.S. jobs and U.S. industry.

—From a statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council Nov. 7, 1974.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Paul Hall	I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton
Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons
A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis
Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin
C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey	Glenn E. Watts

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

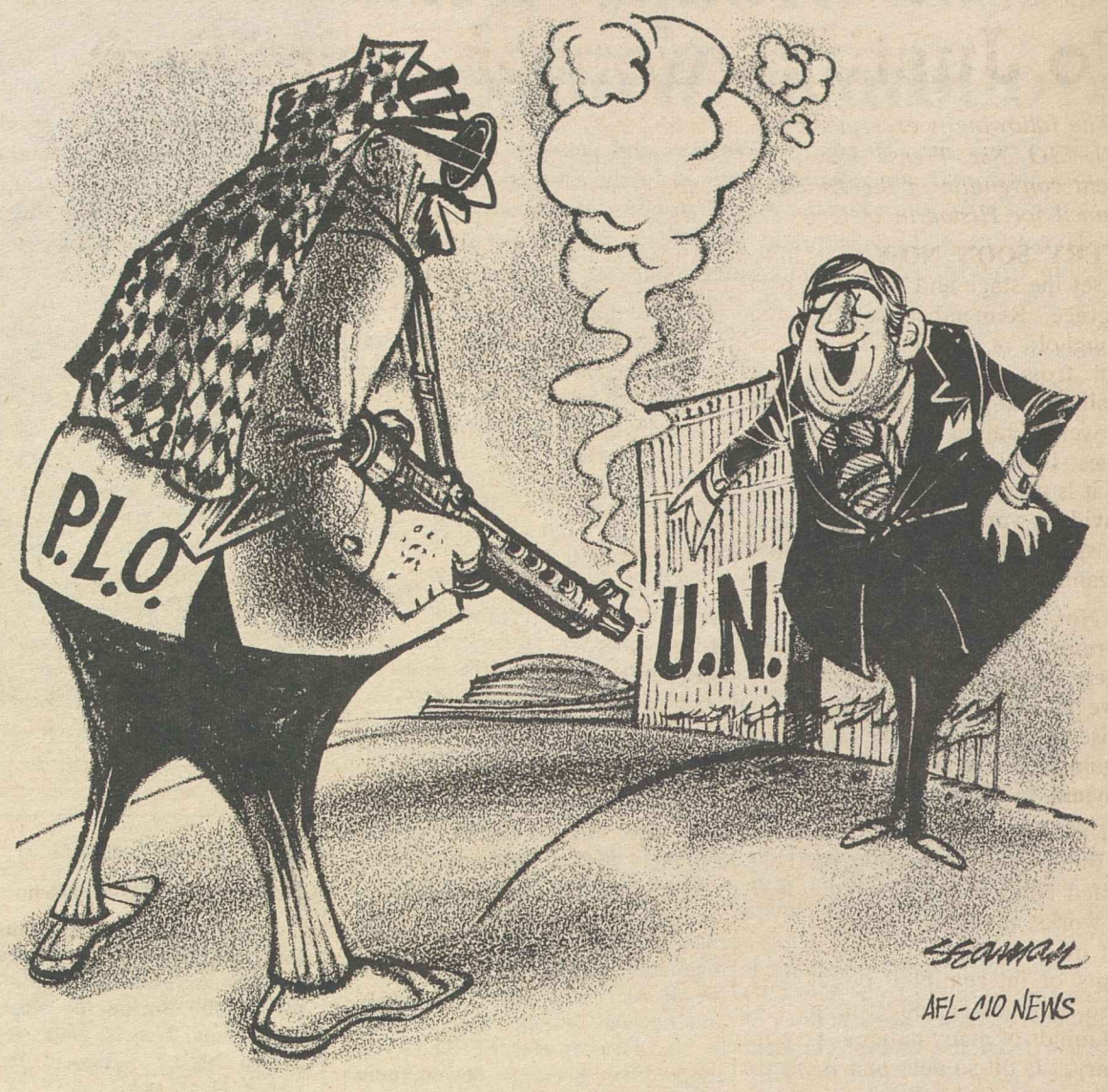
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, November 16, 1974 No. 46

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'Right This Way, Sir!'



A Word Edgewise:

Conservatives Have No Lock On Traditional Moral Values

By John P. Roche

ONE OF THE REASONS conservatism seems to be making such ideological headway in the land is that pollsters are throwing fat pitches over the right side of the plate. Recently, for example, public-opinion specialist Daniel Yankelovich told the American Jewish Committee's national executive council that half the American people, twice as many as a decade ago, consider themselves "conservative." He went on to warn of "increasing authoritarianism (that) was not inevitable, especially if we understand and respond to the message of the new conservatives, whether we fully agree with it or not."

Then came the kicker. What message are these "new conservatives" sending? In the words of the AJC's press release, Yankelovich "described this message as the need to return to traditional morality, in which patriotism, organized religion, a sense of obligation to others, and the growth of punitive attitudes towards wrong-doing were primary factors."

By implication it is clear that the "liberal message" is abandon traditional morality, hate the United States, burn down a church, deny obligation to others, and write off murder and rape as environmentally created aberrations.

Now there is a sick counterculture that adheres to this last package, but to confuse psychotic behavior with liberalism is both preposterous and outrageous. By Yankelovich's definition of "conservatism," I'm surprised he didn't discover that 90 percent of the population are potential subscribers to Bill Buckley's "National Review."

Take the "growth of punitive attitudes towards wrong-doing" as a case in point, and then do a careful poll of the views of the black and Puerto Rican communities. Sure, some nice suburban lady may give you a spiel about how crime must be treated as a mental disorder, but you don't get that line of nonsense from the victims, from the people who live where the action is. They want more cops. They want faster sentencing, longer terms, and by a sizable majority, the reinstatement of the death penalty.

Or let's switch to patriotism, and Yankelovich's implication that liberals are unpatriotic. Now I am quite willing to admit that I feel no compulsion to wear an American flag in my lapel, and I have never joined any organization except the American Veterans Committee (a small but extremely valuable group which has broken innumerable trails in improving military justice and the like). Sitting around a bar with the boys, talking about the Good Old Days in the Air Force, is not my idea of how to kill time.

But speaking for my fellow liberals, I want to make one point clear to Mr. Yankelovich: That flag belongs to us just as much as it does to them. When I saw some kook urinating on the flag back in 1970, I almost blew a psychic fuse (and polls indicated my reaction was shared by the bulk of the population). Moreover, I insist my reaction was not irrational: That piece of cloth is symbolic of the values of our free society, values which in historical terms are liberal in content. It was as if he were urinating on the Bill of Rights.

AND WHAT ABOUT that lack of a "sense of obligation to others" which, by implication, he attributes to liberals? I have been under the strange impression that, since 1969, the "conservative" White House has been engaged in every conceivable effort to undermine the liberal measures of the Great Society, which converted a "sense of obligation to others" into legislation designed precisely to achieve a bond of community—a bond of community between rich and poor, between young and old, between sick and healthy, between well and poorly educated, to say nothing of black and white. If a "sense of obligation to others" is a "conservative" trait, they have demonstrated a remarkable talent for disguising it: Uriah Heep has been their patron saint.

Finally, are liberals irreligious? I would guess offhand that they are affiliated with churches that are less liturgical than those attended by conservatives, and certainly not with fundamentalist or evangelical sects. But this surely does not justify Yankelovich's handing religion over to the "conservatives." (The last time I saw a poll, about 95 percent of the American population affirmed its belief in God.)

In short, if the conservatives want to triumph over liberalism, let them try. But we refuse to be defined out of existence.

Kirkland Declares:

UN Forum for PLO Amounts To Justification of Terrorism

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the recent convention of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut in New York City.

VERY SOON NOW the United Nations will set the stage and the scene of its own ultimate disgrace. Remember the old United Nations, that stronghold of the four freedoms, including freedom from fear—that citadel of humanitarian idealism that presided over the birth of Israel? By an overwhelming vote opposed only by the United States, Israel, Bolivia and the Dominican Republic, it is now about to recognize and dignify—and provide a world platform for—a certain Mr. Arafat, spokesman for the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization].

Not too long ago in various international forums including some of those at the UN, there was active and urgent discussion of effective measures against hijacking and terrorism. Discussion included the imposition of sanctions against states which harbored and granted asylum to their authors.

Today those authors are received and honored by the General Assembly of the UN. Today the United Nations offers standing proof that hijacking works, that terror works, that extortion works, that mass murder and infanticide work as instruments of international policy and pressure, that these outrages are effective in winning the hearts and minds of many nations. To paraphrase Patrick Henry, "Is oil so dear and Arab cash so sweet, as to be purchased at such a ruinous price?" And meanwhile back in Washington, in what we call "Foggy Bottom," where the State Dept. is located, our very flexible, adroit and adaptable Secretary of State is, as they say, adjusting to the new situation and discovering hitherto unsuspected virtues and equities in the PLO as a legitimate power.

Evidently, the Kissinger Doctrine boils down in its simplest expression to "Whatever is, is acceptable and just." Faced with the apparent proof that terror, murder and extortion do work, perhaps Mr. Kissinger now believes that in this new balance of power, this new world order, for once appeasement will work, that another little trip to Munich will really bring peace in our time.

After all, having swallowed the camel of detente with the Soviet Union, he cannot be expected to strain at the PLO gnat.

But of all the crimes against humanity, of all the dishonors that nations have imposed upon the weak, certainly we must have learned that appeasement is the one that will never work. This country faces up to reality, unhappily, only when a crisis is actually upon us, when we can look it in the face. Certainly it is better for us if reality is faced early, rather than too late for anything but tears.

THE SEEDS OF THE NEXT WAR for the extermination of Israel are now being sown in the name of peace and profit. The tools and the weapons are being financed by the oil money that the Arab nations are presently extorting from a supine and divided West. Every passing week forces the question more immediately: "Is it not better to draw the line now before total Western capitulation is assured, before it is bought and paid for, before the mass of Arab arms and manpower outweighs all of the resources of human courage and sacrifice that are available to little Israel?"

When an assailant has you by the throat, there is a very basic choice between surrender and the effort to grasp at some equally vulnerable portion of his anatomy. And that is what we should be seeking now, not some temporizing adjustment to new realities that we can never live with in freedom or dignity or anything but shame.

As a beginning, just as a beginning, I would suggest that this country should impose a total and absolute ban on the import of any Arab oil whatsoever and take whatever domestic steps are required to adjust, as we did during the Arab boycott to the short fall, or as has been said, "Far better an oil shortage than a moral shortage." The longer we wait and the more dependent we become on that oil, the farther removed from our hands that option is going to be.

There is an old song, once highly favored, ironically enough, at rallies that bore a red tinge. It had these lines, "Just because he's human, he doesn't like a pistol at his head." I suggest that this country should explore and should employ every possible means to remove that pistol from our head and from the head of Israel. We cannot and certainly we should not try to learn to live with it.

Benefits Below Poverty Level:

States Lag on Improvements In Unemployment Programs

DESPITE CERTAIN improvements state legislatures made this year in programs vital to workers and their families, only a handful of states updated unemployment insurance—even as jobless rolls grew in the deepening recession, AFL-CIO social insurance expert James O'Brien said.

Although six states improved their benefits structure, maximum protection in 31 states still falls below the Dept. of Labor's poverty line, O'Brien stressed, and some 18 million U.S. workers are denied any help at all through state programs when they are unemployed through no fault of their own. O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Of all the 46 state legislatures that met this year, O'Brien pointed out that none expanded coverage to more workers or toned down harsh disqualification rules. States with high unemployment also failed to extend the protection period for compensation, he noted.

O'Brien rejected the claim that increased costs of government are working against improvements of state unemployment compensation programs. The insurance is financed by employer contributions, not state funds, he pointed out, and further, the system had reserves of over $10 billion at the start of 1974. He said that employers always press the cost issue when times are tough and unemployment runs high, but switch in times of prosperity and a brighter job outlook to claims that improvements are not necessary.

He said the AFL-CIO agrees that long-overdue improvements should have been made when the economy was stronger, but "we have to face the reality of today—the deepening recession" and inflation, coupled with higher unemployment.

O'Brien said that state level action on workmen's compensation also fell short. He deplored the widespread exclusion of vinyl chloride-related cancer as an occupational disease, and renewed the call for state or federal legislation spelling out specific protection for such victims.

Reporters questioning O'Brien on the AFL-CIO produced public service program were Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc., and Lloyd Schwartz of the Fairchild Publications. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



By Press Associates, Inc.

THE ABUSE of court injunctions to break strikes is not a new problem in the United States. It goes back a long way and it was not until 1932 when the Norris-LaGuardia Act was passed by Congress that some of the worse types of injunction abuse were brought under some control in the private sector.

Now the old abuse has spread to the public sector where organized labor has been making giant organization steps, both on the federal, state and municipal levels. Once again, inept public sector management has turned to the injunction as the easy way out in dealing with its employes.

The results have been devastating, not only to the unions involved which have been heavily fined or have had their leaders jailed for contempt of court because of their refusal to call off strikes, but to decent labor-management relations itself.

Examples are numerous. Teachers and their leaders have been jailed and fined in New York City, Detroit and other cities. Injunctions have caused picket line violence that could have been avoided. Another example of injunctive abuse is that of the Baltimore police where harsh punishment, including firings and demotions, was inflicted on strikers despite promises to the contrary.

Yet, something else is happening, too. In some cases, courts have begun showing a reluctance to take the kind of vengeance on public service strikers that is demanded by the letter of the law. This reluctance may hold the hope that some more civilized approach to labor-management relations in the public sector may be found than fines and prison.

Recently the Pennsylvania Supreme Court by a 4-to-3 vote set back too hasty granting of injunctions by overturning "criminal contempt" charges against leaders of Local 3 of the American Federation of Teachers. It declared the injunction invalid because it had been granted before the strike actually had begun.

Again, a three-man Michigan Court of Appeals panel unanimously overturned a lower court which had found the Detroit Federation of Teachers in contempt and subject to heavy fines in a 1973 strike. The lower court had insisted on finding the union guilty, despite a strike-ending agreement which provided for dropping legal action against the union.

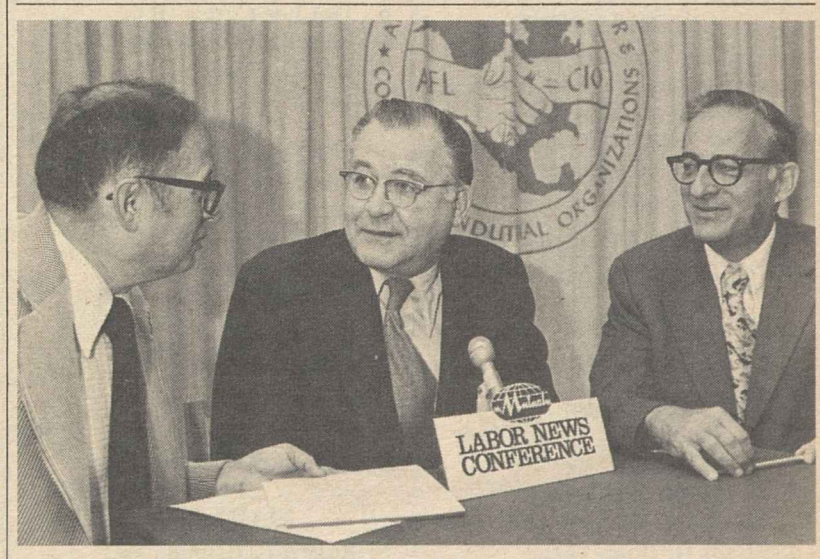
A recent article in the Monthly Labor Review, published by the Dept. of Labor, even reports that the right to strike of public employes is getting limited acceptance both by state legislatures and the courts. The article declares that while the absolute ban on strikes is still strong in the federal service, it is beginning to break down on the state and local level. Most states still have strong anti-strike legislation on their books for their employes, but a number have enacted legislation "allowing a limited opportunity for legal strikes by certain types of public employes."

ALL OF THIS LENDS great authority to the repeated call of American public service unions for enactment of a labor rights law that would grant public sector workers the same rights as those given to private employe industries. Among these rights is the right to strike unless equity is provided.

Congress is now considering such legislation. Whether the 11,500,000 public sector employes should be placed under National Labor Relations Board jurisdiction or whether they should have a National Labor Relations Act of their own is a matter of debate, but the unions are solid in their urgent call for proper legislation.

All joined in testimony showing the utter inadequacy of state and local labor laws to meet the problems of labor relations with their employes; the stacking of the cards against their workers as in the Baltimore police strike, the restrictions that add to hostility between workers and the public jurisdictions that hire them.

Congressional action is needed to put labor-management relations in the public sector on a firm and fair basis so that the courts are not asked to lend their authority "to the crushing of a mass of citizens by fines and prison."



ONLY A HANDFUL of states made more than token improvements in lagging unemployment compensation laws this year, despite swelling jobless rolls in the deepening recession, James O'Brien, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Duane Emme, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Lloyd Schwartz of the Fairchild Publications.

The New House of Representatives

Numerals show congressional district; AL—at large.

** Newly elected.*
‡ Results not final.

ALABAMA
1. Jack Edwards (R)
2. William L. Dickinson (R)
3. Bill Nichols (D)
4. Tom Bevill (D)
5. Robert E. Jones (D)
6. John Buchanan (R)
7. Walter Flowers (D)

ALASKA
AL Donald E. Young (R)

ARIZONA
1. John J. Rhodes (R)
2. Morris K. Udall (D)
3. Sam Steiger (R)
4. John B. Conlan (R)

ARKANSAS
1. Bill Alexander (D)
2. Wilbur D. Mills (D)
3. John P. Hammerschmidt (R)
4. Ray Thornton (D)

CALIFORNIA
1. Harold T. Johnson (D)
2. Don H. Clausen (R)
3. John E. Moss (D)
4. Robert L. Leggett (D)
5. John L. Burton (D)
6. Phillip Burton (D)
7. George Miller (D)*
8. Ronald V. Dellums (D)
9. Fortney H. (Pete) Stark (D)
10. Don Edwards (D)
11. Leo J. Ryan (D)
12. Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R)
13. Norman Y. Mineta (D)*
14. John J. McFall (D)
15. B. F. Sisk (D)
16. Burt L. Talcott (R)
17. John Krebs (D)*
18. William M. Ketchum (R)
19. Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)
20. Barry M. Goldwater Jr. (R)
21. James C. Corman (D)
22. Carlos J. Moorhead (R)
23. Thomas M. Rees (D)
24. Henry A. Waxman (D)*
25. Edward R. Roybal (D)
26. John H. Rousselot (R)
27. Alphonzo Bell (R)
28. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke (D)
29. Augustus F. Hawkins (D)
30. George E. Danielson (D)
31. Charles H. Wilson (D)
32. Glenn M. Anderson (D)
33. Del Clawson (R)
34. Mark W. Hannaford (D)*
35. Jim Lloyd (D)*
36. George E. Brown Jr. (D)
37. Jerry L. Pettis (R)
38. Jerry M. Patterson (D)*
39. Charles E. Wiggins (R)
40. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R)
41. Bob Wilson (R)
42. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)
43. Clair W. Burgener (R)

COLORADO
1. Patricia Schroeder (D)
2. Timothy E. Wirth (D)*
3. Frank E. Evans (D)
4. James P. Johnson (R)
5. William L. Armstrong (R)

CONNECTICUT
1. William R. Cotter (D)
2. Christopher J. Dodd (D)*
3. Robert N. Giaimo (D)
4. Stewart B. McKinney (R)
5. Ronald A. Sarasin (R)
6. Anthony J. Moffett (D)*

DELAWARE
AL Pierre S. (Pete) du Pont (R)

FLORIDA
1. Robert L. F. Sikes (D)
2. Don Fuqua (D)
3. Charles E. Bennett (D)
4. Bill Chappell Jr. (D)
5. Richard Kelly (R)*
6. C. W. Bill Young (R)
7. Sam Gibbons (D)
8. James A. Haley (D)
9. Louis Frey Jr. (R)
10. L. A. (Skip) Bafalis (R)
11. Paul G. Rogers (D)
12. J. Herbert Burke (R)
13. William Lehman (D)
14. Claude Pepper (D)
15. Dante B. Fascell (D)

GEORGIA
1. Ronald B. (Bo) Ginn (D)
2. Dawson Mathis (D)
3. Jack Brinkley (D)
4. Elliott H. Levitas (D)*
5. Andrew Young (D)
6. John J. Flynt Jr. (D)
7. Lawrence P. McDonald (D)*
8. W. S. (Bill) Stuckey Jr. (D)
9. Phil M. Landrum (D)
10. Robert G. Stephens Jr. (D)

HAWAII
1. Spark M. Matsunaga (D)
2. Patsy T. Mink (D)

IDAHO
1. Steven D. Symms (R)
2. George V. Hansen (R)*

ILLINOIS
1. Ralph H. Metcalfe (D)
2. Morgan F. Murphy (D)
3. Martin A. Russo (D)*
4. Edward J. Derwinski (R)
5. John C. Kluczynski (D)
6. Henry J. Hyde (R)*
7. Cardiss Collins (D)
8. Dan Rostenkowski (D)
9. Sidney R. Yates (D)
10. Abner J. Mikva (D)*
11. Frank Annunzio (D)
12. Philip M. Crane (R)
13. Robert McClory (R)
14. John N. Erlenborn (R)
15. Tim L. Hall (D)*
16. John B. Anderson (R)
17. George M. O'Brien (R)
18. Robert H. Michel (R)
19. Tom Railsback (R)
20. Paul Findley (R)
21. Edward R. Madigan (R)
22. George E. Shipley (D)
23. Melvin Price (D)
24. Paul Simon (D)*

INDIANA
1. Ray J. Madden (D)
2. Floyd J. Fithian (D)*
3. John Brademas (D)
4. J. Edward Roush (D)
5. Elwood Hillis (R)
6. David W. Evans (D)*
7. John T. Myers (R)
8. Philip H. Hayes (D)*
9. Lee H. Hamilton (D)
10. Philip R. Sharp (D)*
11. Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)*

IOWA
1. Edward Mezvinsky (D)
2. Michael T. Blouin (D)*
3. Charles E. Grassley (R)*
4. Neal Smith (D)
5. Tom Harkin (D)*
6. Berkley Bedell (D)*

KANSAS
1. Keith G. Sebelius (R)
2. Martha E. Keys (D)*
3. Larry Winn Jr. (R)
4. Garner E. Shriver (R)
5. Joe Skubitz (R)

KENTUCKY
1. Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D)*
2. William H. Natcher (D)
3. Romano L. Mazzoli (D)
4. M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R)
5. Tim Lee Carter (R)
6. John B. Breckinridge (D)
7. Carl D. Perkins (D)

LOUISIANA
1. F. Edward Hebert (D)
2. Corinne C. Boggs (D)
3. David C. Treen (R)
4. Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (D)
5. Otto E. Passman (D)
6. W. Henson Moore III (R)*‡
7. John B. Breaux (D)
8. Gillis W. Long (D)

MAINE
1. David F. Emery (R)*‡
2. William S. Cohen (R)

MARYLAND
1. Robert E. Bauman (R)
2. Clarence D. Long (D)
3. Paul S. Sarbanes (D)
4. Marjorie S. Holt (R)
5. Gladys N. Spellman (D)*
6. Goodloe E. Byron (D)
7. Parren J. Mitchell (D)
8. Gilbert Gude (R)

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Silvio O. Conte (R)
2. Edward P. Boland (D)
3. Joseph D. Early (D)*
4. Robert F. Drinan (D)
5. Paul E. Tsongas (D)*
6. Michael J. Harrington (D)
7. Torbert H. Macdonald (D)
8. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)
9. John Joseph Moakley (D)
10. Margaret M. Heckler (R)
11. James A. Burke (D)
12. Gerry E. Studds (D)

MICHIGAN
1. John Conyers Jr. (D)
2. Marvin L. Esch (R)
3. Garry Brown (R)
4. Edward Hutchinson (R)
5. Richard F. Vander Veen (D)
6. Bob Carr (D)*
7. Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D)
8. Bob Traxler (D)
9. Guy Vander Jagt (R)
10. Elford A. Cederberg (R)
11. Philip E. Ruppe (R)
12. James G. O'Hara (D)
13. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)
14. Lucien N. Nedzi (D)
15. William D. Ford (D)
16. John D. Dingell (D)
17. William M. Brodhead (D)*
18. James J. Blanchard (D)*
19. William S. Broomfield (R)

MINNESOTA
1. Albert H. Quie (R)
2. Tom Hagedorn (R)*
3. Bill Frenzel (R)
4. Joseph E. Karth (D)
5. Donald M. Fraser (D)
6. Richard Nolan (D)*
7. Bob Bergland (D)
8. James L. Oberstar (D)*

MISSISSIPPI
1. Jamie L. Whitten (D)
2. David R. Bowen (D)
3. G. V. Montgomery (D)
4. Thad Cochran (R)
5. Trent Lott (R)

MISSOURI
1. William (Bill) Clay (D)
2. James W. Symington (D)
3. Leonor K. Sullivan (D)
4. William J. Randall (D)
5. Richard Bolling (D)
6. Jerry Litton (D)
7. Gene Taylor (R)
8. Richard H. Ichord (D)
9. William L. Hungate (D)
10. Bill D. Burlison (D)

MONTANA
1. Max S. Baucus (D)*
2. John Melcher (D)

NEBRASKA
1. Charles Thone (R)
2. John Y. McCollister (R)
3. Virginia Smith (R)*‡

NEVADA
AL James Santini (D)*

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Norman E. D'Amours (D)*
2. James C. Cleveland (R)

NEW JERSEY
1. James J. Florio (D)*
2. William J. Hughes (D)*
3. James J. Howard (D)
4. Frank Thompson Jr. (D)
5. Millicent Fenwick (R)*
6. Edwin B. Forsythe (R)
7. Andrew Maguire (D)*
8. Robert A. Roe (D)
9. Henry Helstoski (D)
10. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)
11. Joseph G. Minish (D)
12. Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)
13. Helen S. Meyner (D)*
14. Dominick V. Daniels (D)
15. Edward J. Patten (D)

NEW MEXICO
1. Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)
2. Harold Runnels (D)

NEW YORK
1. Otis G. Pike (D)
2. Thomas J. Downey (D)*
3. Jerome A. Ambro Jr. (D)*
4. Norman F. Lent (R)
5. John W. Wydler (R)
6. Lester L. Wolff (D)
7. Joseph P. Addabbo (D)
8. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D)
9. James J. Delaney (D)
10. Mario Biaggi (D)
11. James H. Scheuer (D)*
12. Shirley Chisholm (D)
13. Stephen J. Solarz (D)*
14. Frederick W. Richmond (D)*
15. Leo C. Zeferetti (D)*
16. Elizabeth Holtzman (D)
17. John M. Murphy (D)
18. Edward I. Koch (D)
19. Charles B. Rangel (D)
20. Bella S. Abzug (D)
21. Herman Badillo (D)
22. Jonathan B. Bingham (D)
23. Peter A. Peyser (R)
24. Richard L. Ottinger (D)*
25. Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)
26. Benjamin A. Gilman (R)
27. Matthew F. McHugh (D)*
28. Samuel S. Stratton (D)
29. Edward W. Pattison (D)*
30. Robert C. McEwen (R)
31. Donald J. Mitchell (R)
32. James M. Hanley (D)
33. William F. Walsh (R)
34. Frank Horton (R)
35. Barber B. Conable Jr. (R)
36. John J. LaFalce (D)*
37. Henry J. Nowak (D)*
38. Jack F. Kemp (R)
39. James F. Hastings (R)

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Walter B. Jones (D)
2. L. H. Fountain (D)
3. David N. Henderson (D)
4. Ike F. Andrews (D)
5. Stephen L. Neal (D)*
6. Richardson Preyer (D)
7. Charles G. Rose III (D)
8. W. G. (Bill) Hefner (D)*
9. James G. Martin (R)
10. James T. Broyhill (R)
11. Roy A. Taylor (D)

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Mark Andrews (R)

OHIO
1. Willis D. Gradison Jr. (R)*
2. Donald D. Clancy (R)
3. Charles W. Whalen Jr. (R)
4. Tennyson Guyer (R)
5. Delbert L. Latta (R)
6. William H. Harsha (R)
7. Clarence J. Brown (R)
8. Thomas N. Kindness (R)*
9. Thomas L. Ashley (D)
10. Clarence E. Miller (R)
11. J. William Stanton (R)
12. Samuel L. Devine (R)
13. Charles A. Mosher (R)
14. John F. Seiberling (D)
15. Chalmers P. Wylie (R)
16. Ralph S. Regula (R)
17. John M. Ashbrook (R)
18. Wayne L. Hays (D)
19. Charles J. Carney (D)
20. James V. Stanton (D)
21. Louis Stokes (D)
22. Charles A. Vanik (D)
23. Ronald M. Mottl (D)*

OKLAHOMA
1. James R. Jones (D)
2. Theodore M. Risenhoover (D)*
3. Carl Albert (D)
4. Tom Steed (D)
5. John Jarman (D)
6. Glenn English (D)*

OREGON
1. Les AuCoin (D)*
2. Al Ullman (D)
3. Robert Duncan (D)*
4. James Weaver (D)*

PENNSYLVANIA
1. William A. Barrett (D)
2. Robert N. C. Nix (D)
3. William J. Green (D)
4. Joshua Eilberg (D)
5. Richard T. Schulze (R)*
6. Gus Yatron (D)
7. Robert W. Edgar (D)*
8. Edward G. Biester Jr. (R)
9. E. G. Shuster (R)
10. Joseph M. McDade (R)
11. Daniel J. Flood (D)
12. John P. Murtha (D)
13. R. Lawrence Coughlin (R)
14. William S. Moorhead (D)
15. Fred B. Rooney (D)
16. Edwin D. Eshleman (R)
17. Herman T. Schneebeli (R)
18. H. John Heinz III (R)
19. William F. Goodling (R)*
20. Joseph M. Gaydos (D)
21. John H. Dent (D)
22. Thomas E. Morgan (D)
23. Albert W. Johnson (R)
24. Joseph P. Vigorito (D)
25. Gary A. Myers (R)*

RHODE ISLAND
1. Fernand J. St Germain (D)
2. Edward P. Beard (D)*

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Mendel J. Davis (D)
2. Floyd Spence (R)
3. Butler C. Derrick Jr. (D)*
4. James R. Mann (D)
5. Kenneth L. Holland (D)*
6. John W. Jenrette Jr. (D)*

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Larry Pressler (R)*
2. James Abdnor (R)

TENNESSEE
1. James H. (Jimmy) Quillen (R)
2. John J. Duncan (R)
3. Marilyn Lloyd (D)*
4. Joe L. Evins (D)
5. Richard Fulton (D)
6. Robin L. Beard Jr. (R)
7. Ed Jones (D)
8. Harold F. Ford (D)*

TEXAS
1. Wright Patman (D)
2. Charles Wilson (D)
3. James M. Collins (R)
4. Ray Roberts (D)
5. Alan Steelman (R)
6. Olin E. Teague (D)
7. Bill Archer (R)
8. Bob Eckhardt (D)
9. Jack Brooks (D)
10. J. J. Pickle (D)
11. W. R. Poage (D)
12. Jim Wright (D)
13. John Hightower (D)*
14. John Young (D)
15. Eligio de la Garza (D)
16. Richard C. White (D)
17. Omar Burleson (D)
18. Barbara C. Jordan (D)
19. George Mahon (D)
20. Henry B. Gonzalez (D)
21. Robert Krueger (D)*
22. Bob Casey (D)
23. Abraham Kazen Jr. (D)
24. Dale Milford (D)

UTAH
1. K. Gunn McKay (D)
2. Allen T. Howe (D)*

VERMONT
AL James M. Jeffords (R)*

VIRGINIA
1. Thomas N. Downing (D)
2. G. William Whitehurst (R)
3. David E. Satterfield III (D)
4. Robert W. Daniel Jr. (R)
5. W. C. (Dan) Daniel (D)
6. M. Caldwell Butler (R)
7. J. Kenneth Robinson (R)
8. Herbert E. Harris II (D)*
9. William C. Wampler (R)
10. Joseph L. Fisher (D)*

WASHINGTON
1. Joel Pritchard (R)
2. Lloyd Meeds (D)
3. Don Bonker (D)*
4. Mike McCormack (D)
5. Thomas S. Foley (D)
6. Floyd V. Hicks (D)
7. Brock Adams (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Robert H. Mollohan (D)
2. Harley O. Staggers (D)
3. John M. Slack (D)
4. Ken Hechler (D)

WISCONSIN
1. Les Aspin (D)
2. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)
3. Alvin J. Baldus (D)*
4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)
5. Henry S. Reuss (D)
6. William A. Steiger (R)
7. David R. Obey (D)
8. Robert J. Cornell (D)*
9. Robert W. Kasten Jr. (R)*

WYOMING
AL Teno Roncalio (D)

The New Senate

The Senate will have a Democratic majority of at least 61-39 when the 94th Congress convenes in January. The margin will be greater if official tallies or recounts should reverse the very close election outcome in North Dakota, New Hampshire and possibly other states.

Symbols: * Re-elected. † New Senator. # Results not final.

ALABAMA
James B. Allen (D)*
John Sparkman (D)

ALASKA
Mike Gravel (D)*
Ted Stevens (R)

ARIZONA
Paul J. Fannin (R)
Barry Goldwater (R)*

ARKANSAS
Dale Bumpers (D)†
John L. McClellan (D)

CALIFORNIA
Alan Cranston (D)*
John V. Tunney (D)

COLORADO
Gary W. Hart (D)†
Floyd K. Haskell (D)

CONNECTICUT
Abraham Ribicoff (D)*
Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R)

DELAWARE
Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D)
William V. Roth Jr. (R)

FLORIDA
Lawton Chiles (D)
Richard Stone (D)†

GEORGIA
Sam Nunn (D)
Herman E. Talmadge (D)*

HAWAII
Daniel K. Inouye (D)*
Hiram L. Fong (R)

IDAHO
Frank Church (D)*
James A. McClure (R)

ILLINOIS
Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)*
Charles H. Percy (R)

INDIANA
Birch Bayh (D)*
Vance Hartke (D)

IOWA
Dick Clark (D)
John C. Culver (D)†

KANSAS
Robert Dole (R)*
James B. Pearson (R)

KENTUCKY
Wendell H. Ford (D)†
Walter (Dee) Huddleston (D)

LOUISIANA
J. Bennett Johnston Jr. (D)
Russell B. Long (D)*

MAINE
William D. Hathaway (D)
Edmund S. Muskie (D)

MARYLAND
J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R)
Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)*

MASSACHUSETTS
Edward M. Kennedy (D)
Edward W. Brooke (R)

MICHIGAN
Philip A. Hart (D)
Robert P. Griffin (R)

MINNESOTA
Hubert H. Humphrey (D)
Walter F. Mondale (D)

MISSISSIPPI
James O. Eastland (D)
John C. Stennis (D)

MISSOURI
Thomas F. Eagleton (D)*
Stuart Symington (D)

MONTANA
Mike Mansfield (D)
Lee Metcalf (D)

NEBRASKA
Carl T. Curtis (R)
Roman L. Hruska (R)

NEVADA
Howard W. Cannon (D)
Paul Laxalt (R)†

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Thomas J. McIntyre (D)
Louis C. Wyman (R) †#

NEW JERSEY
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)
Clifford P. Case (R)

NEW MEXICO
Joseph M. Montoya (D)
Pete V. Domenici (R)

NEW YORK
James L. Buckley (R)
Jacob K. Javits (R)*

NORTH CAROLINA
Robert B. Morgan (D)†
Jesse A. Helms (R)

NORTH DAKOTA
Quentin N. Burdick (D)
Milton R. Young (R) *#

OHIO
John H. Glenn (D)†
Robert Taft Jr. (R)

OKLAHOMA
Dewey F. Bartlett (R)
Henry Bellmon (R)*

OREGON
Mark O. Hatfield (R)
Robert W. Packwood (R)*

PENNSYLVANIA
Richard S. Schweiker (R)*
Hugh Scott (R)

RHODE ISLAND
John O. Pastore (D)
Claiborne Pell (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
Ernest F. Hollings (D)*
Strom Thurmond (R)

SOUTH DAKOTA
James Abourezk (D)
George McGovern (D)*

TENNESSEE
Howard H. Baker Jr. (R)
Bill Brock (R)

TEXAS
Lloyd Bentsen (D)
John G. Tower (R)

UTAH
Frank E. Moss (D)
E. J. (Jake) Garn (R)†

VERMONT
Patrick J. Leahy (D)†
Robert T. Stafford (R)

VIRGINIA
Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D)
William L. Scott (R)

WASHINGTON
Henry M. Jackson (D)
Warren G. Magnuson (D)*

WEST VIRGINIA
Robert C. Byrd (D)
Jennings Randolph (D)

WISCONSIN
Gaylord Nelson (D)*
William Proxmire (D)

WYOMING
Gale W. McGee (D)
Clifford P. Hansen (R)



DETECTOR FOR LUNG DISEASE used in a mobile clinic by the District of Columbia Lung Association is tested by Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. He is flanked by two other Lung Association board members, Kenneth S. Kovack of the Steelworkers and Josie Roberts, a respiratory specialist at Georgetown University Hospital.

New Orleans Teachers Win Bargaining Vote

New Orleans—Teachers and other professionals in the city's school system voted overwhelmingly for collective bargaining representation by the United Teachers of New Orleans. The UTNO, established two years ago, is affiliated both with the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association. The joint affiliation is the same as New York state's teacher organization.

With 88 percent of those eligible casting ballots, the vote was 3,308 for the union, 749 against union representation, 183 challenged ballots and 12 voided.

The Louisiana Teachers Association, a state organization that had split from the NEA rather than end racial segregation policies, had sought a court injunction blocking the election. But the court rejected the association's contention that the school board couldn't enter into collective bargaining because no state law specifically permitted such a relationship.

AFT President Albert Shanker had this comment on the court ruling upholding the right to negotiate with a union:

"The victory of the United Teachers of New Orleans should clear the boards once and for all for collective bargaining in the South.

"There is a new strength provided southern teachers by this decision. For too many years their power has been dissipated by racial divisions and organizational rivalries.

"The UTNO has made a major contribution toward healing these divisions and ending these rivalries, first by the merger two years ago between locals of the AFT and the NEA, and now with their effort to win the first major collective bargaining victor in the South."

In his decision denying the injunction, Judge George Connolly, Jr., clearly stated the school board had a right to conduct elections and engage in collective bargaining with the winner.

The LTA has filed an appeal with the Louisiana Appellate Court. But John Ligtenberg, AFT's general counsel, who helped represent UTNO in the court case, said he was confident the lower court would be sustained.

Ligtenberg compared the New Orleans case with one brought against the Chicago Teachers Union and the Chicago school board in 1966 by a taxpayers' association.

The Illinois Appellate Court ruled the following year in favor of the union and the CTU has been the bargaining agent for Chicago teachers ever since. Illinois still does not have a collective bargaining law for public employes, but there are scores of teacher contracts in the state.

Fire Fighters See New Law Saving Lives

President William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters hailed the signing of the new Federal Fire Prevention & Control Act by President Ford and said it will provide "national tools to combat a national problem—the horrendous toll of lives and property taken every year by fire."

McClennan noted that the IAFF was an early leader in efforts to provide federal assistance to the nation's fire service to help combat fire hazards caused by an increasing number of new construction and manufacturing methods and substances.

McClennan was vice chairman of the National Commission on Fire Prevention & Control, a presidential advisory body whose recommendations led to the new law.

Among the law's major provisions are the establishment of a federal fire administration and a national fire academy.

These, McClennan said, "should be especially effective in helping to find new ways of handling the hazards of fire—both in the area of prevention and in devising new fire fighting strategies. . . . We in the IAFF also are considerably heartened that our long battle on behalf of this type of legislation has gained a victory. This is especially true because the benefits coming from this new legislation will be reaped by all Americans everywhere."

When You Buy a Home . . .
Look for the


UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Women Pace Growth of Membership

Women union membership has grown relatively faster than male membership during the past four years, according to a report in the October issue of the Labor Dept. magazine, Monthly Labor Review.

Although women make up only one-fifth of union members, their numbers grew by 500,000 between 1968 and 1972, equalling the overall gain in male membership during the same period, Virginia A. Bergquist, former economist in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reports.

Noting that more women are joining the nation's workforce in response to many influences, including the high cost of living and higher general wage levels, the article says that women made up almost 40 percent of the civilian labor force in 1972 compared with 31 percent 20 years earlier. "In labor unions, women's proportion of total numbers rose from 18.1 percent in 1952 to 21.7 percent in 1972."

Although the proportion of women union membership is small as compared with that of men, some 37 percent more women were members of unions in 1972 than in 1962, compared with a 6 percent growth during the preceding ten years.

Only 13 unions had more than 50,000 women members in 1952. There were 17 by 1962 and there are now 24.

"The concerted organizing campaigns carried on by AFL-CIO unions during the 1960s was partly responsible for this growth," the article says. Unions that have shown strong growth in women membership include the Retail Clerks and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Among government workers there have been heavy increases among the Teachers, the Government Employees and the State, County & Municipal Employees.

Women membership in unions has brought them higher wages, according to the article, which cites a BLS study in 1970 showing that non-union women workers in blue-collar jobs earned an average of $4,297 a year, $647 less than their union counterparts. In white collar jobs (men and women) the differential was $326 in favor of union workers.

IUE Members Okay Boost Of $1 in Dues

A new dues plan has been approved by locals of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers representing a substantial majority of the IUE's membership.

The constitutional change, proposed by the IUE convention in September, will raise dues by $1 a month, starting in January. Of this amount, 60 cents will go to the international union, 35 cents to the local union and 5 cents to the district council.

In future years, dues will be increased each January by the same percentage as the increase in average hourly earnings for the electrical equipment and supplies industry during the previous year. A portion of the international's share of the dues is earmarked for the strike fund.

The proposal was approved, under a unit voting system, by 1,788 to 949. This means that local unions with a membership of 178,800 approved the plan at meetings held last month and locals with a membership of 94,900 opposed it.

Bond Proposals Suffer:

Slumping Economy Affects Ballot Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

and financing of schools and colleges and approved a plan to permit municipal utilities to construct generating and transmission facilities jointly with private utilities.

Georgia — Authorized legislation to increase retirement benefits for teachers and public employes.

Iowa — Des Moines area voters rejected financing plans for expanding the city auditorium, school construction and county office and court facilities.

Maryland — Refused to increase the governor's annual salary from $25,000 to $45,000 and turned down assistance for students attending parochial schools.

Minnesota — Construction of a vocational training school was approved in Minneapolis to help meet needs for skilled workers.

Missouri—Ten bond issues failed to get the needed two-thirds approval in St. Louis, and Kansas City voters rejected a $30 million bond issue for flood control.

Nevada — Refused to increase borrowing limits from 1 percent of assessed property value to 3 percent. A $12 million bond sale was approved in Las Vegas to expand the city convention center, but a hospital bond issue was rejected.

New Mexico—Albuquerque area voters approved $15 million for county flood control project.

North Carolina—Rejected a constitutional amendment to allow counties to sell bonds to finance pollution control projects for corporations.

Ohio — Approved tax relief for disabled persons and authority for state bond issues. Cleveland voters approved a park tax, but rejected a 1.5 percent income tax for public transportation.

Oregon — Turned down a $276 million bond sale for a community development program.

Rhode Island — Approved bond issues of $15 million for improvements in mental health facilities and $1.5 million for veterans' nursing care facilities, but rejected eight other bond issues totaling $60 million.

Virginia — Public aid to private schools and colleges won support, but a $60 million school financing program was rejected in Fairfax County.

Wisconsin — Milwaukee voters approved five separate proposals to finance an extensive expressway project.

Union Marchers Hit Low-Wage Imports

(Continued from Page 1)

The demonstrators picketed major department stores that sell the foreign-made garments. In Washington, the pickets converged on Woodward & Lothrop's, handing out leaflets and displaying placards exhorting shoppers to "Boycott All Imports," "Don't Buy South Korean Clothing," and "Stop Exporting American Jobs."

Four Far Eastern countries—Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and the Republic of Korea—are the principal suppliers of imported clothing, ACWA officials noted. All pay wages far below those of the United States.

The union said clothing workers are paid 11 cents an hour in South Korea, 23 cents in Taiwan and 25 cents in Colombia. ACWA Vice President Sam Nocella, manager of the Baltimore regional joint board, who led the protest in the nation's capital, pointed out that the American consumer does not benefit from the lower wage costs, however.

Nocella observed that shoppers generally pay about the same price for a man's suit made abroad as they do for one made in the United States. Retailers, reaping a higher profit margin, have a greater incentive to stock the imported goods.

More imports mean more unemployment for members of the ACWA which sees the trend continuing, perhaps even accelerating. An industry survey showed orders for American-made apparel running 25 to 35 percent below a year ago.

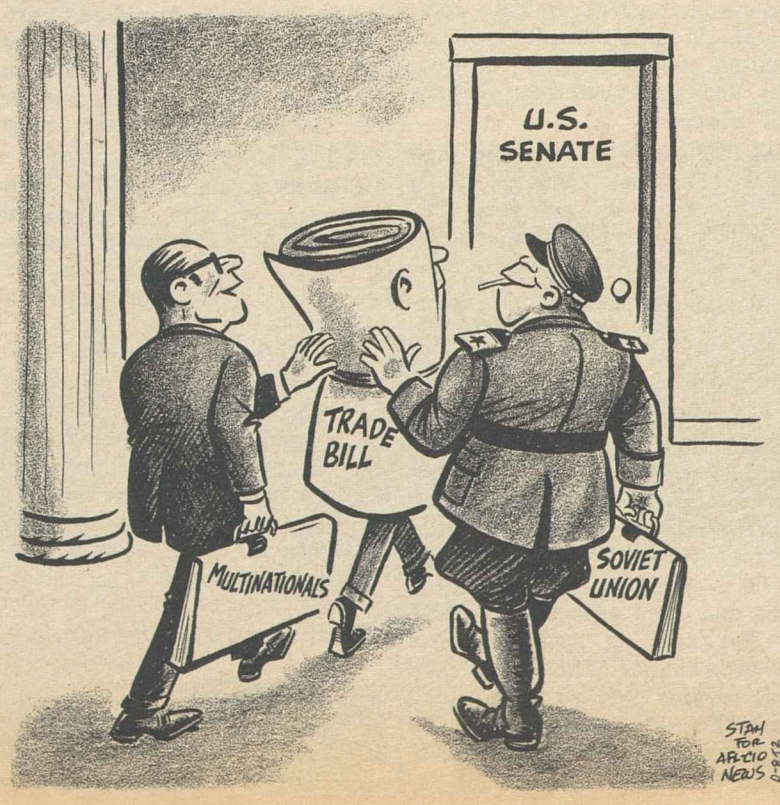
"Imports are running at levels disruptive to the domestic clothing industry," an ACWA fact sheet declared. "Imports of men's and boys' suits doubled between 1968 and 1969, and again between 1969 and 1972.

"They continued upward in 1973 and 1974. Imports of men's and boys' outercoats and raincoats are more than three times the 1968 volume. Shirt imports have also been rising steadily."

The union is supporting passage of foreign trade legislation along the lines of the Burke-Hartke bill to regulate such imports so that American jobs will not be unfairly jeopardized.

11-16-74

'You're Our Kind of Guy!'





IMMEDIATE ACTION to bring down interest rates was urged by AFL-CIO President George Meany at news conference following the fall meeting of the federation's Executive Council.

Six Election Contests Still on Undecided List

Three House contests, two Senate elections and a gubernatorial race were still undecided more than a week after the polls closed.

In North Dakota, an official canvass was under way to determine whether Republican Milton R. Young was re-elected. The latest tally had him ahead by a scant 240 votes.

In New Hampshire, a recount was scheduled to start Nov. 22 in the Senate contest between Republican Louis C. Wyman and Democrat John A. Durkin. Wyman's lead was slim enough to be overturned.

As ballots from remote Alaska areas trickled in, the lead shifted back and forth between Democratic Gov. William A. Egan and his Republican challenger, Jay Hammond, who was ahead at press time.

The courts will apparently decide the winner in the 6th congressional district of Louisiana, between Democrat Jeff LaCaze and Republican W. Henson Moore III.

LaCaze, the labor-backed Democrat who beat reactionary incumbent John Rarick in the primary, will either win by nearly 200 votes or lose by five votes. It depends on a court decision on what to do about a voting machine that almost certainly malfunctioned.

Two of the machines in the polling place showed a fairly even division between the two candidates, with LaCaze ahead on one machine and Moore ahead on the other. The third machine was astonishingly one-sided, with about 200 votes for the Republican but only 9 for LaCaze.

However, the voting machine total was 144 below the number listed as having used the booth, strongly indicating that the Democratic votes did not register.

LaCaze obtained a restraining order barring the counting of the returns from that machine, but Moore has asked a federal appellate court to overturn the order.

In Maine's 1st District, where Republican David Emery had a slim lead over incumbent Democrat Peter N. Kyros, a recount was to start on Nov. 25. And there was also the possibility of a change in the Nebraska 3rd district, where Republican Virginia Smith was leading Democrat Wayne Ziebarth.

If Mrs. Smith holds her lead, there will be 18 women serving in the House in the 94th Congress, two more than the present level. But the Senate will remain all-male. At one time, however, there were two women in the Senate, and the House had 20 women members back in 1962.

The gain among women office holders was greatest at the state level, with the election of Ella T. Grasso as governor of Connecticut, Mary Anne Krupsak as lieutenant governor of New York, and preliminary figures showing a substantial gain in the number of women members of state legislatures.

Also a woman was elected Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court and Democrat Janet Hayes was elected mayor of San Jose, Calif., the first city of over 500,000 to be headed by a woman.

Black candidates made significant gains in state contests, increasing their legislative seats in both southern and northern states. California elected a black lieutenant governor, Mervyn Dymally, as did Colorado, with George Brown. Both are Democrats. The 16 black members of the House, all reelected, will be joined in January by Democrat Harold Ford of Memphis, Tenn.

NLRB Appoints Aide On Job Opportunity

Henry A. Silva, 50, has been named Director of Equal Employment Opportunity for the National Labor Relations Board. He had been deputy EEO officer for the Food & Drug Administration.

Silva will work with NLRB officials to assure affirmative action toward equal opportunity in employment and against discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, age or national origin.

Productivity Drop Tied to Tight Money

(Continued from Page 1)

Commenting on the report, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger said the drop in productivity "is another example of the inflationary results of the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy coupled with high interest rates."

He added:

"These have produced a national economic recession that has hit production while high interest rates have had a direct pressure on unit costs and prices."

Meanwhile, the loss of buying power among workers was reflected in a report from the Commerce Dept. which showed that during the first half of 1974 personal income—by far the greater part of which is in wages and salaries—rose 3¼ percent while consumer prices increased by 6 percent.

"Gains in income," said the report, "did not exceed the rise in prices in any region."

Manufacturing payrolls showed weakness in states producing automobiles or automobile components. The picture would have been worse, the report said, if it had not been for "unusually large increases in unemployment compensation payments."

In Michigan and Delaware there were income drops caused by declines in automobile production.

Durables manufacturing payrolls fell more than 10 percent, partially offset by jobless benefits which shot up more than 110 percent as compared with an increase of 42 percent in the national average.

In all, 43 states showed income gains less than the national average increase of 3¼ percent. The seven states that were above the national average were Idaho, North Dakota, Kentucky, Maine, Alaska, New Mexico and Vermont.

Steelworkers Collect $150 Bonus Checks

Pittsburgh — Nearly 400,000 Steelworkers are sharing $58 million in bonuses under the terms of the USWA's Experimental Negotiating Agreement in the basic steel industry where employers were spared the expense of stockpiling materials because settlement was reached without the threat of a strike.

USWA members are receiving checks of $150 each from the 10 major steel producers.

The companies estimated they would have spent about $80 million for stockpiling if the threat of a shutdown had accompanied the negotiations. The employe's share of the savings totals about $58 million.

The USWA and the producers agreed to eliminate a crisis-bargaining situation through the signing of the new experimental negotiating plan. A full settlement for a new three-year contract was reached in April on wages, cost-of-living provisions and fringes without using standby arbitration machinery.

Effective Nov. 1, the 400,000 USWA members in basic steel and 36,300 in the container industry received a 16-cent an hour cost-of-living adjustment based on the increase in the government's consumer price index.

Earlier, COL adjustments in May and August for the USWA members totaled 44 cents an hour under 1974 settlements.

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX — Saturday, November 23, 1974 — 7 — No. 47

Price Surge Cuts Deeper Into Real Pay of Workers

Job Layoffs, Production Cuts Widen

The nation's giant corporations netted a startling 30 percent profits increase in the third quarter of 1974, the Commerce Dept. said in a report issued even as more layoffs and production cutbacks continued to place greater numbers of workers on unemployment rolls.

The heaviest blow came from the Chrysler Corp., which announced it will close five of its six U.S. auto assembly plants from Thanksgiving Day through New Year's. The move will slash 43,900 workers from the company's payroll.

Chrysler, the country's No. 3 automaker, said the action was necessary to reduce its rising inventory of new cars. The sharp drop in auto sales has been attributed at least in part to consumer resistance to the high prices of the 1975 models.

The effect of the Chrysler cutbacks, combined with those announced earlier by the three other major automakers, is expected to have a "ripple" effect on other industries that supply the auto makers with materials and components.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. trimmed its production schedules at five plants that make automobile tires, and announced layoffs later this month and next at three non-tire plants.

Allis-Chalmers said it would close its Pittsburgh transformer plant for three weeks starting Dec. 13, putting 500 hourly employes out of work.

Thousands of other workers in industries as far afield as bicycle manufacturing and banking also joined the ranks of the unemployed. AMF's bicycle division in Little Rock, Ark., laid off 1,000 workers until early January. Empire National Bank, which operates 41 offices in southeastern New York, announced plans to cut its staff by 5 percent.

In its report on third-quarter earnings, the Commerce Dept. noted that after-tax corporate profits rose at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of $11.8 billion above the second quarter to $94.9 billion.

The third-quarter figure was $22 billion or 30 percent above the level for the same period last year.

The profits increase represented a 14 percent rise over the earnings netted in the second quarter of 1974, the largest jump during a single quarter since a 14.7 percent advance in the first three months of 1965. After-tax profits boomed 17

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Hits Ford Attack On GI Bill

The GI education bill passed by Congress is "an investment in America's future," AFL-CIO President George Meany said as he urged President Ford to "reconsider" his objections to the bill and sign it into law.

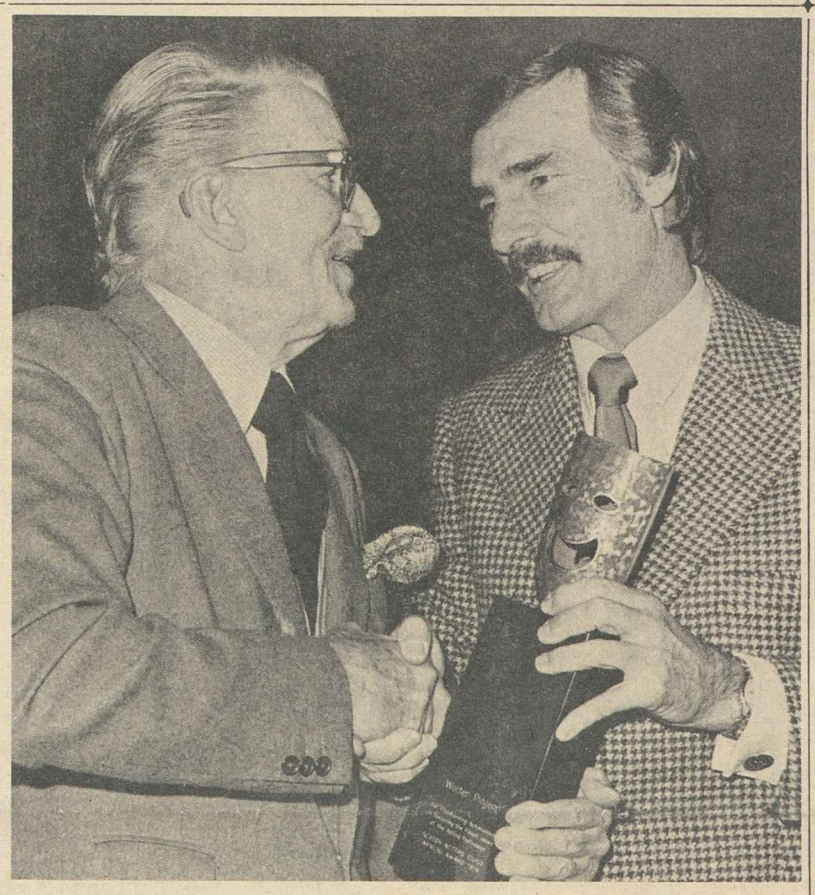
Ford told Congress he considered the bill's 22.7 percent benefit increase for veterans attending schools and colleges to be "inflationary." He said the increase should be cut back to 18.2 percent and made effective in January instead of retroactive to the start of the school year in September.

Meany retorted that the bill does not contain all that the AFL-CIO sought and the nation's veterans "would be ill-served by a veto."

In addition to needed benefit increases, the bill provides low-interest tuition loans. And, Meany noted, it would crack down on profit-seeking "approved for veterans" correspondence or vocational schools "that have been preying on unsuspecting veterans through pernicious advertising."

Many veterans are union members and others are children of union members, Meany noted. He said "equity and decency" demand approval of the bill and acknowledgment of the "debt the nation owes those Vietnam veterans who sacrificed much for this country."

The bill sent to the White House had already been trimmed back from an earlier version in the hope of avoiding a veto. It passed both the House and Senate by unanimous votes.



TOP AWARD of the Screen Actors Guild is presented to Walter Pidgeon by SAG President Dennis Weaver, right, at the union's annual membership meeting in Hollywood. Pidgeon was cited for his outstanding contributions to the acting profession and the Guild, serving as a board member since 1941 and as its president for five terms. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Earnings Down 4.9% Over Year

By James M. Shevis

The buying power of the average worker's earnings fell another three-tenths of 1 percent in October while consumer prices surged to a level 12.2 percent above a year earlier, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted to account for inflation—were down 4.9 percent over the year, BLS noted, and were less than they were in 1965.

A married worker with three dependents had average real spendable weekly earnings of $89.74, expressed in 1967 dollars, in October. This was 23 cents less than the previous month, $4.56 less than a year earlier and $1.58 below the level for the year 1965.

October marked the 20th straight month in which real spendable earnings were below their year-earlier level, BLS said. Meanwhile, price increases over the month pushed the consumer price index up by nine-tenths of 1 percent to 153.2 percent of its 1967 base.

The 12.2 percent over-the-year rise in prices was the fastest clip since a 12.6 percent rate in 1947.

Higher prices for a variety of goods and services—particularly for cars, food, clothing and shelter—were responsible for the October rise in the CPI. While less than the 1.2 percent increase in September and a 1.3 percent jump in August, the nine-tenths of 1 percent monthly rise still was much higher than normal and represented an annual rate of 10.8 percent.

Food prices, which usually show a large seasonal decline in October, instead rose by 1.3 percent last

(Continued on Page 2)

Deadlock Broken:

Congress Approves Transit Subsidy Bill

By David L. Perlman

Congress gave final approval to a labor-supported mass transit bill that includes the first federal subsidies that can be used to hold down bus and subway fares.

Under strong pressure from mayors and governors, the House broke a jurisdictional impasse between two of its committees and gave final approval to a bill authorizing $11.8 billion in federal subsidies over a six-year period.

The legislation had been approved by the Senate two days earlier, 64-17, and the House action cleared it for the President's signature. The bill had Administration support. In the House, the key vote came on a special rule that allowed the bill drafted in a House-Senate conference committee to be brought to a vote. The rule was approved, 241-154, and final passage came an hour later on a 288-109 vote.

The bill authorizes $7.8 billion for capital grants to pay up to two-thirds of the cost of construction or improvement of transit systems. That's an increase of $4.8 billion over the amount that would have been available under the Urban Mass Transportation Act for the same period.

A landmark new feature, though, provides an additional $4 billion over the six years that can be used for either operating expenses—to keep fares down—or for capital expenses, at the option of the public transit system. There's also a $40 million item in the bill to help

(Continued on Page 8)

Ways-Means Reform Urged on Democrats

House Democrats were asked by the AFL-CIO to support a plan to restructure the Ways & Means Committee so that it can be a channel for progressive legislation, not a bottleneck.

Federation President George Meany wrote all Democratic election winners that the decisions made at party caucuses to be held Dec. 2-4 will be "of critical importance" to the ability of the new 94th Congress to respond to the needs of the American people.

Major issues the new Congress will face, Meany wrote, include tax justice, national health insurance, trade and improvements in unemployment insurance. He stressed that each of these subjects falls in the jurisdiction of the Ways & Means Committee.

The committee now has 15 Democratic and 10 Republican members and is the only major committee that does not have subcommittees to speed consideration of the legislation. The committee reform bill enacted by the House earlier this year, however, will require that at least four subcommittees be established.

Meany said the 3-2 Democratic majority on the committee should be increased to a 2-1 ratio in line with the party division of the House following the Democratic election gains.

Furthermore, he urged, the com-

(Continued on Page 8)

Trade Adjustment Aid Fails to Help Workers

By John R. Oravec

Most U.S. workers who have lost their jobs to foreign imports did not receive adjustment assistance provided under the 1962 Trade Expansion Act, the latest Labor Dept. figures show.

As of Oct. 31, the department said it had certified 47,939 workers involved in 100 petitions as eligible for the benefits because of the impact of trade concessions.

These certifications followed findings by the U.S. Tariff Commission on 85 of the petitions that domestic industry had been injured by specific imports. The other 15 petitions were made directly to the Labor Dept. on the basis of presidential proclamations affecting entire industries damaged by trade concessions.

But the Tariff Commission has also denied 157 petitions involving 62,566 workers. In 41 other cases, the commission was evenly divided on whether assistance should be granted and the issue was decided by the President—in some cases

(Continued on Page 7)

Job Toll Rises As Economy Deteriorates

(Continued from Page 1)

percent over the first half of 1974, following boosts of 26 percent in 1973, 25 percent in 1972 and 17 percent in 1971.

The Commerce Dept. report bore out a prediction by the AFL-CIO Executive Council earlier this month that third-quarter profits would show a large increase, largely caused by "price-gouging, hoarding and profiteering by many companies."

The continuing profits skein in the midst of a deepening recession demonstrated anew the distortion of the U.S. economy, and there were other signs of economic deterioration.

Industrial production fell again in October for the third time in the last four months. The decline of six-tenths of 1 percent was the sharpest drop since last February.

New housing starts in October dropped seven-tenths of 1 percent from the previous month to an annual rate of 1,124,000 units. The slide put the October rate 33.5 percent below the year-earlier pace of 1,674,000 units.

The number of new housing starts now is at its lowest level in nearly five years. With the issuance of building permits continuing to decline, the outlook for the depressed housing industry is for further deterioration.

Personal savings during the third quarter of 1974 declined by $6 billion. The rate of savings dropped from 7.4 percent to 6.6 percent.

The National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., a group of mostly smaller firms, reported only 20.7 percent of its members polled see a pickup in business in the current quarter.

The Conference Board, a private, non-profit business research group, said its consumer confidence index has fallen to an all-time low. A survey of 10,000 families showed 34 percent expected the economy to worsen over the next six months, compared to 20 percent in a mid-summer survey.

View from the Bottom



12.2% Rise in Prices Saps Real Earnings

(Continued from Page 1)

month. If that rate were to continue over a year, the annual increase would be 15.6 percent.

Prices averaged higher for most types of food except meats, poultry and fresh fruits, BLS noted. Prices increased 2.6 percent over the month for cereal and bakery products, 2.3 percent for fresh fruits and vegetables.

Rapidly rising prices also were registered for sugar and sweets, eggs, partially prepared foods, and fats and oil products. Meats, poultry and fish declined by 1 percent. The index for food away from home—restaurant meals and snacks—rose 1 percent.

Non-food commodities rose six-tenths of 1 percent in October, with more than one-fifth of the rise due to higher prices for 1975 automobiles, BLS said. Used car prices also went up, as did prices for apparel, footwear, housefurnishings, housekeeping supplies, tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and fuel oil.

Gasoline prices again dropped in October. The U.S. city average price for a gallon of regular-grade gasoline was 53.4 cents. Premium gasoline averaged 57.3 cents.

The index for services rose nine-tenths of 1 percent, compared with increases of 1.1 percent in each of the preceding three months. Two-fifths of the rise was due to an increase in mortgage interest costs.

The rise in mortgage interest costs reflected earlier increases in interest rates on conventionally financed loans as well as the previously announced rate increase for FHA-insured loans, from 9.5 to 10 percent, BLS said.

Consumers also paid more in October for other services such as rent, utilities, home maintenance and housekeeping services, physicians' and hospital charges, auto repairs, dry cleaning, and haircuts.

Compared with a year earlier, the October food index was 11.9 percent higher. The index for commodities other than food was up 14 percent while the services index rose 10.6 percent over the same period, BLS noted.

Over the three months ended in October, the all-commodities index skyrocketed at a seasonally adjusted compound annual rate of 14.7 percent.

Food prices, which are more volatile than others, have widely fluctuated during 1974. Over the past three months, they rose an average of 1.5 percent a month. But, in April and July, the food index declined by four-tenths of 1 percent each month.

Non-food items have increased an average of 1.2 percent each month since January.

Jobless Aid Claims Show Sharp Rise

Unemployment insurance benefit claims are flooding the nation's employment security division offices, a Bureau of Labor Statistics report shows.

The number of persons receiving benefits for the week ended Nov. 2 rose 92,210 above the previous week to 2,102,600, as 47 states posted higher volumes, BLS said.

The unemployment rate for those covered by unemployment insurance moved from 3.1 to 3.2 percent during the week. A year earlier the rate was 2.1 percent, with 1,339,100 persons receiving benefits.

At Hollywood Meeting:

Walter Pidgeon Gets Actors' Top Award

Hollywood—The Screen Actors Guild's annual award "for outstanding achievement in fostering the finest ideals of the acting profession" was presented to Walter Pidgeon at the union's annual membership meeting at the Hollywood Palladium.

In presenting the award, Guild President Dennis Weaver praised Pidgeon for contributing "to the dignity" of the acting profession.

"He has given memorable performances in more than 100 motion pictures," Weaver noted. "During World War II and the Korean War he found time between pictures to entertain troops around the world. Later, he became campaign chairman of the Hollywood Permanent Charities Committee.

"For the past 33 years—since January of 1941—he has served continuously on the Screen Actors board of directors or as an officer of the Guild. And the membership of the Guild elected him to five successive terms as president, from 1952 to 1957.

"In all the years we've known him he has always given of himself abundantly—now it's our turn," Weaver said.

In his address to the membership, Weaver praised the contributions made by members-at-large serving on SAG committees, and the high degree of involvement by the general membership in drafting proposals for the union's new contract covering TV and theatrical films.

"I don't think there has been a time when the opportunity was greater for membership participation in Guild affairs," Weaver said. "And I think our union is better because of it.

Chester L. Migden, national executive secretary of the Guild, emphasized the union's total commitment to vigorous enforcement of the new TV and motion picture contract. "These recent gains cannot be and will not be paper gains," he declared. Noting that the Guild's campaign to enforce the time-card provision of the contract had achieved total compliance, Migden announced that "the next project will be the total elimination of late payments to actors." The Guild is currently strengthening its staff and field force to provide substantially better service to members, he added.

Migden revealed that the Guild's Hollywood office alone collected more than $2 million in claims in the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, noting that this amount is more than the total dues paid by the national membership. "The Guild nationally, as a matter of fact, collected claims in just double the amount of the total national guild dues," Migden added.

Both Weaver and Migden stressed the urgency of bringing pressure to bear on the Federal Communications Commission to limit network reruns to 25 percent of prime-time programming and to rescind both the prime-time access rule and the restrictions on pay-cable television. They said such actions would serve the public interest by improving the quality and diversity of programming and also create new job opportunities for actors and other production employes.

At the meeting, Robert Hogan was installed as second vice president to fill a vacancy. He was named by the SAG national board.

SAG Treas. Gilbert Perkins reported that in the fiscal year ended last Oct. 31, the organization had a surplus of $231,742, a substantial increase from the previous year's surplus of $148,889.

Jump in Rail Accidents Laid to Federal Laxity

The Federal Railroad Administration is guilty of "negligence and lackadaisical enforcement" of federal rail safety laws, the United Transportation Union charged.

UTU President Al H. Chesser said the FRA has not only failed to enforce the 1970 Federal Railroad Safety Act fully, but it has also been making policy that hampers the enforcement of other safety laws and regulations as well.

"The net result is an ever-increasing number of deaths and disabling injuries in railroad accidents," Chesser said.

Accusing the FRA of "an utter, callous and irresponsible disregard for the safety of the nation's railroad workers," Chesser noted the number of train accidents last year jumped 24.7 percent over that of the previous year, "the largest increase in accidents in the history of railroad-accident reporting."

He observed that this sharp rise in the number of rail accidents resulted in increases of 1.3 percent in employe injuries and 20.5 percent in accidental deaths.

The FRA, a branch of the Transportation Dept., is charged with enforcing the 1970 statute which Chesser described as "a moderately good law rendered meaningless and ineffective" by the agency's failure to do its job.

Chesser cited several specific examples of FRA policies that he said have contributed to an increase in the number of accidents. These include FRA's proposals to make "dangerous changes" in the power-brake law and its failure to hire an adequate number of rail safety inspectors.

Under the agency's proposed power-brake law changes, Chesser noted, carriers would be allowed to operate trains for 1,000 miles without brake tests, instead of the required 500 miles. Also, he said, the carriers would be permitted to run trains with only 90 percent—instead of the requisite 100 percent—of their brakes being operative.

Chesser also criticized the FRA for its "gross over-emphasis on research, as opposed to practical application."

The agency "has gone crazy over research, such as for a 200-mile-per-hour air-cushion train, when it can't even figure out how to safely operate what we've already got."

He added that UTU is considering asking Congress to transfer rail-safety jurisdiction to another agency.

Union Faculties Strike 8 New Jersey Colleges

Union, N.J.—Professors and instructors, joined by students, picketed eight New Jersey state colleges to persuade the state to bargain on wages, job security and fringe benefits.

The striking teachers, represented by the Council of New Jersey State College Locals, walked off their jobs Nov. 18 when the governor's Office of Employee Relations refused to enter into negotiations.

Marcoantonio Lacatena, president of the council, said picket lines were up at all eight of the four-year colleges and that the strike was 80 percent effective. The colleges involved are Jersey City, Trenton, William Paterson, Montclair, Kean, Glassboro, Stockton and Ramapo.

The council, which has its headquarters here, is an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers. It is made up of eight autonomous local units which have chosen to group together to bargain as one. The council represents about 2,600 members.

Robert Bates, an AFT national representative, said "reasonable proposals have been put before the state and its representatives have refused to bargain." New Jersey law requires the state to negotiate with its public teachers.

Bates said the strike hinges on a salary reopener in a 30-month agreement reached last February. The teachers are seeking a cost-of-living increase, improved health care and other fringe benefits, including stronger tenure rights and the granting of faculty status to the librarian staffs.

Bates said students were supporting the strike "because they are as upset as we are that the state has not entered into talks with us." He also cited significant support from state, county and local labor organizations.

While no formal talks were scheduled, an attempt was being made to bring the two parties together at a meeting in Trenton under the auspices of the state's Public Employee Relations Commission. The union had agreed to attend.

Rutgers, New Jersey's state university, is not affected by the strike. Nor are the 15 community colleges in the state. Their faculties are represented by other bargaining units.



15,000 Out:

Greyhound Strike Centers on Wages

Phoenix—Some 15,000 members of the Amalgamated Transit Union employed by Greyhound Bus Lines walked off their jobs to back up demands for an improved contract, effectively halting the carrier's operations from coast to coast.

Negotiators for the union and Greyhound were meeting here with a representative of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, trying to resolve the dispute which centers chiefly on money issues. Greyhound's corporate headquarters are in Phoenix.

The strike began Nov. 18 after talks failed to produce a settlement before a contract extension expired. The old three-year agreement ended on Oct. 31. Negotiators had met off and on since Sept. 13.

The dispute involves about 11,000 over-the-road drivers, who generally are paid according to the number of miles they log. The remaining strikers are hourly-rated workers, including ticket and insurance agents, baggage handlers, porters, hostesses, maintenance and office employes.

The negotiations mark the first time ATU has bargained with Greyhound for a single, national contract. In the past, the company has had separate contracts covering ATU members in the eastern and western parts of the nation.

The union seeks an across-the-board wage increase of 60 cents an hour for its hourly-rated members, plus an increase in the mileage rate for drivers. Drivers west of the Rockies currently receive 21.8 cents a mile. Those in the East are paid 21.6 cents.

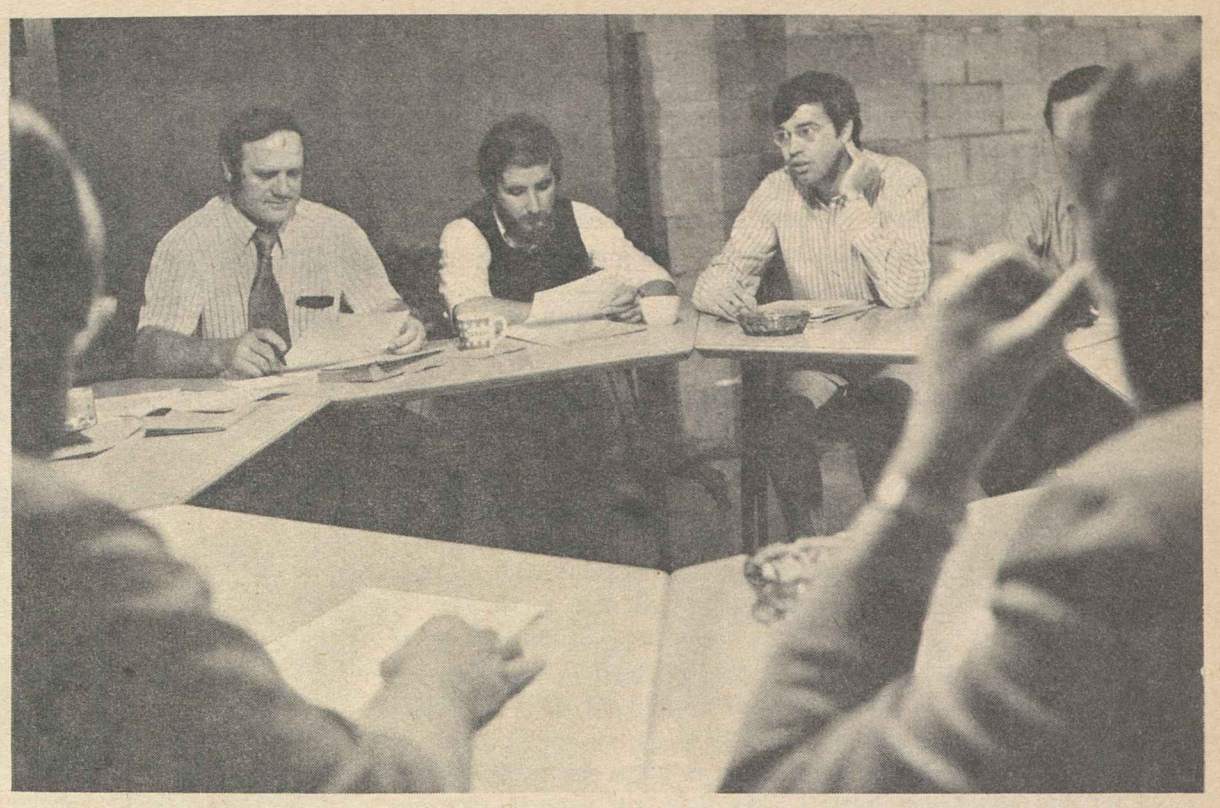
ATU negotiators seek parity in the drivers' mileage rate and an additional boost in the level. Greyhound's offer, which the union rejected as inadequate, was for an increase of 4 mills per mile in the first year of a three-year contract and 3 mills a mile in each of the last two years, or a total of 1 cent a mile on a life-of-contract basis.

Other economic issues in dispute include a cost-of-living escalator clause and pensions. Greyhound wants to drop the COL provision which it had agreed to in the old contract while the union wants to improve it.

Even a quick settlement probably would not permit the bus line to resume operations in time to handle the normally heavy Thanksgiving holiday traffic. Any proposed contract would be ratified by mail, and would take at least a week to complete.

ATU's Greyhound membership is spread among 30 locals in major cities across the country. Greyhound, with nearly 3,500 terminals and agencies in all 48 states, is the nation's largest intercity bus system.

The decision to strike Greyhound carried by about 95 percent of the union members voting. The strikers become eligible for strike benefits after the second week of the walkout.



VISTA VOLUNTEERS involved in a program sponsored by the South Central Iowa AFL-CIO to assist former prisoners with their community problems confer with state parole office representatives.

Labor Hits Bid to Lift Natural Gas Price Lid

Labor has called on Congress to resist new White House pressure to end federal regulation of natural gas prices.

The Ford Administration, and the Nixon Administration before it, echoed industry arguments that the only way to avoid shortages is to provide a bigger profit incentive to producers by allowing them to charge whatever a largely captive market can be made to pay.

Higher prices would also discourage inefficient use of natural gas by making it as least as costly as competing fuels, the Administration-industry argument goes.

A big price increase last spring approved by the Federal Power Commission didn't increase supplies, but President Ford wants the outgoing Congress to give priority attention to a deregulation bill.

A statement by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. said the only certain outcome of higher natural gas prices is higher monthly bills for millions of Americans who use gas for home heating and cooking.

The IUD executive committee foresaw a tripling of gas prices, multibillion dollar windfall profits for producers—and no certainty that supplies would be increased.

It noted that the supply of domestic oil didn't increase after oil prices moved sharply higher.

Early this year, the AFL-CIO Executive Council issued a similar warning, declaring: "Proposals to deregulate natural gas at the wellhead, which would simply boost prices and profits, must be defeated."

Sen. James L. Buckley (R-N.Y.) has served notice that he will seek to deregulate natural gas prices through a shortcut legislative procedure.

He plans to offer a deregulation amendment to some House-passed bill on the Senate floor, even if the subject matter is unrelated. If the Senate approved the amendment, there would be at least a chance that it would stay in the final version of the bill agreed to by a House-Senate conference committee.

Buckley tried a similar maneuver last December and was only narrowly beaten. His deregulation amendment then was tabled by a 44-42 vote.

MEBA Cites New Oil Pricing Policy

The Federal Energy Administration has accepted a pricing policy advocated by the Marine Engineers that, if properly implemented, would make possible a reduction in the price of imported petroleum products to the American consumer.

MEBA President Jesse M. Calhoon cited an interim regulation issued by the FEA Oct. 31 that would force multinational oil companies to hold the profit level based on transfer prices passed on to the consumer to the May 1973 level plus 25 cents.

He said MEBA has made a number of other recommendations involving the "hidden discounts" written into the price structure which are not passed on to the consumer and numerous abuses in the price placed upon the shipment of oil from foreign sources to U.S. ports.

Court Backs 'Respect' for Picket Line

Cleveland—A federal court here has upheld the right of trade unionists to refuse to cross a picket line set up by striking fellow employes.

U.S. District Judge Ben C. Green denied an injunction sought by the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Ohio's largest newspaper, that would have forced unions across a legally constituted picket line of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild.

"The court can understand the emotional impact that attempts to cross a picket line might have in a community with a long history of strong unionism," the judge said.

Judge Green quoted the late Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black: "Habitual respect for union picket lines has long been the practice of union men. This practice has been a prized asset of the unions."

Sebastian Lupica, secretary-treasurer of the Cleveland AFL-CIO, hailed Judge Green's decision and said it "reinforces the legal sanctity of the picket line and the strike, without which organized labor would in the end be powerless."

Lupica said the Plain Dealer attempted to use the courts as a "strikebreaking tool" in seeking the injunction, but failed. Delegates to the city central body voted unanimously to support the Newspaper Guild strike, now in its fourth week. Major issue in the dispute is wages. The other Cleveland daily, the Press, stopped publishing Nov. 8 to present a solid management front.

The Plain Dealer Publishing Co., owned by S. I. Newhouse of New York, argued that a 1970 decision of the Supreme Court supported its bid for an injunction, but Judge Green held that did not apply.

In that case—Boys Market—the high court ruled that a strike could be enjoined if it is over a grievance which both parties are bound by contract to arbitrate.

Judge Green upheld the position of the Cleveland Typographical Union and the Cleveland Mailers' Union that their refusal to cross the picket line was not an arbitratable grievance.

"A labor dispute which results from a work stoppage . . . is not enjoinable," the judge ruled.

The company's claim that the crafts' refusal to cross the picket line amounted to a strike in violation of their contracts also was denied by the judge. None of the contracts contains a no-strike clause.

Labor, VISTA Team Up To Help Iowa Parolees

Des Moines, Iowa—Readjustment problems parolees encounter on their release from prison are being eased through a VISTA volunteer program sponsored by the South Central Iowa AFL-CIO.

The program provides additional help to former prisoners to supplement the counseling and assistance they receive from parole and probation officers.

Focusing on a closer relationship between the parolees and VISTA volunteers, the area labor federation's efforts stress a greater involvement of the community. The key objective is to fill gaps in assistance the parolees need from parole officers who are overburdened with heavy caseloads.

Three full-time VISTA volunteers oversee the major operations of the program from facilities provided by the labor federation, which also has been supplying secretarial services, printing matter, technical assistance and additional volunteers.

Establishment of the program is largely credited to the efforts of Harry Boggs, a vice president of Communications Workers Local 7102 and the labor federation's community services associated with the United Way of Greater Des Moines.

On the urging of Boggs, the federation agreed to sponsor the project. Boggs serves as a VISTA supervisor, and Dutch Kleywegt, president of the CWA local, is chairman of the project's steering committee which has representatives from labor, business and community groups and court and parole agencies.

With the arrival of the three full-time VISTA volunteers last March, the program got under way. The VISTAs not only work directly with the parolees, but they also train union and community volunteers who develop close relationships with the former prisoners to help them face individual problems in the commnuity.

Union members with special expertise are also involved in helping to improve the job skills of the parolees. The unions themselves, because of their unique ties with employers and state and local agencies, play a key role in expanding job opportunities for the parolees.

Gary Claxton, a former member of the Iowa Crime Commission and a member of the program's steering committee, said that without the efforts of the labor federation the VISTA project would not exist.

"There are few places where you have the enormous reservoir of people that labor can provide," Claxton noted. "They see their role in the community as broader than simply holding down a job. They take an active part in making their community a better place."

Dr. George Counts Dies, Headed Teachers Union

Belleville, Ill.—Dr. George S. Counts, nationally-known educator, three times president of the American Federation of Teachers, and a leader in trade union political action, died here at the age of 84.

A professor of education at Columbia University's Teachers' College from 1927 to 1959 he headed the AFT in 1939, 1940 and 1941. AFT President Albert Shanker said, "The American Federation of Teachers mourns the death of its former president who served the interests of public education and teacher unionism with diligence and dedication over many decades."

AJC Urges Top Priority For Job Needs

The American Jewish Committee urged Congress to give top priority to rising unemployment problems and warned of new social tensions as minority workers hired in recent years lose jobs in a shrinking economy.

Black unemployment is now nearly 11 percent as contrasted with 6 percent for the nation as a whole, the AJC's executive council noted.

Its statement called for an expanded public service jobs program, and not merely an extension of unemployment compensation.

The organization also asked stepped-up programs to raise incomes above poverty levels, national health insurance, and subsidized housing programs for lower and middle-income Americans who can't obtain adequate housing without government assistance.

Tax reform, including elimination of loopholes "that benefit a few at the expense of the many," was urged to finance the needed programs.

Thanksgiving 1974

THIS THANKSGIVING, as usual, we have a lot to be thankful for—and a lot to worry about. But this year, it seems, we have a lot more of both.

As Americans, and no matter what our partisan political persuasions, we must be thankful that the assault on our democratic institutions known as Watergate has been beaten back, at least for the present. Not only did those institutions, and the system of rights and liberties they support, prove durable, but they may even have taken on a new life.

From the ashes of Richard Nixon's presidency may rise the phoenix of refreshed democratic ethics. And that would be all to the good.

But there is nothing good, or promising, about the condition of our national economy this Thanksgiving. The average worker, whose real standard of living has declined in the last year, cannot feel terribly thankful for the soaring prices he sees in his supermarket. Nor will the 5 million workers who are unemployed—and that's 800,000 more than a year ago—be too thankful to know that they are the pawns in somebody's twisted game plan to fight inflation.

Certainly, a young family looking for a home cannot be overjoyed by the record-high interest rates they will have to pay—*if* they're lucky enough to find a home. We're building considerably less than half of the 2.6 million we need annually, which helps explain why unemployment in the building trades is more than double the national average and at the highest level in four years. Those workers won't feel too thankful either.

But despite our economic troubles—and the discouraging lack of strong leadership to cope with them—it is unlikely that many among us will starve.

Look, by contrast, at the horrible famine that takes thousands of lives daily in West Africa because of the drought. And think of the millions more the world over who are threatened by dwindling food supplies. Remember the impoverished countries of the so-called third world, squeezed dry by the Arab oil-pricing policies.

But man does not live by bread alone. The spirit, too, can be starved; it needs freedom, and freedom can be snuffed out. Watergate gave us a little taste of what can happen when men resort to repression of those with whom they disagree. We ought to make the imaginative leap into a society in which that is not the exception but the rule—the deadly, unrelenting rule. More of the world's people are confined within the walls of totalitarianism today than ever before. And that should make us sad.

When you think of all these things, it is hard to hold back feelings of gratitude at being a citizen of the freest and richest and still most powerful nation in the world.

God help us if we lose the strength or the will to preserve that power, to bind it to freedom's course, and then to harness it for the good of all mankind.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany in an article prepared for the Copley News Service on the meaning of Thanksgiving.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Paul Hall	I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton
Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons
A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis
Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin
C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey	Glenn E. Watts

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

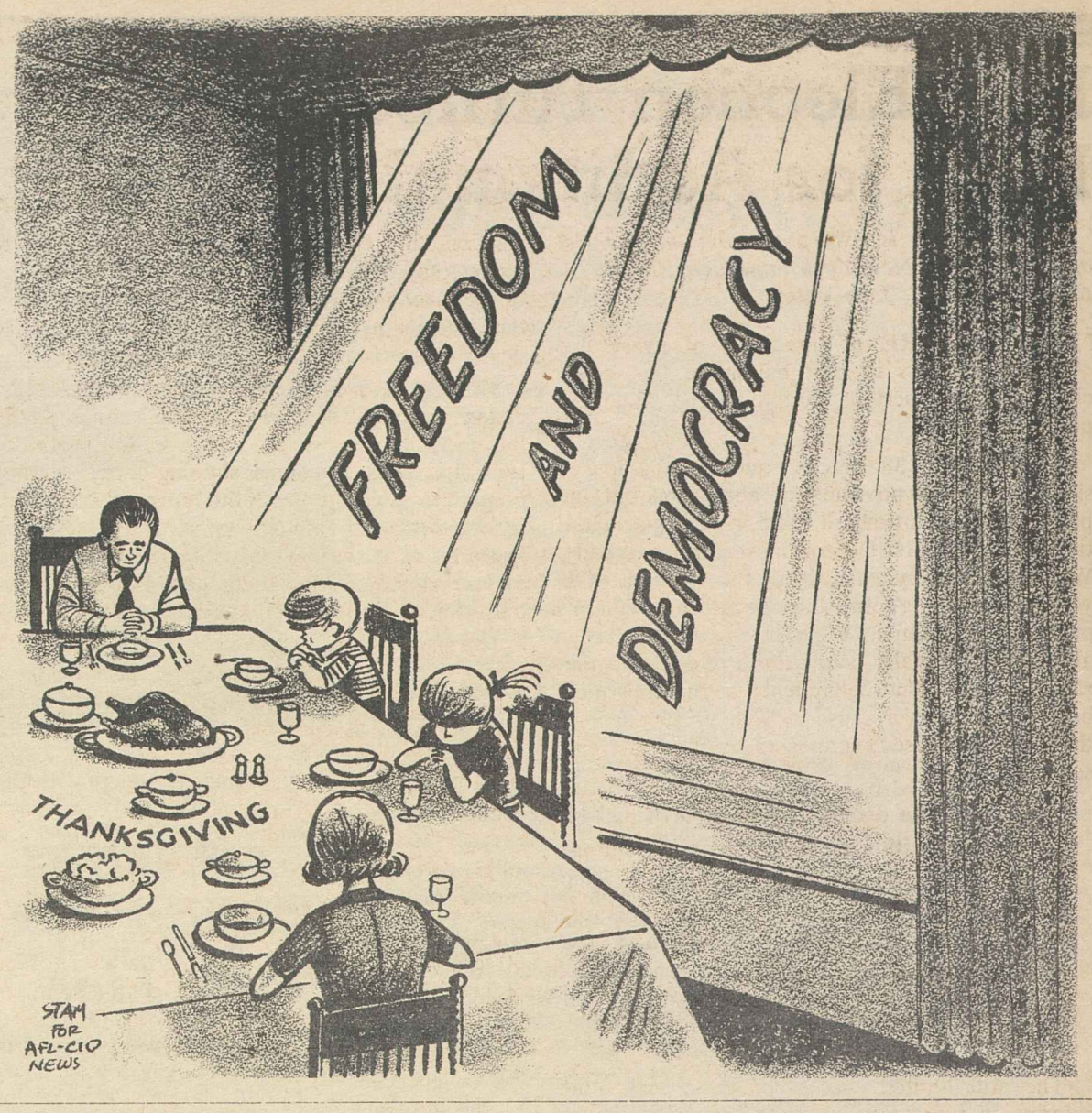
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, November 23, 1974 No. 47

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION



A Word Edgewise:

PLO, Arabs Willing to Bargain Wording of Israel's Obituary

By John P. Roche

IF THE SYSTEM used to compute the number of Palestinian "refugees" were applied to the Irish, there would be about 150 million of us. When Israel won its war for independence in 1948, about 600,000 Palestinians fled. Now their grandchildren, who are scattered all over the Middle East and have displayed remarkable talent, are carried on the "refugee" roll. There are roughly as many Palestinians in Kuwait as Kuwaitis, occupying responsible positions in the oil business. Anybody who thinks they want to rush back to a "liberated Palestine" and grow grapefruit is out of his mind.

From the outset the refugee problem has been cynically employed by the Arab states with little or no concern for those who did in fact flee Israel. Israel expressed its willingness to negotiate their status, but no Arab state has yet recognized Israel, so it was hard to find anyone to talk to.

In addition, every effort was made to keep the refugees in Gaza—when former King Idris of Libya offered to provide land for them in his vast underpopulated country, Egyptian President Nasser blocked the move. The Gaza refugee camps were kept full as a symbolic matter of policy; no one displayed any concern for their occupants. That is until the Israelis occupied Gaza and attempted to alleviate the squalor.

The relationship between Jew and Palestinian Arab is paradoxical. For example, more Arabs participated in electing the mayor of newly unified Jerusalem than had ever voted in the history of Jordan. The Arabs who work on Israeli farms have a far higher standard of living than their compatriots on the East Bank. By any sensible criteria, they should live in peace together—but by the same token so should Greeks and Turks on Cyprus, Protestant and Catholic in Northern Ireland, Italians and Austrians in the Tyrol. The irony of modern society is that rationality has been shadowed by an incredible revival of tribalism. And when tribal wars break out (as Sean O'Casey sardonically limned) extremist nuts take over.

Which brings us to the Palestine Liberation Organization, the self-annointed spokesmen for the original refugees, their children and grandchildren. With the blessing of the Arab summit at Rabat, the PLO has in effect become a government in exile. Indeed, in this capacity it has been invited to participate in the United Nations' discussions of the "Palestine" question. But what is this "Palestine" that Yasser Arafat and his colleagues lay claim to? Is it the Palestine of the old British mandate, most of which is an integral part of Israel? Or is it that portion of the former Palestine occupied by Jordan during the Israeli war for independence, i.e., the West Bank and half of Jerusalem?

(In this connection I find it odd that the papers keep referring to the old city as "Israeli-occupied Jerusalem." When I was there in 1960 and looked across the barbed wire, what I saw was "Jordanian-occupied Jerusalem," though I can't recall anyone using the phrase.)

THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION is clear, although it has been obscured by some clever rhetoric: The PLO and its Arab allies are not just asking for those portions of Israel formerly occupied by Jordan. Their ultimate goal is the total destruction of the Jewish state.

What they are employing at the moment is the old Communist negotiating tactic: the split-level scenario. To innocent outsiders they emphasize their desire for moderation and peace, and attack Israel as an undemocratic theocracy. In their literature and in communications with Arab leaders, however, there is little ambiguity: The PLO is to be at point in a Jihad (holy war) against the "Zionist aggressors." Moscow will be delighted to provide the necessary arsenal.

In short, negotiations are being used as a weapons-system against Israel, just as they were against us in the Vietnam war. It is folly to play negotiating games with people whose fundamental demand is your unconditional surrender. But if you refuse to discuss the wording of your death certificate, simple souls everywhere start denouncing your "lack of flexibility," "bellicose intransigence," and general absence of goodwill. I hope the Israelis will not let "world opinion" lead them into some of the traps we walked into negotiating over Vietnam.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

3 Out of 5 Fail to Vote:

Low Election Turnout Shows Need for Additional Reforms

The following is excerpted from an editorial appearing in the New York Times Nov. 18, 1974, titled "Five Men, Two Voters . . ."

THE FAILURE of three out of every five eligible voters to cast ballots in the recent election signals serious trouble in the American political system.

The abysmal 38 percent turnout, the lowest since 1946, was no transient aberration but the projection of a downward trend in voter participation that has persisted for more than a decade. Watergate clearly intensified the problem this year. But the long-term slide toward massive non-participation, which began from voting levels already substantially below those in other democracies, suggests that delinquency at the polls must be recognized as a cause as well as an effect of the kinds of abuses symbolized by the Watergate scandals.

Ironically, the decline in voter participation has coincided with a decade of notable progress in strengthening and broadening legal guarantees of the right to vote through such landmark measures as the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote rule and the constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18.

The still limited success of these and other reforms in increasing voter participation among targeted minorities and youth, and their failure to reverse the broader trend toward non-voting, indicates an urgent need for additional action to revitalize American democracy.

The fault lies at least in part with an outmoded administrative structure that puts obstacles in the way of the would-be voter. A cumbersome registration process is still followed in most states, including New York, which puts the burden on the voter to register, frequently at inconvenient times and places. In Canada and some European democracies, where voter participation regularly exceeds 80 percent, registration of all voters is initiated by governmental agencies by mail or through house-to-house canvassing, or both.

Efforts to promote similar arrangements here have been thwarted so far in both Washington and Albany. It is certainly time that universal registration became the responsibility of both state and national governmental authorities.

Another deterrent for many voters may be the growing complexity of the ballot. Every effort must be made to simplify the ballot through such measures as limiting the number of contests in any election, including eliminating the election of judges, and expanding the capacity and flexibility of the machines. Surely it is within the capacity of the world's greatest communications center to devise a more comprehensive balloting system.

Even now, however, obstacles to registration and the complexities of balloting cannot justify this country's abominable voting record. If Americans find their freedoms slipping away as they prepare to celebrate the 200th anniversary of their independence, the fault lies not so much with institutions or the law as with citizens too smug or lazy to exercise the fundamental right of franchise for which their forefathers fought and died.

Even in that bleak picture, however, there is some good news. The election gave real support to the conventional wisdom that the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was the most successful law enacted during the period of legislative creativity called "The Great Society." The results in the eleven southern states also demonstrate how tortuous the struggle for social change in the United States still is and how much remains to be done.

THE NUMBER OF BLACKS elected to state legislatures in those eleven states increased from 60 to 94. In addition to re-electing Barbara Jordan of Texas and Andrew Young of Georgia, southern voters sent one additional black to Congress, Harold Ford of Tennessee. More than 900 blacks hold other elective offices in the South.

Impressive as these gains are, they represent only the beginnings of true multi-racial democracy in the South. The positions held by blacks represent only 2 percent of over 79,000 public offices in the South and black voter registration is still low in the seven southern states covered under the act. Discriminatory tactics such as intimidation, interference with registration efforts and interposing inconvenient obstacles in the paths of would-be black registrants still exist.

Thus, while the progress merits real recognition, the size of the task still to be done requires extension and permanent enactment of the Voting Rights Act which, without further congressional action, will expire in 1975. Those working for greater political democracy in the South need that legislation as a basic tool for the work which they are determined to complete. They recognize that the cause of social justice involves generations of struggle rather than a half-decade of heady involvement just preceding the next big fad. The law needs to be extended and made permanent in order that this important work continue.

'Lame Duck' Action Unlikely:

Labor Looks to New Congress For Major Tax Reform Action

THE LAME-DUCK session of Congress will reject the Ford Administration's "help-business" tax bill, but a major push for solid tax reform will come early in the 94th Congress, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller predicted.

Biemiller said he sees no chance for even a stripped-down version of President Ford's surtax with "some low-income tax relief, some oil industry taxes and a couple of other items to make it look more attractive." He said the short session is up against a time problem and will have to stick primarily to such unfinished business as Labor-HEW and other appropriations, debt limitation and the Rockefeller nomination.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Biemiller said that the AFL-CIO has taken no formal position on whether Nelson Rockefeller should be confirmed as Vice President, but does agree with the congressional leadership that the issue should be decided before this Congress ends. "We share that view," he declared. "We think there ought to be rapid action on the Rockefeller nomination."

The former Wisconsin congressman said that the AFL-CIO's priority list for the lame-duck session is "mainly negative," including a fight to kill the Administration's trade bill and to return the conference report on the Eximbank to conference with instructions that the Senate version which would curtail loans to Russia drastically be adopted. He said the trade bill now pending in the Senate Finance Committee simply gives the President more sweeping powers to reduce tariffs.

That bill, he asserted, "is worse than nothing. It is the worst thing that can happen."

Turning to the 94th Congress that convenes in January, Biemiller said that the big Democratic gain in the Nov. 5 elections has probably boosted the overall liberal makeup of the Congress, but it is too early to predict the direction, quality and effectiveness of its legislative effort. That, he said, will be largely determined by what next month's Democratic Caucus does on committee enlargements and ratios—especially relating to the House Ways & Means Committee.

Reporters questioning Biemiller on the AFL-CIO produced program were Eileen Shanahan of the New York Times and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The AFL-CIO produced program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN 1920 WOMEN MADE UP 20 percent of the nation's labor force. Today, the percentage has almost doubled to 39 percent and is rising.

The Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept. recently published a profile of "Women Workers Today" which provides a clearer picture of the 35 million women workers.

In the last 53 years the profile of the average woman worker has changed greatly—from that of the 28-year-old single factory worker or clerk to that of the 36-year-old married woman of today who may be found in any of a great number of occupations.

"Women supply many of the workers needed for expanding industries," the Women's Bureau said. "Their services are equally necessary to the continued functioning of vital health and educational services, factories, offices and stores."

In analyzing the kinds of women in the workforce, the jobs they hold, their work patterns and how much they earn, the Women's Bureau reports:

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS—In age, a woman is most likely to be working if she is young and has finished her schooling or if she is mature (35 to 54) and has no young children.

She is least apt to be working if she is under 18 or over 54 years of age. She is slightly less apt to be working if she is 25 to 34, the child-bearing age.

Almost three-fifths (58 percent) of all women workers are married and living with their husbands; more than one-fifth (23 percent) are single; and nearly one-fifth (19 percent) are widowed, divorced or separated from their husbands.

Married women are more likely to be workers than are widows, a great many of whom are elderly, but they are less likely to be in the labor force than divorced or separated or single women.

THE PROFILE—About 13 million women in March 1973 had children under the age of 18 years; 4.8 million of these working mothers had children under the age of six.

Seven of ten women workers have at least a high school education and one out of eight is a college graduate. Generally the more education a woman has, the more likely she is to be in the labor force.

Nearly 12 percent of all women in the labor force in 1973 were black while 4 percent were of Spanish origin. Forty-nine percent of black women 16 years of age and over were workers. Forty-one percent of Spanish-origin women 16 years of age and over were in the labor force.

A married woman is most apt to be working if her husband's income is between $7,000 and $9,999; 49 percent of such women work. She is least apt to be working if her husband's income is below $5,000 or is $10,000 or over.

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS—Typically a woman enters the labor force after she has finished schooling and works a few years before she marries or has her first child. A very small proportion of women leave the labor force permanently at this time.

Women are more apt than men to be white-collar workers, but the jobs they hold are usually less skilled and pay less than those of men. Women professionals are more likely to be teachers, nurses and other health workers while men are most frequently employed in professions other than teaching and health. Women are less likely than men to be managers and officials and are far more likely to be clerical workers.

Among workers fully employed the year around, women's median earnings were less than three-fourths of those of men—$6,335 and $11,186, respectively, in 1973. The substantial difference may in part be due to the concentration of women in certain occupations which could involve elements of discrimination.

In unemployment, rates are consistently higher for women than men, for teenagers than adults and for minority races than whites.



UNFINISHED BUSINESS, not broad new programs, will be the major thrust of the lame-duck session of Congress that opened this week, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine and Eileen Shanahan of the New York Times.



STRATEGY TO BLOCK the seating of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the International Labor Organization is discussed by President Joseph Morris of the Canadian Labor Congress and AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman at Geneva. Morris, left, is chairman of the ILO worker delegates and Seidman is the U.S. worker delegate.

At Geneva Meeting:

Arab-Communist Bloc Seeks ILO Status for Terrorists

Geneva—The Arab members of the International Labor Organization's Governing Body failed in an attempt to railroad through immediate recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization despite the unconditional support of the Soviet bloc.

But debate over the issue and another politically-loaded move against Israel by the same coalition consumed two days of the four-day session held by the 48 worker, employer and government delegates who form the Governing Body, or executive council.

Also, the Governing Body was given no chance to take up an offer by Israel that an ILO-appointed independent expert make a survey "as rapidly as possible" of the situation of Arab workers in the territories she controls.

Postponement of consideration of the Israeli proposal to the next session along with several other items was announced by Chairman Mohamed Khattabi, Moroccan minister of labor, on the ground that time had run out.

But Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO Social Security director and U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, in commenting on this development, strongly denounced the double standard that had been applied to Israel.

Mere allegations that Israel had denied trade union and other rights in the occupied Arab territories were given a full airing, Seidman noted. "But an Israeli offer that the real facts be established by an impartial investigator was ignored," he pointed out.

The PLO supporters had sought to capitalize on the appearance of Yasser Arafat, the movement's leader, before the United Nations General Assembly to obtain immediate observer status in the ILO for the terrorist group.

Joseph Morris, president of the Canadian Labor Congress and chairman of the Governing Body's worker group, bluntly condemned the attempt to gain recognition for the PLO before there had been time to consider the question of liberation movements generally as requested last June by the ILO's 125-nation general assembly.

"If we take a decision without full consideration and without calculating all the elements that go into it, we may be creating the monster that no member state of this organization would like to live with," Morris warned.

Unable to enlist support outside its own ranks, the Arab-Communist coalition was finally obliged to accept the deferment proposal.

The direct attack on Israel came when the Governing Body took up, as required by established practice, a resolution accusing the Jewish state of "discrimination, racism and violation of trade union rights" in the Arab territories it occupies. The resolution had been bulldozed through the June assembly.

A confused debate centered on a proposal by the Dahomey government delegate for a course of action taken by the Governing Body in connection with the African territories formerly under Portuguese rule.

This had called for the "widest possible distribution" in these territories of ILO findings on Portuguese violations of various ILO conventions on human and trade union rights. But Seidman pointed out that the Portuguese findings were the result of impartial on-the-spot investigations and other ILO studies, whereas no such findings existed concerning Israel.

In the end, the Governing Body decided that the assembly resolution should be communicated to the Israeli government in the same way that all such resolutions are passed on to any country named. It also agreed that the ILO conventions concerning human and other rights should be disseminated in the "territories concerned."

When finally able to turn to other issues, the Governing Body decided to send a delegation to the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa to seek the release of Beyene Soloman, president of the Ethiopian Trade Unions, and other labor leaders jailed by the military regime now in power. Soloman is a deputy member of the Governing Body's worker group.

In similar action, the executive council noted with satisfaction that the Chilean government had acceded to the ILO's request that an on-the-spot investigation be made by an impartial commission of charges that Chile is flouting trade union and other rights. The French, British and Peruvian jurists who make up the ILO commission are to begin their work in Chile on Nov. 28.

Flat Ban Recommended On Arsenic Exposure

A total ban on worker exposure to inorganic arsenic has been recommended by the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health because of new evidence the substance may cause cancer.

NIOSH had earlier called for a federal standard permitting a reduced but detectable concentration of arsenic in workplaces.

That was before Dow Chemical Co. and Allied Chemical Corp. submitted findings further substantiating the carcinogenic properties of arsenic. Workers exposed to the elements were found to have developed fatal lung and lymphatic cancer at a rate several times higher than normal.

In a memorandum to Assistant Labor Sec. John H. Stender, head of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, NIOSH said workplace concentrations of arsenic should now be reduced to no detectable level.

The current exposure level permitted by OSHA is .5 milligrams inorganic arsenic per 1 cubic millimeter of air. OSHA is now considering lowering the level to .05 milligrams, based on NIOSH's original recommendation, which union safety specialists termed unsafe despite the proposed reduction.

Stender had rejected a petition by the AFL-CIO for a temporary emergency standard on arsenic.

NIOSH also has pointed out in the memo to Stender that while its original recommendation fully considered the cancer-causing effect of arsenic, the new findings "make the link between inorganic arsenic and increased cancer mortality undeniable."

"For a carcinogen," NIOSH stressed, "present principles suggest that no exposure limit can be recommended as safe."

NIOSH estimates that as many as 1.5 million American workers are in jobs with potential arsenic exposure.

The AFL-CIO occupational safety and health committee has since urged Stender to take immediate action on a federal standard incorporating the new recommendation of NIOSH.

George H. R. Taylor, executive secretary of the committee, noted in a letter to Stender that the AFL-CIO's petition for an emergency temporary standard was prompted by OSHA's "distressingly slow progress toward developing a permanent standard."

Flight Engineers Ask Steps to Curb Unfair Competition from Overseas

Montreal—The Flight Engineers explored proposals at their 27th annual convention to correct the unfair competition of government-subsidized foreign air carriers that puts U.S. airlines in a financial bind and triggers layoffs.

Flight Engineers President William A. Gill, Jr., said 15 percent of the union's members have been furloughed because of cutbacks by U.S. lines flying overseas routes.

The 65 delegates outlined legislative proposals to provide relief to American carriers which are in financial jeopardy because of higher operating costs caused by increased fuel prices and government policies of granting foreign airlines additional routes to U.S. cities.

The union focused on the problems of Pan American Airways, which has been particularly hard-hit by the U.S. government's granting of charters to foreign airlines. Since 1965, Pan Am's overseas flights have been drastically reduced because of the foreign competition, a convention report noted.

The Flight Engineers also cited inequities in air mail rates of the U.S. Postal Service, which run as much as five times higher in favor of the foreign competitors. While Pan Am receives 31 cents per ton-mile, a foreign carrier could get $1.73 for the same U.S. mail load—resulting in an annual loss of $35 million for the U.S. airline, the union pointed out.

Delegates voted full support of 17 resolutions adopted earlier this year at the world congress of the International Transportation Federation. Among other things, they cover abuses of multinational corporations, rights of airline workers to organize, an embargo against Chile for attacks on the country's trade union leaders, and the need to improve airline safety programs.

The convention unanimously approved a 50-cent increase in the union's monthly per capita tax, which will go to $6.50 Jan. 1, to provide additional operating funds.

Delegates also re-elected Harry S. O'Brien by acclamation to his eighth consecutive term as executive vice president and secretary-treasurer. Gill will be up for re-election at next year's convention in Sydney, Australia.



December Schedule Set By Labor Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center will conduct four institutes for full-time union representatives in December. Three will be given at the center's new 47-acre campus at Silver Spring, Md.; the fourth will be at the University of California, Berkeley.

In addition the center will be host to two international unions that will use the campus for special courses presented with the assistance of the center's staff.

Here is the December schedule:

The New Federalism—An institute to acquaint officers of state and city central labor bodies with problems posed and opportunities offered trade unions by the government's revenue sharing program. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 15, through Friday, Dec. 20.

Effective Leadership for Union Representatives—An institute for union officers, central body officers, business representatives, international representatives, union counsellors and organizers to help them improve person-to-person communications, understand and deal with committees, staffs and departments and with community groups. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 15, through Friday, Dec. 20.

Safety Training—A program to help building and construction trades union officers understand the impact of the Occupational Safety & Health Act, state safety programs and the Construction Hazard Control process. From 4 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 1, through Friday, Dec. 13.

Flight Attendants—An institute for local officers of the Association of Flight Attendants, a division of the Air Line Pilots, to review the union's policies and procedures and the duties of local officers. From 9 a.m., Monday, Dec. 9 through Friday, Dec. 13.

Machinists & Aerospace Workers—An institute for IAM local editors, officers and representatives to help improve communications between the local union, its members and the community. Starts 4 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 1, through Friday, Dec. 6.

One off-campus institute is scheduled for December. A four-day session on Pensions and Insurance for labor trustees of labor-management pension plans will start at 9 a.m., Monday, Dec. 9, and continue through Thursday, Dec. 12, at the University of California, Berkeley.

Discussion topics include actuarial assumptions and their significance, cost calculations, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, investment policies and the special role of the labor trustee.

For further information about these and other Labor Studies programs, write to Executive Director Fred Hoehler, AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md.

Most Petitions Denied:

Tariff Panel Rulings Hold Down Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

for the workers, in others against.

During the first five years the law was in effect, the commission rejected all petitions for assistance. Only since 1969, has it honored any of the requests for assistance by the petitioners —usually unions seeking benefits for their affected members.

And although the Labor Dept. has certified the nearly 48,000 affected workers, only about two-thirds of them actually received benefit, according to the department.

The certified workers may qualify for cash readjustment allowances, testing, counseling, training, job placement and relocation, if needed.

Imports have been affecting a wide range of U.S. industries in the past five years as the value of foreign-made goods brought into the country rose from $23 billion in 1969 to $44.8 billion in 1973, according to the Commerce Dept. Imports of manufactured goods in 1974 are running almost 25 percent higher than last year, based on recent government reports.

The sharp rise in imports has cost American workers about 1 million job opportunities in the past five years, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research estimated.

Even before the full impact of the current economic recession was felt throughout the country, numerous U.S. industries adversely affected by imports were cutting back on production and shutting down plants, the department notes.

The U.S. apparel, electronics, footwear and textile industries have been most seriously affected by the competition of foreign-made products from low-wage countries.

One of the hardest-hit is the shoe industry, where according to the United Shoe Workers, 323 plants were closed between 1968 and 1973.

USW President George Fecteau said the toll in jobs resulting from these shutdowns cut the number of production workers in the U.S. shoe industry from 204,000 to 170,000.

While imports of shoes jumped from 175 million pairs in 1968 to 315.5 million last year, domestic production dropped from 642 million pairs to 488 million in 1973, Fecteau pointed out.

Because of the severe impact of imported footwear on its members, the union has repeatedly petitioned the Tariff Commission seeking relief for affected workers.

Since 1969, the USW filed 75 petitions with the commission, but was successful in winning adjustments for its members in less than 30 cases.

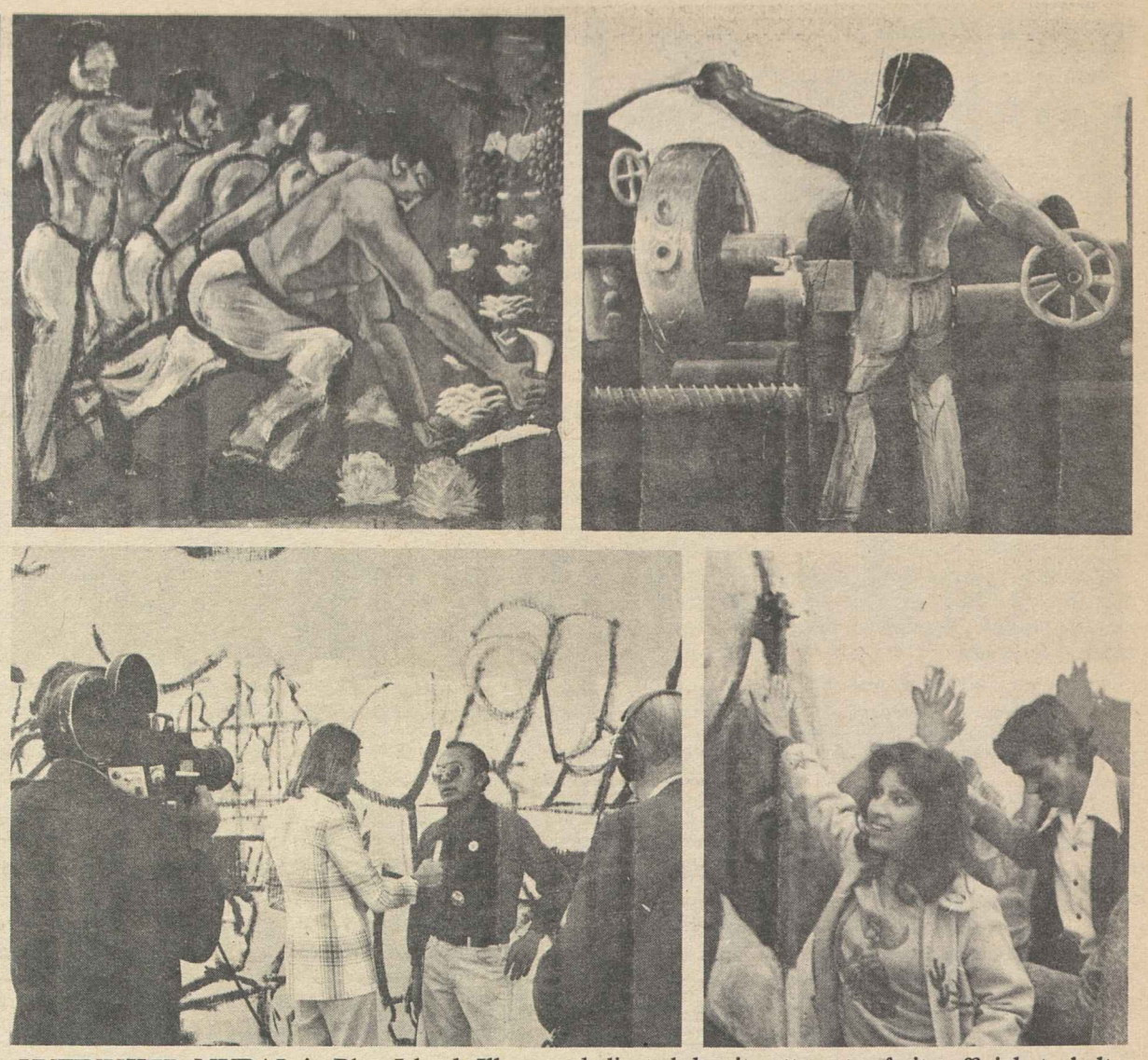
When the commission refused to extend adjustment assistance to 125 members who lost their jobs with the closing of the Brown Counter Co. at Haverhill, Mass., the union took the case to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington.

Imports of women's shoes reduced demand from domestic manufacturers for the firm's products—counters, plastic and fiber stiffeners used in the upper heel of shoes. The continued decline in demand as domestic production dropped resulted in the closing of the Haverhill plant.

Nevertheless, the appeals court upheld the Tariff Commission in denying relief to the Brown employes. Basing its decision on provisions of the 1962 trade act, the court ruled that "component part manufacturers must of necessity be excluded from the adjustment assistance."

Circuit Court Judge Spottswood W. Robinson noted in his decision that "the result may appear harsh in this day of high unemployment and rising living costs," but he said Congress had drawn the line on how far adjustment relief could be extended.

The ruling held that shoe imports were not "directly competitive" to the domestic production of shoe components.



UNFINISHED MURAL in Blue Island, Ill., was dedicated despite attempts of city officials to halt progress on the 15-foot by 45-foot outdoor painting. Completed portions of the mural, top photo, depict the role of Mexican-American workers in society. Mural artist Jose Nario, lower left, explains the project to a television news crew. Participants in the dedication ceremony, lower right, offer prayers for resumption of work on the mural.

Government Employees Pledge Job Safety Drive

Atlanta—The Government Employees will press for the most effective occupational safety and health programs possible for the protection of federal workers, AFGE President Clyde M. Webber declared here.

Speaking to the Atlanta Field Federal Safety Council, Webber said that through the cooperation of management and union representatives in the federal sector unnecessary injury and illness hazards could be curbed.

He noted that an executive order issued by President Ford provides for the development of safety programs for the federal service patterned after the Occupational Safety & Health Act covering workers in private industry.

Noting that the executive order also establishes a requirement for union participation at the agency level, Webber said that the AFGE has begun to initiate meetings with the 34 agencies in the union's jurisdiction.

"Only time will tell how receptive the agencies will be to these requests, but I can assure you," he stressed, "that the AFGE fully intends to use all means possible to require enforcement of this provision of the order."

Webber warned that some agencies may be tempted to defer enforcement of safety programs because of federal budget cuts and reductions in staff.

He told the federal management representatives that the AFGE would take steps to counteract any de-emphasis of safety and health programs.

Vast improvements can be made in working conditions in the federal sector through adequate funding of programs and with the active cooperation of employes and management, Webber said.

He pledged that the AFGE will continue to stress that the worker carries a responsibility for safe and healthful working conditions along with management.

Despite limitations on collective bargaining in the federal sector, Webber said the union would continue to seek stronger contract clauses on safety and health programs in negotiations.

Senate Panel Probes Textile Plant Closing

The Senate Labor Committee is looking into the abrupt closing of FMC Corp.'s fibers plant at Parkersburg, W.Va., where 1,800 members of the Textile Workers Union of America were laid off.

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), a high-ranking member of the committee, said FMC officials have been summoned to meet with the committee staff and TWUA representatives on the Nov. 15 shutdown.

Randolph's call for the inquiry came in response to an appeal by TWUA President Sol Stetin to Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.) and the West Virginia congressional delegation.

Stetin accused the corporation management of making a heartless decision to abandon the workers and the community with almost no warning. He called for legislation that would make multinational firms like FMC responsible to their employes and the communities.

Rep. Robert H. Mollohan (D-W.Va.) said the Parkersburg situation is a classic example of the need for legislation to protect against such "unconscionable" shutdowns.

The TWUA is supporting a bill now before Congress that is aimed at curbing unjustified plant closings and to provide relief for the victims of such shutdowns.

Mollohan said there is good possibility that the affected TWUA members would be getting federal assistance in extended unemployment benefits. But he noted that these are only short-term solutions. "What we are looking for are long-term solutions, and that means lifetime industrial employment."

The TWUA members voted overwhelmingly to reject the FMC Corp.'s severance pay offer as inadequate and called for an arbitration settlement to improve benefits.

Unfinished Labor Mural Depicts Role of Latinos

Blue Island, Ill.—The uncompleted "forbidden mural" depicting the social struggles and labor history of Latin Americans was dedicated here recently.

Commissioned by the Illinois Labor History Society, the 15-foot by 45-foot outdoor painting remains half-finished. City officials had banned further work on the mural on the ground it violates a zoning ordinance restricting advertising signs.

Blue Island Mayor Richard Withers had threatened to have anyone working on the mural arrested. And the owner of the building on which the mural is being painted was threatened with fines of $500 a day.

Some 200 persons attended the dedication ceremonies in this largely blue-collar community despite the city's attempts to block completion of the mural. It is cosponsored by the Blue Island Latin American Advisory Council and is financed by a grant from the Illinois Arts Council.

Federal Judge Richard Austin had urged that progress on the mural cease temporarily and that the city halt its threats and harassment while he studies the issues to determine the constitutionality of the zoning ordinance.

Completed portions of the mural show the evolution of Mexican-American workers from farm labor to heavy industry and into the professions. Indian heritage and the bondage of native Americans under the conquistadores is also depicted.

One of the artists involved in the production of the mural is Jose Nario, a machinist and a member of the Steelworkers. August Sallas, a member of the Typographical Union, is a leader of the Latin American council that is co-sponsoring the mural.

The Blue Island painting is one of a series of murals planned by the labor history society as a part of the nation's bicentennial celebration. One mural nearing completion at the Meat Cutters' District 12 building in Chicago depicts the history of the city's packinghouse workers.

Leslie Orear, a staff member of the Meat Cutters and president of the state labor history society, said the group hopes to have 10 murals on labor themes completed throughout the state by the 1976 bicentennial observance.

IUD Scores 'Stagnation' of Labor Board

Both the National Labor Relations Board and the Labor Dept. were criticized in a resolution adopted by the executive committee of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Both have been changed "from agencies of social progress to agencies of social stagnation," the IUD charged. It said that the transformation was accomplished "by design of a Republican Administration which considers the welfare of working people secondary to the interests of big business."

The resolution said the department will support both legislative and administrative action to improve the procedures and strengthen the remedial powers of the NLRB. It will also press for restoration of "a balanced objectivity in the enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act and the Landrum-Griffin Act."

Three vacancies on the executive committee were filled by the election of the following persons as IUD vice presidents: Keith Johnson, president of the Woodworkers; Albert Shanker, president of the Teachers, and Anton J. Trizna, president of the Molders.

Deadlock Broken:

Congress Approves Transit Subsidy Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

finance experimental fare-free transit projects.

The House recently granted jurisdiction over mass transit legislation to its Public Works Committee and the snarl that delayed the bill resulted from the fact that the House Banking Committee had worked out the final version in conference with its Senate counterpart.

But in the end, the House decided that the legislation was too important to be held hostage to parliamentary wrangles.

The mass transit bill was one of the few items on President Ford's legislative priority list that appeared likely to win approval from Congress.

Ford's message, sent to Capitol Hill as he was arriving in Japan, met a cool reception from Congress.

His call for a 5 percent income tax surcharge was ignored by the House Ways & Means Committee when it approved a tax bill.

Ford's message urged Congress to cut back the cost of a veteran's educational benefits bill, but the bill was on its way to the White House when the message arrived. And even though Ford said he was "seriously concerned" about its provisions, the Senate moved towards final passage of a bill that would require a portion of oil imports to be carried in American tankers.

Congress is expected to approve the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller as Vice President, although House hearings are just starting.

Still ahead in the lame-duck session of Congress is a final decision on a labor-opposed trade bill that the House passed last December. The Senate Finance Committee voted to send its version of the bill to the floor. But the Senate won't take up the bill after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger testifies on Dec. 3.

The House voted routine approval to a conference agreement on a labor-opposed bill that would extend the life and lending authority of the Export-Import Bank. But a group of senators served notice of opposition to final passage.

Five senators have sent a letter to their colleagues outlining their opposition to the conference report for many of the same reasons the AFL-CIO Executive Council cited in a statement adopted early this month.

"The conference report nullifies every major Senate action to strengthen congressional oversight of the bank's activities," the letter declared, "and paves the way for an immediate multibillion dollar U.S. investment in Soviet energy development." It was signed by Senators Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (D-Va.), James B. Allen (D-Ala.), Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.), William Proxmire (D-Wis.), and Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev.).

Two recess vetoes by Ford were overwhelmingly overridden by both the House and Senate.

Ford had vetoed a vocational rehabilitation bill because it upgraded the status of vocational rehabilitation programs within the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. This, the President claimed, would establish a new "bureaucracy."

The House voted 398-7 to pass the bill over his veto and the Senate followed with a 90-1 vote.

Ford had vetoed a bill to close some loopholes in the Freedom of Information Act and make it easier for the public to find out what the government is doing.

The House voted 371-31 and the Senate voted 65-27 to override.

Another possible clash between the President and Congress hovered over a House-Senate conference on an appropriations bill for the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and other agencies.

There are a number of controversial items to be resolved, but Ford warned that the bill faces a veto unless the total spending is cut below levels that have already been approved by both the House and Senate.

The House, meanwhile, ignored White House opposition and passed by a 296-85 vote labor-supported legislation setting federal health standards for all public water supply systems.

The legislation, directing the Environmental Protection Agency to set standards for safe drinking water, was strongly supported by the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

In another action, the House approved a bill substantially increasing criminal penalties for violations of antitrust laws, setting a maximum $1 million fine for price-fixing corporations and up to three years in jail for individual offenders.

The Senate has already approved a similar bill, and final passage is expected before Congress adjourns.

11-23-74

AFGE Praises Decision on Arbitration

The Government Employees hailed a ruling handed down by the U.S. comptroller general which it says establishes the precedent for payments of binding arbitration awards of retroactive back pay.

Comptroller Gen. Elmer Staats rendered the decision in a case involving an employe of the National Labor Relations Board brought by the independent union representing the board staff. AFGE had filed a brief supporting the independent union's contention that retroactive back pay was due the employe, who had been denied a promotion to a job contrary to the collective bargaining agreement.

The employe had the further advantage of support from the NLRB general counsel who had moved to request GAO permission to pay the award "to give meaningful effect to" the executive order establishing collective bargaining rights for federal employes. The NLRB general counsel argued it is "essential that 'binding arbitration' when agreed to, means just that."



TELEVISION SERIES on adult health aired by 250 Public Broadcasting stations is discussed by Joan Ganz Cooney, president of the Children's Television Workshop, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. The premiere program of the 26-part series, Feeling Good, was telecast Nov. 20.

Multinational Executive Opposed for State Dept.

The AFL-CIO urged the Senate not to confirm the head of a multinational corporation that has worked against America's interests for a top State Dept. post.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said labor is "appalled" by President Ford's nomination of Charles W. Robinson to be Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Robinson is president of the Marcona Corp., which Biemiller termed "a lurid example" of multinational operations. He told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the AFL-CIO has no personal animosity to Robinson but "vigorously and uncompromisingly" opposes his appointment because he would bring to it "a background and a philosophy that would make it impossible for him to fulfill the duties and obligations of this high office in the public interest."

Biemiller said the Marcona Corp. is a holding company for operating subsidiaries that operate abroad. It has used the tax deferral loophole to avoid paying taxes on a cumulative total of $97.5 million in profits and paid no federal taxes at all in the past two years on net profits averaging nearly $22 million each year.

At a time when the Arab oil producing nations were engaging in political blackmail and price gouging, Biemiller testified, the Marcona Corp. was head of a consortium planning to build a $500 million steel mill in Saudi Arabia in partnership with the Saudi government. Another subsidiary supplies a large share of Japan's iron ore.

Biemiller noted that the company operates its own fleet of ships —every one of which flies a foreign flag.

He asked the Senate committee how the head of a huge, international corporation that "pays taxes virtually everywhere but the United States" could "shed his background and address himself impartially to the critical problems of the United States in today's world."

The interests that Robinson represents, Biemiller said, "have never demonstrated patriotic concern. To them, the national colors are not the red, white and blue of the flag, but the green of the dollar bill."

In a newspaper interview, Robinson was quoted as declaring, "I've been able to work with virtually every government in the world."

But, Biemiller told the Senate committee, "he did it at the expense of U.S. workers, taxpayers and consumers. He used public laws, not for the benefit of this nation, but for the benefit of other nations. The economic policy of the United States in dealing with other nations is too important to be placed in such hands."

House Panel Votes End To Oil Tax Loophole

The House Ways & Means Committee, at its first post-election meeting, sidetracked both President Ford's surtax proposal and the labor-opposed general tax bill it had been working on for the past year.

Instead, it voted to approve a tax bill that would close several loopholes without opening new ones and provide some tax relief for low- and middle-income persons.

A key 13-12 vote wrote into the bill a two-step elimination of the 22 percent oil and gas depletion allowance. The tax loophole would be cut to 15 percent for this year—retroactive to the start of 1974—and would be completely eliminated in 1975.

Another loophole-closing provision would discontinue export tax subsidies for agricultural and mineral products. The committee's common sense reasoning was that when these products are in short supply in the United States, it doesn't make sense to allow and encourage exporters to set up DISC subsidiaries to shield the profits from U.S. taxation.

The committee bill also would raise the standard deduction allowed for persons who do not itemize their income tax deductions.

Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills said he hopes for House action in early December. Even if that timetable is met, it would still appear touch-and-go whether the Senate would be able to complete action on the bill and achieve a final House-Senate agreement before Congress adjourns.

Earlier this year, the committee had approved a very gradual phase-out of the oil depletion allowance but the bill was pulled back before it reached the House floor. Rep. William Green (D-Pa.) had won a vote in the House Democratic Caucus instructing the Rules Committee to allow an amendment ending the depletion allowance in 1974 and Mills ducked a showdown. This time around Mills sided with Green in the committee debate.

Meany Backs Ways-Means Reform Move

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee itself should be substantially enlarged.

The two actions would enable the Democratic caucus to elect a substantial number of new members to the Ways & Means Committee and significantly reduce the influence of the coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats in committee decisions.

Meany also endorsed another proposed caucus reform that chiefly affects the Ways & Means Committee.

Most of the committee's bills are sent to the House floor by the Rules Committee under a "closed rule" that prevents amendments.

The proposed reform would enable a significant minority of the committee to bring up a pertinent amendment when the bill reaches the House floor. Democratic members of the Rules Committee would be instructed to make such an amendment in order on a bill that otherwise would be given a closed rule.

The party caucuses will be attended only by House members who were re-elected on Nov. 5 and by the newly-elected members of the 94th Congress. Both Democratic and Republican caucuses will be held. But since the Democrats are the majority party, their caucus decisions will determine the organizational structure of the new House.

The intent of the December caucuses is to complete most of the committee organization and procedural decisions before the 94th Congress convenes in January. That would enable committees to begin almost immediately on legislative work.

The Senate, which considers itself a continuing body, has not scheduled any party caucuses before January.

AAA to Expand Arbitration Files

New York—The American Arbitration Association announced plans to expand its awards data bank to include recent opinions of labor arbitrators.

AAA already maintains a file of awards summarized in its three services, "Summary of Labor Arbitration Awards," Arbitration in the Schools," and "Labor Arbitration in Government."

It will now include any other labor award deposited with it, provided the arbitrator gives assurance the parties involved have no objection. The decisions are useful in preparing arbitration cases.

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX | Saturday, November 30, 1974 | No. 48

Recession Impact Felt Across U.S.

Omens of a long and deepening recession multiplied throughout the American economy as industries across the nation continued to slash production and lay off workers in wholesale lots.

The Commerce Dept. reported that its Composite Index of Leading Economic Indicators dropped in October by 1.3 percent—the third monthly decline in a row and the first time since 1970 that the economy has been on such an extended slide.

The index includes such indicators as the length of the average workweek, new durable goods orders, plant and equipment orders, industrial materials prices, building permits, claims for unemployment insurance, stock prices and ratio of price-to-unit labor.

The index dropped 3.3 percent in September, nine-tenths of 1 percent in August.

The Labor Dept. released new figures showing that in the week of Nov. 9 the number of jobless workers drawing unemployment benefits rose by 110,200 from the previous week. The total of 2,213,300 persons on the jobless benefit rolls reflected increases in 46 states.

The jobless rate for workers covered by unemployment compensation insurance moved up to 3.4 percent from 3.2 percent in October. A year ago the rate was 2.3 percent with 1,418,900 drawing benefits, the Labor Dept. said.

In another report, the Commerce Dept. announced that productivity in non-financial corporations dropped in the third quarter of 1974 at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.1 percent. It was the fourth straight quarter of decline in output per man-hour.

The slump in the economy was visible everywhere, but the biggest job cuts continued to hit the auto industry. General Motors announced it will lay off 30,000 assembly-line workers for two weeks in December. Earlier cutbacks by other domestic auto makers were having an impact on related industries, especially suppliers.

Detroit was a virtual disaster area as auto sales fell 35 percent below a year ago and the unemployment rate hovered around 12-13 percent. Mayor Coleman Young grimly declared that the city was on the verge of a depression.

In Louisville, Ky., General Electric said it will lay off 6,800 more workers at its major appliance plant

(Continued on Page 8)

Congress Votes to Bolster Safety Law Enforcement



APPRENTICE CARPENTERS compete in their union's annual contest held in Cincinnati, which drew a record number of participants. The 83 regional winners taking part in the final competition represented 41 states, four Canadian provinces and the District of Columbia. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Rejects Cut In Coverage Of OSHA

By David L. Perlman

Congress voted funds to hire additional federal safety and occupational health inspectors and dropped a House-passed amendment that would have exempted most of the nation's workplaces from inspection.

An appropriations bill cleared for the President's signature would increase funds for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration from last year's $70.4 million to $102 million in the current fiscal year. It would permit the hiring of an additional 341 federal inspectors. The present inspection force includes 744 safety inspectors and 120 industrial hygienists.

From labor's viewpoint, the key decision of a House-Senate conference committee was to continue to cover small as well as large employers.

The original House version would have excluded federal safety inspectors from entering any establishment with 25 or fewer workers. That prohibition, written into the funding bill by a 201-194 vote last June, would have excluded 90 percent of the nation's workplaces and 30 percent of all workers.

But the Senate refused to go along, and a House-Senate conference committee deleted the restriction. The conference agreement was then approved by both bodies and President Ford said he will sign the bill.

Two concessions to employers were made in the provisions of the bill dealing with job safety funding. Establishments with up to 10 employes won't have to comply with record-keeping and reporting requirements, although they will still be subject to inspection. And

(Continued on Page 8)

Unions Mark Gains:

Hospital Law Spurs Organizing Surge

By James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO affiliates across the country are in the midst of a new wave of organization among workers at hospitals and other institutions operated by non-profit organizations.

It follows in the wake of a landmark law enacted last summer amending the National Labor Relations Act to extend its coverage and protection to employes of all privately operated health care institutions. Previously, private non-profit hospitals and their 1.5 million workers—the largest segment of the hospital industry—were exempt from the act.

Although only three months have passed since the new labor law went into effect, the rush for trade-union representation is already evident and actively involves at least seven AFL-CIO affiliates.

A survey found that scores of election petitions involving thousands of workers have been filed by the Service Employees, the Laborers, Communications Workers, Retail Clerks, Firemen & Oilers, Hospital & Nursing Home Employees (a division of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union) and the State, County & Municipal Employees. A number of unions outside the AFL-CIO also are active.

The industry, which includes nursing homes, convalescent hospitals, health maintenance organizations, health clinics, extended care facilities and other institutions devoted to the care of the sick, includes some of the lowest-paid and most exploited workers in America.

Thus far, union activity under the expanded NLRA jurisdiction is largely confined to organizing campaigns and petitions for employe secret-ballot representation elections. The NLRB reported more than 200 such petitions in the first month alone under the new law. The agency said that well over 100 unfair labor practice charges have been submitted since Aug. 25, the effective date of the legislation.

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Study Cites Nursing Home Abuses

Widespread abuses in the operation of U.S. nursing homes are subjecting thousands of elderly infirm men and women to indifference, neglect or maltreatment, a Senate subcommittee charged.

The charge was leveled in the first of 12 reports on the nursing home industry issued by the Senate Subcommittee on Long-Term Care, part of the Senate's Special Committee on Aging.

The report singled out the Health, Education and Welfare Dept. for its lack of effective enforcement of laws pertaining to the industry, and accused the agency of ignoring a congressional mandate for strong regulation.

"Despite the sizable commitment in federal funds, HEW has

(Continued on Page 2)

High Court Denies Ban On 'Green Card' Aliens

A 5-4 majority of the Supreme Court refused to interfere with the "green card" system that unions contend has depressed wages and increased unemployment in the states that border Mexico.

A suit brought by the Farm Workers and supported by an AFL-CIO brief sought to compel the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service to end the "legal fiction" it has adopted as a convenience to employers looking for cheap labor.

Under this procedure, Mexicans who at some time in the past were granted the right to reside in the United States can live in Mexico and commute to jobs in the U.S. each day, returning to their homes across the border at night. Sometimes, as in the case of farm workers, they will work the harvest season in the United States and then return to Mexico. Their right to re-enter the U.S. is attested by a green card.

There is some green card commuting from Canada also, but on a smaller scale and with a lesser impact on the economy.

The green card system avoids the normal requirement that aliens can be admitted to work in the United States only when it will not increase unemployment or lower wage standards.

Persons with green cards are presumed to be permanent residents of the United States, even if they live in Mexico and have a family there.

(Continued on Page 8)

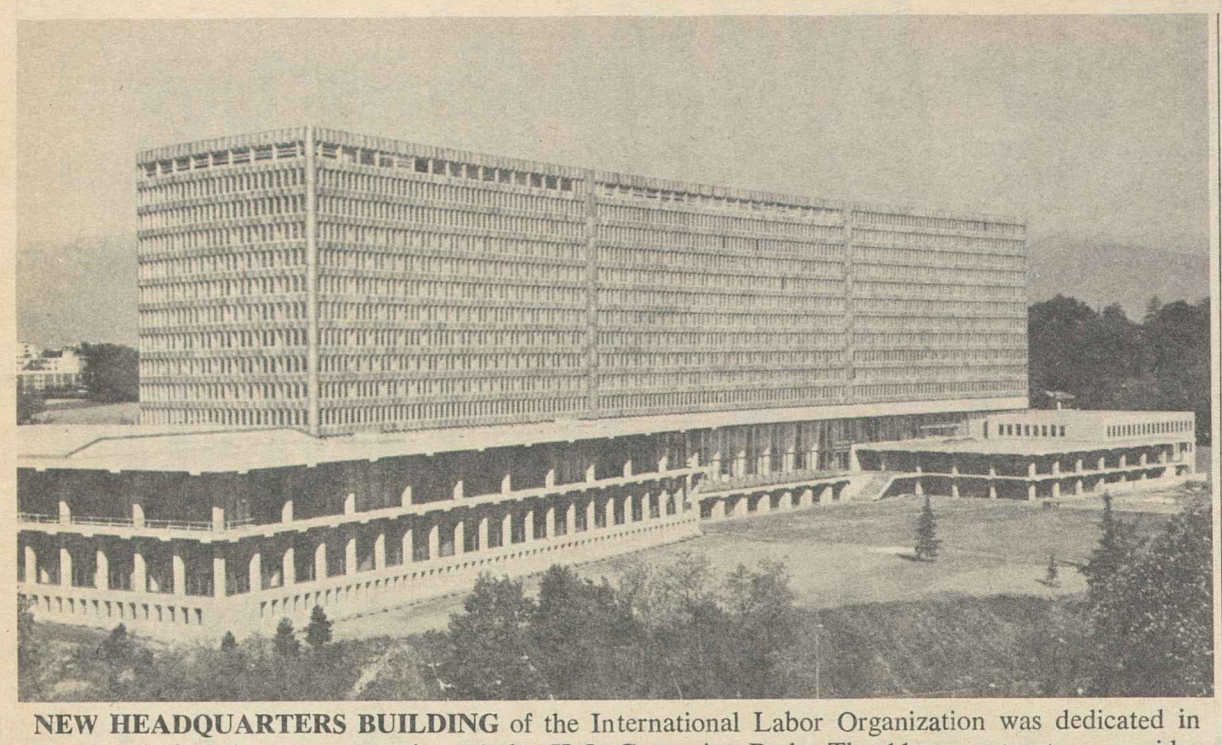
Veto of GI Benefit Boost Faces Strong Challenge

Congress will seek to override President Ford's veto of improved educational benefits for Vietnam-era veterans—and the effort to muster the needed two-thirds vote will have labor's strong support.

Ford complained that the bill was too costly and would be inflationary. But it had passed both the House and Senate by unanimous votes after several provisions had been trimmed back in the hope of avoiding a presidential veto.

When the bill went to the White House, AFL-CIO President George Meany urged Ford to "reconsider" his objections and sign it into law. It represented the least the nation could do to repay the sacrifices of Vietnam veterans, Meany said.

The House scheduled a vote to override the veto for Dec. 3, after the Thanksgiving recess. If it gets a two-thirds majority, a Senate vote will follow.



NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING of the International Labor Organization was dedicated in Geneva during the recent meeting of the ILO Governing Body. The 11-story structure provides facilities for 2,000 ILO staff employes. It was designed by French, Swiss and Italian architects.

Boston AFT Asks Plan to 'Save Cities'

Boston — The Boston teachers union will ask President Ford to make its conflict-plagued city a pilot project for a new "total approach" to solution of urban ills.

The union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers, has tried to grapple with the problem of restoring quality education and resolving the disputes arising out of court-ordered busing in South Boston. It has had the help of a national AFT task force sent to Boston by AFT President Albert Shanker and of Mayor Kevin White and his staff.

Local President John Doherty said the inescapable conclusion was that education can't be separated from other urban problems, and that the "quality of life" in the cities must be raised to achieve quality in education.

He called for a "total-view approach" that would deal with housing, employment, transportation, crime, economic development and community facilities, as well as education.

The teachers' view, Doherty said, is that "President Ford now has the opportunity to use the power and prestige of his office to initiate a bold and dramatic plan to save the cities."

He said the union will ask Ford to become personally involved in developing a "Boston Plan" for a "comprehensive and unified attempt to solve the problems of urban America."

Ford will be asked to:

- Establish a team of experts in all aspects of urban problems to develop new solutions through a total-view approach.
- Designate Boston as a pilot city where this presidential team would examine urban problems and make recommendations that would lead to solutions.
- Begin implementation of the recommendations.

Doherty said the union sees "a dim future" for the nation's cities "unless the federal government is willing to act immediately and effectively."

Pilots Name Specialist On Medical Programs

Aerospace medicine specialist Dr. Richard L. Masters is handling medical programs of the Air Line Pilots on a full-time basis with headquarters in Denver.

Masters, as an adviser to the ALPA since 1969, has conducted research in preventive health programs for ALPA while at Lovelace Clinic in Albuquerque, N.M.

Bakery Layoffs Mount As Sugar Prices Soar

Wholesale bakeries are laying off thousands of workers and many small retail shops are being forced out of business because of the soaring cost of sugar and other ingredients, a union official testified.

An estimated 10 percent of the 145,000 members of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers have lost their jobs, Executive Vice President John DeConcini testified, while others have had their working hours reduced. This comes, he noted, at what normally would be a busy time of the year.

DeConcini testified before the government's Council on Wage & Price Stability to urge that relief be provided to bring down sugar prices. The 400 percent rise, he said, has priced many bakery and candy products out of the mass market.

Employer groups also testified on the shutdowns and cutbacks brought about by the 400 percent hike in sugar prices and urged an emergency subsidy by the government to bring down the price of sugar to consumers.

A staff study by the council cited "windfall" profits to "all sectors of the sugar industry" from the higher prices, but top government officials portrayed the price rise as merely the result of demand exceeding production.

Wage increases negotiated for sugar refinery workers haven't been a factor in the price rise, a Longshoreman witness testified.

ILA Vice President Anthony Scotto, whose union bargains for about 1,800 refinery workers, said the 16 percent pay raise recently negotiated after years of modest increases will affect the retail price of sugar by less than one-eighth of one cent per pound. Scotto blamed the sugar price rise on "legions of sugar speculators" and opposed any government price freeze, suggesting that the effect might be to freeze prices at inflated levels.

The Bakery & Confectionery Workers stressed that the impact on employment as well as inflation calls for government action.

"The present situation is dismal," DeConcini said, and "the future looks even less promising unless some help is secured."

He said that "as our members get their layoff slips, they read in the newspapers of sugar company profit increases of 1,200 to 1,400 percent."

AFTRA Cites Breakthrough On Royalties

New York—A breakthrough in the payment of royalties for phonograph recordings has been scored in a new three-year agreement ratified by the Television & Radio Artists.

AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff said the pact marks "the first breakthrough in the union's efforts to achieve in the face of enormous industry intransigence payments for group singers and other non-royalty artists beyond initial session fees, based on record sales."

For years, AFTRA has had a residual payment formula in its contracts with the broadcasting industry under which members receive additional fees for rebroadcast of their services.

The provision in the new recording contract calls for additional payments to non-royalty artists—background singers, actors, narrators and announcers—once the sale of albums or tapes and single records reaches certain threshholds.

For example, when sales reach 160,000, each non-royalty performer will receive an additional payment of 25 percent of his original scale. Additional payments of 25 percent each would be made when sales topped 300,000, 450,000 and 600,000.

The pact, which is retroactive to Apr. 1, 1974, also requires an increase in employer contributions to the AFTRA pension and welfare funds from 6.5 to 7.75 percent.

In Senate Study:

Lax Standards Hit On Nursing Homes

(Continued from Page 1)

been reluctant to issue forthright standards to provide patients with minimum protection," the report observed. "Congress in 1972 mandated the merger of Medicare and Medicaid standards, with retention of the highest standard in every case.

"However, HEW has watered down the prior standards. Most leading authorities concluded at subcommittee hearings that the new standards are so vague as to defy enforcement."

There is no federal enforcement of standards, the report pointed out. Enforcement is left mostly to the states.

"A few do a good job, but most do not," the subcommittee noted. "In fact, the enforcement system has been characterized as scandalous, ineffective and, in some cases, almost non-existent."

Sen. Frank E. Moss (D-Utah), subcommittee chairman, told a news conference the purpose of the study is to "spur consideration of expanded nursing home coverage within the context of national health insurance legislation."

As a result of shortcomings and confusion in public policy, the report noted, millions of older Americans are not receiving maximum help. In some cases, the report charged, they are not even receiving humane treatment.

"In an alarming number of known cases," the report added, "they have actually encountered abuse and physical danger, including unsanitary conditions, fire hazards, poor or unwholesome food, infections, adverse drug reactions, over-tranquilization, and frequent medication errors.

"In addition, they have been exposed to negligence on the part of nursing home personnel," the report charged. "The net impact is that far too many patients have needlessly sustained injury, and in some cases, death."

Moss described long-term care for older Americans as "the most troubled, and troublesome, component of our entire health care system."

Since 1965 when Medicare and Medicaid were enacted, the nursing home industry has grown very rapidly. There are now more nursing home beds (1.2 million) in the United States than general and surgical hospital beds (1.1 million).

Furthermore, the report noted, Medicaid's expenditures for nursing home care this year exceeded expenditures for hospital care for the first time. The margin was 34 to 31 percent.

Seventy-five percent of the nursing homes in the country are operated for profit, and control 67 percent of the beds. Fifteen percent of the homes are philanthropic, accounting for 25 percent of the beds, while 8 percent of the homes and beds are government-controlled.

Among its initial recommendations for corrective action, the subcommittee called for improved inspection and greater benefits under Medicare coverage. The panel also called for an immediate national policy on long-term care for the nation's over-75 population.

Sugar Wages Held Low Despite Record Profits

The record profits that sugar companies are making haven't sifted down to America's sugar field workers, a union representative testified.

The contrast was stressed by Meat Cutters Legislative Rep. Arnold Mayer at hearings held by the government's Council on Wage & Price Stability.

The council is looking into the causes of high sugar prices, but Mayer urged it also to intervene on behalf of sugar workers. Their wages have in effect been set by the Dept. of Agriculture under the 1934 Sugar Act, which gives producers a subsidy and obligates them to pay "fair" wages to their workers.

The Sugar Act will expire at the end of December, and Mayer urged the high-level government council to press the Agriculture Dept. for a $1-an-hour retroactive wage increase and support legislation to give the Labor Dept. authority over sugar field wages.

Mayer said the current minimums are as low as $2.30 an hour in Louisiana for field workers, and $2.50 for tractor drivers and machine operators. He noted that the workweek normally exceeds 70 hours during the harvest season, but no overtime rates are paid. And the average sugar worker's earnings over a year, Mayer testified, come to about $3,500.

Many sugar field workers, he told the panel, live on plantations in "incredibly primitive" shacks and "are in debt to the company throughout their lives as a result of their low wages and the exorbitant prices charged by the company store."

Mayer noted that unless legislation is enacted to assure fair wages, workers are threatened with wage cuts for next year.



NEW SECTION OF HIGHWAY is dedicated in Rhode Island by Gov. Philip W. Noel as the John J. Skiffington, Jr. Connector. Skiffington, left, a field representative of the Rubber Workers and majority leader in the state legislature, led the fight to improve the road, known as the "mixed up mile," which had been loaded with obstacles and driving hazards.

David Alston Dies, Longshore Official

Norfolk, Va. — Funeral Services were held here Nov. 13 for David D. Alston, second vice president of the International Longshoremen's Association, who died Nov. 8. He was 84 years old.

Unions Mark Gains:

Hospital Law Spurs Organizing Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

In addition, a contract dispute between the Hospital & Nursing Home Employees at Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, N.Y., recently was settled under special mediation and fact-finding procedures spelled out in the new law.

The union believes it is the first to conclude a contract under the amended act. The agreement covers 680 service, housekeeping and clerical workers at the upstate New York facility.

The first election under the expanded NLRA coverage was won by the Firemen & Oilers on Sept. 25. The place was Kansas City, Mo., where the union was certified by the NLRB as the bargaining agent for a unit of 40 employes of the supply-processing and distributing department at a 426-bed hospital operated by the Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine.

Since then, the NLRB has held elections involving thousands of other nonprofit workers throughout the nation. The board still has no total tally on the number of union victories at hospitals over the past three months, but it cited these significant elections:

- The Communications Workers, in an Oct. 31 contest at Saint Mary-Corwin Hospital in Pueblo, Colo., won bargaining rights for perhaps the largest unit of non-profit hospital employes to be organized since passage of the 1974 amendments. The unit, which includes more than 700 employes in a variety of job classifications, voted for CWA by a 326-284 margin.
- The Laborers won another big victory, securing bargaining rights for 425 employes of the Baptist Hospital in Gadsden, Ala. The Oct. 25 election gave 169 votes to LIU and 130 for no representation.
- About 150 salaried part-time and full-time doctors chose the Attending Physicians Association, an unaffiliated union, as their bargaining agent with the Mount Sinai School of Medicine at Elmhurst, N.Y. The election, on Oct. 22-23, was the first involving physicians, the NLRB noted.

AFL-CIO affiliates were well prepared to operate under the provisions of the new law. For example, the day after it went into effect, the Service Employees promptly filed a petition for an election among the 352 members of the bargaining unit at Cleveland's Lutheran Hospital.

SEIU won easily, 2-to-1. It chalked up another victory among the 172 workers in the unit at Cleveland's Grace Hospital.

The Service Employees also have won major elections in Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, and Charleston, S.C., among other locations. All in all, 28 SEIU locals in 20 states had filed 71 election petitions under the new amendments as of Nov. 19.

Thurmond Radford, director of the Laborers' Health Care Division, pointed out that many of the union's representatives "were involved in non-profit hospital organizing long before the law passed, so the machinery was already in motion. Now that the workers are protected from management reprisals, these programs are in full swing," he said.

The Hospital & Health Care Employees reported election wins in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Indiana and New York since the new law took effect. The result has been to add well over 1,100 new members to the union's rolls.

The Firemen & Oilers, after winning the first election under the amended act, also won a vote at Community Medical Center in Scranton, Pa., and is now in the process of negotiations there. The union has petitions pending in Cincinnati, Florida and elsewhere.



TOP WINNERS in the Carpenters' annual apprenticeship contest are, from left, Roger Brownell of Hayward, Calif., Raymond W. Vogel, Jr., of Pittsburgh, and Chris Engle of Monterey, Calif. In the back are Saul Horowitz of the Associated General Contractors, President William Sidell of the Carpenters and Robert Aquilla of the National Association of Home Builders.

Survey Finds Viewers Dislike TV Reruns

Hollywood, Calif.—A nationwide survey of public attitudes about television indicates the vast majority of viewers wants to see more original programming and fewer reruns.

The survey, conducted by the Screen Actors Guild, also found a desire among viewers for more drama, more realism, a more positive image of women and a more accurate portrayal of minorities on the nation's TV screens.

About 80 percent of the 10,000 survey respondents said they thought there were too many series reruns on prime time. Eighty-five percent said they thought the public should have a voice in how many shows are rerun.

The Screen Actors and other unions involved in television film production have petitioned the Federal Communications Commission to cut down on the number of reruns shown in network prime time. More than 50 percent of such time is now devoted to reruns.

The proliferation of TV reruns has meant the loss of job opportunities for actors, directors, writers, producers and technicians. SAG wants reruns limited to 25 percent of network prime time.

The survey was conducted through the use of questionnaires printed in daily newspapers in various parts of the country. The questionnaires drew 8,700 responses. In addition, another 1,300 questionnaires were filled out by individuals in southern California.

Other principal findings of the survey:

- Asked what they preferred to see in prime time, 42 percent of the respondents listed drama. Twenty-eight percent wanted documentaries, 18 percent preferred comedies and the rest listed variety, sports, or other types of shows.

The preference for drama was particularly strong among eastern viewers, 49 percent; college graduates, 48 percent, and viewers in the 35-45 age category, 50 percent.

- 72 percent said they thought sex was over-used to sell products.
- 64 percent felt the image of minorities is not accurately represented on TV.
- 89.5 percent characterized television as generally portraying fantasy rather than fact.

School children, retirees and homemakers appear to be somewhat more satisfied with TV than the other groups surveyed, SAG noted. On the other hand, teachers, college graduates and people between ages of 18 and 35 are most vocal in calling for change.

Delaware Fed Votes Boost In Per Capita

Wilmington, Del.—Delegates to the 18th annual convention of the Delaware AFL-CIO approved a 5-cent increase in the monthly per capita tax, which had been at 20 cents for more than a dozen years.

The monthly payments will be at the 25-cent level until membership rolls of the state federation exceed 20,000. Then, the payments will revert back to 20 cents. The state body currently has 18,500 members, President John A. Campanelli reported.

Delegates also voted to switch to a biennial convention schedule, citing cost-saving as the key factor in the change. Regular conventions will be held in odd-numbered years, starting in 1975, and state COPE conferences and endorsing conventions will be held in even-numbered years to emphasize greater involvement of affiliated unions in political action.

Major legislative goals drafted by the convention for the next session of the state legislature include:

- Improvements in unemployment compensation to two-thirds of the average state weekly wage from the current 50 percent level that pays jobless workers about $85 a week. Labor was successful in pushing up state workmen's compensation benefits to two-thirds of the average in the last session of the legislature.
- A stronger state occupational safety and health program and improved enforcement of regulations.
- Overhaul of the restrictive state coastal zoning plan to provide for increased industrial development and improved job potential for the construction trades and industrial workers.

Mrs. Dellums Dies After Long Illness

Oakland, Calif.—Mrs. C. L. Dellums died here after a long illness. Her husband is president of the Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO. They had been married 50 years this month.

AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland expressed "profound sympathy" to her family. During her long illness, they noted in a telegram, Mrs. Dellums "gave tremendous comfort and strength to those fortunate enough to know her."

Carpenter Apprentices Compete for Trophies

Cincinnati—California entries took two out of three top awards in the Carpenters' 1974 International Apprenticeship Contest here, while a Pennsylvania carpenter apprentice tallied enough points for the third spot.

Californians have won honors in each of the eight years of competition, taking nine top trophies over that span.

The 1974 carpentry champion is 27-year-old Raymond W. Vogel, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of a carpenter and a member of Carpenters Local 230. Now employed by Kaufmann's department store in Pittsburgh, Vogel is a father of two and an Army veteran.

The mill-cabinet winner is Chris R. Engle, 30, who lives on a ranch in Carmel Valley, Calif., and is a member of Local 1323. Engle acquired a love of cabinetmaking in high school and joined the union's apprenticeship training program at Monterey four years ago.

Third champion is Roger Brownell, 29, a Canadian who emigrated to California with his family many years ago and is a member of Millwrights Local 102, Hayward, Calif.

There are 11 winners in all in the annual competition, which is sponsored jointly by the Carpenters, the Associated General Contractors and the National Association of Home Builders. Others who took prizes included: Steve Schenk, Jr., Nebraska, second place carpenter; Larry Brown, Washington, third place carpenter; Michael Leach, Ohio, fourth place carpenter; and Kenneth Duenke, Missouri, fifth place carpenter; Charles D'Alfonzo, District of Columbia, second place mill-cabinet; Chris P. Hart, British Columbia, third place mill-cabinet; Walter Mercer, Jr., Pennsylvania, second place millwright; and Michael J. Chastain, Arizona, third place millwright.

The 1974 competition was the largest yet, with 83 state and provincial champions vying for honors. Forty-one states, four Canadian provinces, and the District of Columbia were represented.

The competition consists of a four-hour written test and an eight-hour manipulative test, taken on successive days. Each contestant was assigned a number and a roped-off section of the big Cincinnati Convention Center floor for his manipulative test.

As judges passed by with clipboards to evaluate progress, spectators and sponsors moved down the aisles witnessing the steady competition. The number of viewers was swelled this year by hundreds of vocational training students from Ohio schools who were bused in to see the apprentices in action.

The contest was preceded by two days of seminars of coordinators, instructors, and sponsors, designed to improve the contest and upgrade the apprenticeship training program generally.

Cannon Mills Vote Termed 'Major Stride'

Kannapolis, N.C.—Cannon Mills kept the union out this time, but supporters of the Textile Workers Union of America aren't about to give up.

At 16 plants, most of them near this company-owned town, the vote against union recognition was 8,473 to 6,801.

TWUA President Sol Stetin sees the substantial union vote as "a major stride toward eventual organization."

It's the first time a union has been strong enough to seek and obtain an NLRB election at Cannon Mills, Stetin said. He termed organizing "a long educational process" and noted that it took three tries to win bargaining rights at a J. P. Stevens & Co. mill in Roanoke Rapids, N.C.

The union supporters in this first Cannon Mills representation election remain "a powerful nucleus for a continuing campaign," he said, and "we intend to keep in touch with them."

Gill Named Acting Head Of Professional Council

George Gill has been named acting president of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Professional Employees following the resignation of David Selden, who had been president of the council for the past three years.

Gill, executive vice president of the Communications Workers, had been serving the council as vice president. Selden is the former president of the Teachers.

No Way to WIN

CUTTING BACK on educational opportunities for veterans is no way to whip inflation—now or at any other time.

If President Ford's unwise veto of the GI education and training bill were allowed to stand, the "savings" to the government would be enormously expensive to the nation.

It is not merely that those summoned to risk their lives deserve America's gratitude. That is obviously true. But in a hard-headed sense, the education and training benefits of the vetoed bill enrich the giver more than the recipient.

Past experience, dating from the first GI bill for World War II veterans, has been that each dollar invested in education benefits has been returned to the nation with compound interest—through a better qualified workforce, through taxes paid out of higher earnings and through a vast pool of talent that has provided a generation of leadership.

Even with the improvements in the vetoed bill, the subsistence benefits provided veterans who take a full-time course of studies and are trying to catch up with those whose education has not been interrupted are hardly generous. They go barely above the poverty level in our inflation-ravaged economy. And unlike the World War II generation, today's veterans must pay tuition and book expenses out of their own pockets.

THERE IS PROPER cause for concern at the operation of the GI bill in this post-Vietnam era. The concern is that the hardships of trying to stretch an inadequate allowance over a school year has discouraged too many young people from continuing their education and forced others to drop out.

The vetoed bill addresses itself to this concern, and even it is more parsimonious than many of us would have liked. At one point, Congress was on the verge of passing a bill that would have included an allowance for high tuition costs. But in deference to the White House objections and in the hope of avoiding a veto, the tuition provision was dropped from the bill.

Still in the measure, fortunately, is a provision designed to end a swindle in an area of special concern to labor. It calls for a crackdown by the Veterans Administration on those money-making correspondence or vocational schools that provide worthless training and lure students with misleading advertising.

And the bill does include an opportunity for veterans to obtain low-interest loans to pay tuition expenses—surely the least the government can provide.

INDICATIONS ARE that the Congress, which passed this legislation unanimously, will override the President's veto by substantially more than the needed two-thirds majority.

Knowing this, White House advisers still pressed the President to veto the bill. Somehow, the veto was supposed to represent a willingness to make the hard decision in the name of fiscal restraint.

All that was accomplished, however, was a gratuitous slap at a group that has already sacrificed to the utmost call of duty in the service of the nation.

As George Meany said when he urged President Ford to sign the legislation: "Equity and decency argue that this bill should become law."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Paul Hall	I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton
Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons
A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis
Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin
C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey	Glenn E. Watts

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

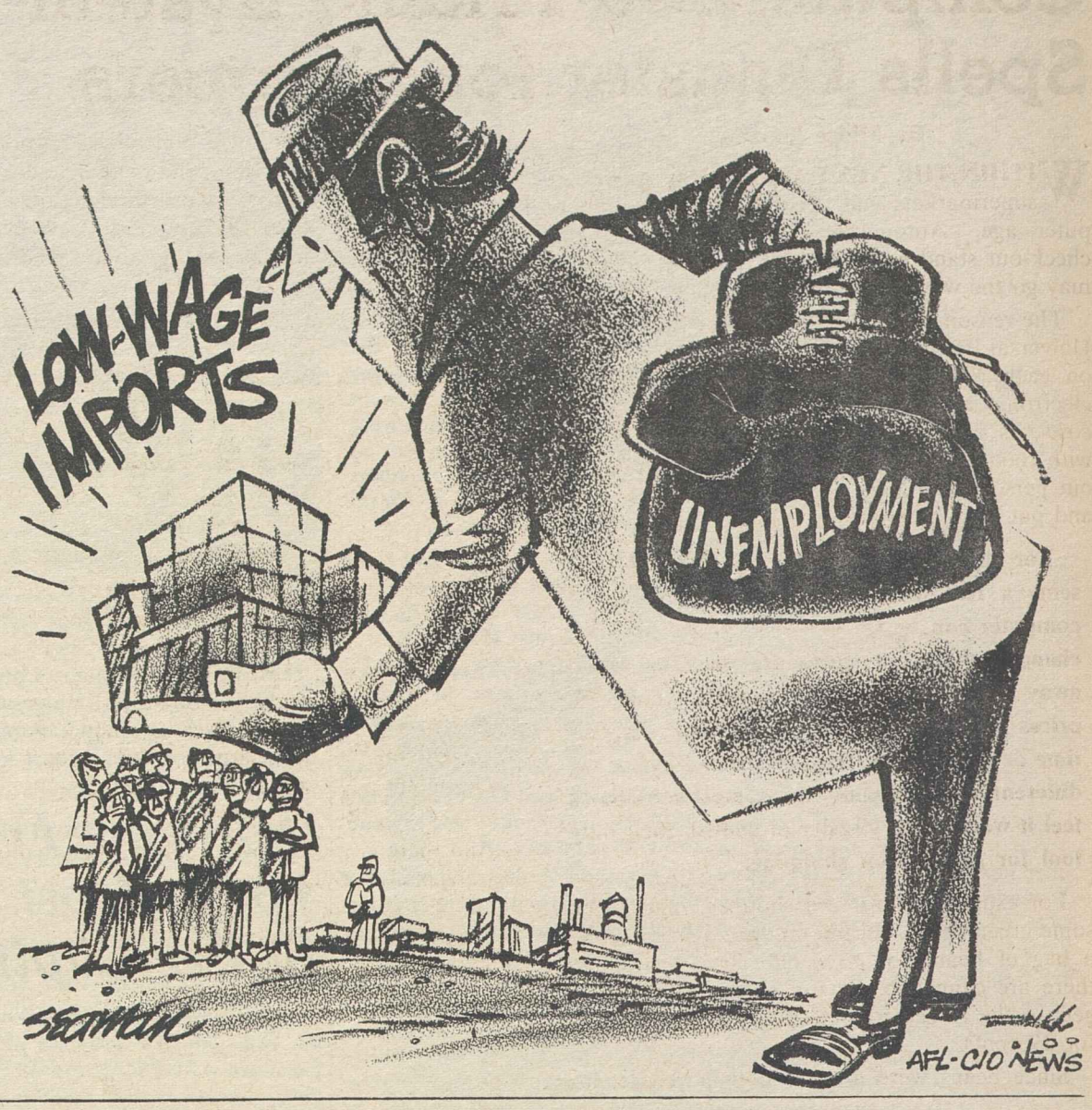
Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, November 30, 1974 No. 48

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'Come and Get It!'



A Word Edgewise:

New Mood of 'Continentalism' Tests Ford's Foreign Policies

By John P. Roche

THE NATION'S CAPITAL is the last place to go for hard information about the mood of the populace at large. It is simultaneously an echo chamber and a hall of mirrors: Three times in two days I was asked if I had heard that Leonid Brezhnev has multiple sclerosis. Having seen no medical bulletins from the Kremlin, I questioned the rumor, but I suspect it will keep rattling around like a pea in a bass drum. (My skepticism is based in part on the semi-annual rumors our intelligence operatives picked up, during my White House years, that Mao had just received the Communist version of the last rites.)

However, what you can obtain from intelligent observers is a sort of impressionistic collage, an intuitive reading of the atmospheric signals. For example, there is virtually no disagreement but that the United States is moving into a profoundly isolationist posture. (Perhaps the word should be "continentalist" to avoid the pejorative historical connotations of "isolationism.")

One long-time Secretary of State-watcher referred scornfully to Sec. Kissinger's endless junkets as "simulated internationalism." Ironically, the tremendous liberal victory at the polls will doubtless strengthen this continentalism—in contrast with the situation in the 1930s, it is the liberals who are leading the retreat to Fortress America.

In economic terms, this is the background of "Project Independence." The United States should batten down the hatches, play rough with Japan and the Common Market (both of whom practice various kinds of economic discrimination against us), and concentrate its efforts on maintaining a healthy domestic economy. We should stop passing out food to starving nations—as someone put it, "If we are not the world's policeman, why should we be its welfare center?" This attitude is reflected in the decline of foreign aid, occasioned by the desertion of liberal former supporters such as Sen. Frank Church.

This liberal continentalism is not based on the whimsy of members of the House and Senate. It is an extremely accurate reflection of the posture of the American populace. The average citizen is enraged at the state of the economy, convinced that we have been victimized by ingrate nations abroad. "After all," as one complaint runs, "if we hadn't dug it out, that oil would still be underground and the Arabs wandering around on camels."

Then there is the behavior of our allies, reflected in Sen. Mike Mansfield's annual motion to pull the Seventh Army out of Europe—"Why are we supposed to pick up the tab, what has Europe done for us lately?" Polls indicate that a majority would support armed U.S. intervention only in the remote case of a Communist attack on Canada and Mexico.

One nation watching this American disengagement with profound anguish is Israel, fully supported by the American Jewish community, the labor movement, most commentators . . . and who else? When President Ford casually suggested that Israel should get together with the Jordanians or the Palestine Liberation Organization, a tremor ran through Israel's backers. It was as though Israel's president, back in 1967, had urged the United States to recognize the Viet Cong. Of course the Israelis have notable support in Congress, but in a crisis it is not Congress that tells the Dept. of Defense to get the stuff to Israel. It's the Commander-in-Chief.

SO THE BIG QUESTION IS: What will President Ford and Sec. Kissinger do if they are confronted by the choice between fully backing Israel in another war and an Arab oil embargo?" Will we sponsor a Middle Eastern "Munich," as Professor Hans J. Morgenthau is predicting? Or will we stand by our moral commitment to the survival of a viable Israel?

The Arabs at Rabat played their hand very astutely: When President Sadat and King Hussein agreed that the PLO was the only legitimate spokesman for the Palestinians, they brought Kissinger's peace strategy down like a house of cards. He was just plain doublecrossed.

President Ford is in the slot, and the question is: Will he fight the general mood of continentalism on behalf of Israel? To date he has shown little awareness of the complexities, but perhaps Kissinger (with those daggers in his back) can climb out of that plane long enough to explain to his boss that you don't treat a gang of avowed terrorists as the equivalent of a lawful government.

Electronic Markup:

Computerized Pricing System Spells Disaster for Shoppers

By Midge Shubow

WITHIN THE NEXT YEAR many American supermarkets will become part of the computer age. Automation will revolutionize the check-out stand and individually priced packages may go the way of the horse and buggy.

The reason is the widespread acceptance of the Universal Product Code (UPC), a small rectangle on each processed grocery item which tells an electronic scanner what the item is, how much it costs, its sales tax and even if it can be paid for with food stamps. For the most part, the check-out person needs only to press the "total" button and put your purchases in a bag.

For all its supposed efficiency, the UPC presents a real danger to consumers. Since the computer can be set and reset to reflect price changes, the retail stores are planning to do away with individual package pricing. Instead, prices will appear only on the shelf. In this time of skyrocketing food prices and five or six different labels on many items, most consumers feel it would be a disaster to abolish their only tool for comparison shopping.

For example, suppose a shopper wants to buy some green beans. In the produce aisle, she spots a bag of beans for 43 cents. Two aisles over, there are canned beans for 31 cents. When she gets to the frozen food section, beans are selling for 29 cents.

Since beans were not her only purchase, it is highly doubtful that she will remember the price of the three different items. She cannot look on the can to see if it is a better value than the frozen. Unless she wants to do the 50-yard dash all over the grocery store, she has lost the ability to comparison shop.

Another problem with the UPC is that it will be more difficult for shoppers to spot rising prices. When a customer goes home from the market, she cannot compare the price of last week's purchases with her more recent ones. She will not know that peaches or preserves or pizza have gone up 20 cents in the last week, and she will not be able to plan her future menus accordingly.

Her only price information will be found on the shelf. Experience with unit pricing has shown that shelf pricing is often inaccurate and does not always correspond with the actual price of the item. It is not always the store's fault.

Many children make a game of changing prices when Mommy isn't looking or even sliding all the price tags together to one end of the aisle. This innocent fun will bring havoc to the shopper who has no other price information available.

And there is yet another problem. Automation has always taken its most serious toll when it replaces people with machines. By 1975, supermarket industry predictions state that a store now employing 22 people could cut four full-time jobs and reduce hours for other workers. The Retail Clerks reported recently that the scanner-computer could possibly wipe out as many as 20 percent of all jobs in retail grocery stores.

FOR ALL THESE REASONS, consumer groups throughout the country have begun to organize around the UPC issue. Consumer Federation of America, an umbrella organization of over 190 consumer and consumer-related groups across the nation is joining with the Retail Clerks to mount a campaign to preserve the consumer's right to information. In New York State, for example, consumer leaders plan to introduce a bill in the state legislature which will require that prices remain on every item.

On the national level, Sen. Frank Moss (D-Utah) is hosting a round-table discussion in December with consumer leaders and members of the National Association of Food Chains. Moss hopes to examine all possible problems and has said he will consider drafting legislation if it is warranted.

Although consumers would like to move through the check-out line more quickly, they will not easily tolerate losing the right to information, the ability to comparison shop and the means to accurately judge the best value for their money. (PAI)

Right-to-Work —For Less

It's about time union members began to use the full name of the Right-to-Work-for-Less Committee. It will help them understand the real purpose of this committee that is fighting for their right to work for less than union rates.

We suspect that the Right-to-Work-for-Less Committee never got a penny from the worker who insisted he was being overpaid. However, the committee has many big contributors. It boasts that over the last five years it has collected $3.5 million from 1,050 donors.

Most of those donors were employers who would like their employes to have the Right to Work for Less. After all, wouldn't you?

—*From an editorial in* The Machinist.

50,000 Jobs Lost:

Import-Raked Clothing Firms Totter on Brink of Depression

RECOVERY of the nation's apparel industry from its near-depression state depends on the actions of Congress, U.S. trade negotiators and consumers, Vice President Howard D. Samuel of the Clothing Workers declared on Labor News Conference.

Imports from low-wage countries have already slashed more than 50,000 jobs in U.S. shops that manufacture men's clothing, Samuel said, which, at a time when unemployment nationwide tops 6 percent, is an especially hard blow. He said that losses of sales and jobs have brought the industry to the brink of conditions "as bad or worse than the disruption that occurred during the days of the Great Depression."

Samuel said the trade bill passed by the House and now before the Senate would probably damage, rather than ease, the situation. He urged the Senate to reject the House bill and shape a new measure that is based on the principle that American industry and American employment have to be guarded. He agreed that "we must have international trade," but warned that it must be regulated to provide the protection that employment desperately needs.

Imported suits, shirts and other items aren't bargain-priced in U.S. stores, even though they are made overseas at cut-rate wages that run as low as 11 cents an hour, Samuel pointed out.

"The difference," he stressed, "is in the retailer's pocket—he's charging a much higher mark-up" that pushes the price to the U.S. consumer to the same level charged for high-quality U.S.-made items and turns considerably more profit to the retailer. Further, he noted, purchasers of some very popular brands may not be getting what they think they are. He pointed out that Pierre Cardin suits, usually associated with French design and workmanship, are not made in France, but in Colombia.

Samuel said the surest guide for consumers is the union label, which means not only quality in value, but also "quality in maintaining the U.S. economy."

Reporters questioning Samuel on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times and Lloyd Schwartz of the Fairchild Publications. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ONE OF THE MOST COMMON arguments used by defenders of imports from cheap labor countries is that the American consumer, after all, is getting the advantage of low priced goods.

That is a myth without foundation.

Far from having the advantage of low prices, the American consumer is generally paying just as high prices for a 25-cent-an-hour product as for union-made goods in the United States.

Convincing evidence has been turning up during the current debate on what kind of a trade bill the Congress should enact and what kind of controls should be devised to protect American technology and jobs that crushes the consumer-advantage argument.

In their appeal for legislation that will protect the United States clothing industry against low-wage foreign competition, the Clothing Workers have made public statistics showing that an American can go into a store in the United States, pay as much as $155 for a suit and then discover that his so-called "bargain" was made in South Korea in a plant paying wages as low as 11 cents an hour.

In Colombia in South America, the same $155-suit might be made in a plant paying wages of 25 cents an hour. Or a $13-shirt might have been made in Taiwan where wages run 23 cents an hour.

Yet, these prices are comparable with prices of clothing manufactured in the United States. It gives the runaway shop, or multinational, or the retail buyer of sweatshop products an enormous advantage—and profit margin—over his American "competitor," and clobbers the American worker in the process.

Researchers in the ladies garment industry report much the same story with markups on imported women's apparel far larger than in the domestic industry.

Shoes are a prime example of how the American industry is being steadily eroded. Rarely does a month go by that lacks an appeal by shoe workers for federal aid because of lost jobs due to increasing imports. Are foreign-made shoes any cheaper for all that? Both the United Shoe Workers and Boot & Shoe Workers report that at the retail level imported shoes—from Italy, Japan, Brazil and Spain—sell at the same price as quality shoes in the United States.

ORGANIZED LABOR has called for quotas on the import of certain products which have overwhelmed American competition. In "free trade" theory quotas simply would increase prices, forcing Americans to buy domestic products. Has this happened? A study made by the Nationwide Committee on Import-Export Policy in 1972 revealed this is not true for many products.

The study showed the enormous markup on imported products in the electronic field. A tape recorder, for instance, that costs $70.65 to produce in Japan, costs $90 by the time it has landed in the United States, yet its suggested retail price was $219.95. Similar markups were registered for portable radios.

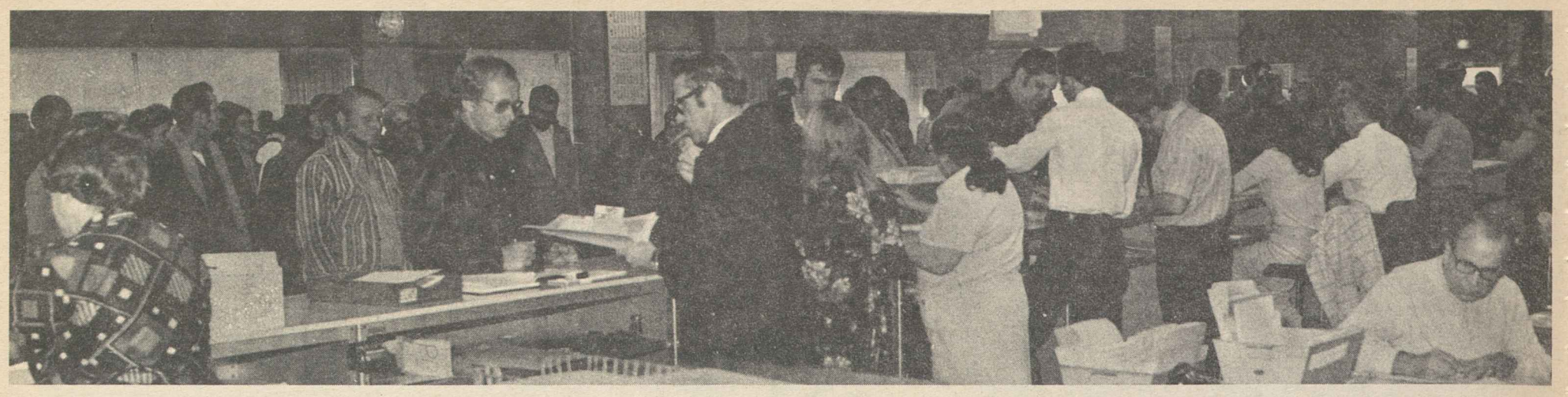
The study further shows that many imported products—low-cost though they are to produce abroad—sell for comparable prices in the United States and concludes that the "cry that the imposition of import quotas would be costly to consumers is unfounded."

Congress now has before it an Administration-supported trade bill that holds no hope of correcting the trade injustices that have cost American workers as many as a million jobs over the past years. Yet, much of the debate on the measure has been taking place in an unreal world which refuses to recognize that American multinationals and foreign manufacturers are in the business of making maximum profits, and not in the business of giving American consumers a price break.

There have been few, if any, in-depth studies of just what price advantage the American consumer is supposed to get in buying many types of imports. Much of what we know is based on too many "heroic assumptions" on which economic models are based and can be applied to prices. The trade bill is too important to American workers to be carelessly adopted during the current "lame duck" session of Congress.



FLOODING IMPORTS from low-wage countries are a major factor in the near-depression state of the U.S. apparel industry, Clothing Workers Vice President Howard D. Samuel, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Lloyd Schwartz, left, of the Fairchild Publications and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times.



Claims office of the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services in Columbus is flooded with jobless workers.

Job Lines Tell Recession Tale

MASSIVE LAYOFFS are swelling the already heavy unemployment rolls across the country as the nation's faltering economy is reflected in production cutbacks, plant shutdowns and sagging sales of U.S.-made products.

The impact of the economic problems is double-edged on workers who have lost their jobs even while products on grocery store shelves are marked up week after week.

Nationwide, the unemployment rate climbed to 6 percent in October with 5.5 million Americans out of work, according to government statistics. But the mass layoffs in the auto industry came after the figures were compiled, and cutbacks in U.S. car production are starting to ripple into other supportive industries.

There were 52 major job centers across the country with a jobless rate at 6 percent or higher last month, including such key cities as Boston, New York, St. Louis, New Orleans, and Los Angeles. Persistent high unemployment has gripped 12 major areas, including Seattle, San Francisco, Bridgeport, Conn., San Diego and Laredo, Tex.

In San Diego, where one of every 10 workers is unemployed, 4,000 persons marched through downtown streets recently to protest government policies. Nearly 12,000 of the area's construction workers, about 30 percent of the industry's workforce, are unemployed. The same percentage of craftsmen is out of work in New Jersey, where the total state unemployment rate tops 8 percent.

IF THE CURRENT WAVE of unemployment is allowed to continue unchecked, statistician and political analyst Louis H. Bean predicts the nation's jobless rate could reach 7.5 percent by mid-1975 and remain high well into 1976.

As demonstrations have increased to protest government economic and trade policies that have adversely affected U.S. jobs, so have the lines at state employment bureaus.

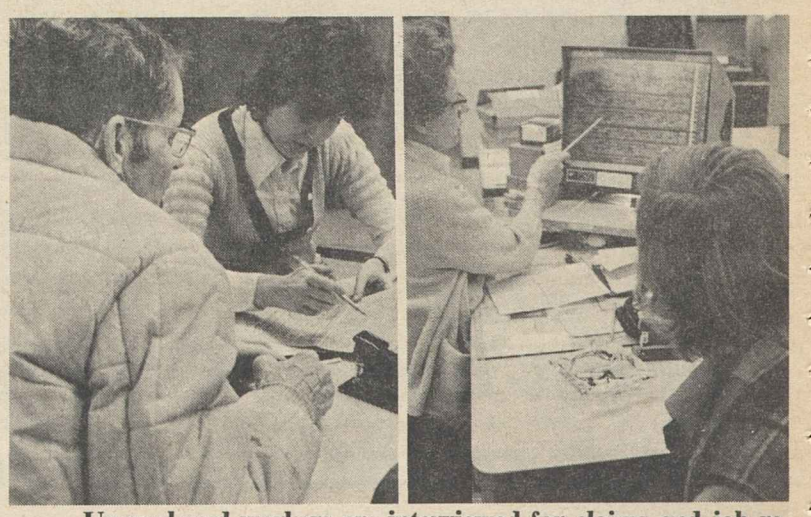
In northwest Ohio, for example, the number of jobless workers filing initial claims for benefits more than tripled last month over October 1973.



4,000 march through downtown San Diego protesting government policies blamed for the 10.1 percent unemployment rate in the area.



Textile workers pick up pay checks and termination notices as FMC Corp. shut down a plant in Parkersburg, W.Va.

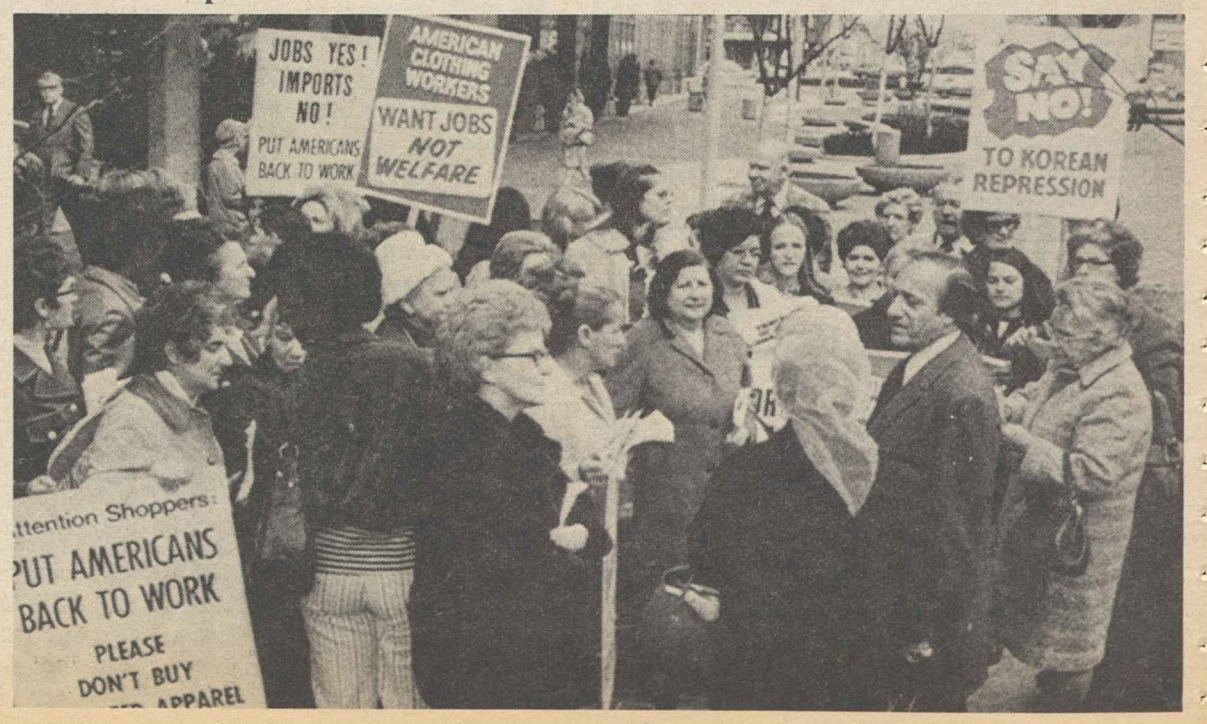


Unemployed workers are interviewed for claims and job referrals by state employment service clerks in Wheaton, Md.



Auto assembly workers caught in mass layoffs file out of a Chrysler Corp. plant in Hamtramck, Mich.

Clothing workers in Youngstown, Ohio, protest job losses laid to imports.



Now 13 Percent Higher:

Inflation Outdates Estimates Of City Family Budget Costs

When just about everything is rising in price, it's easy to lose track of how much money it takes a family to live modestly these days.

One way to keep tabs on growing family costs, however, is through the Labor Dept.'s set of Urban Family Budgets—calculations showing how much income a city family of four needs to meet three different living standards: lower, intermediate and higher.

The trouble is that the surveys are published only once a year and then reflect prices charged about nine months earlier. The budgets for autumn 1974 won't be released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics until next June.

Anne Draper, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research specializing in consumer finance, notes in the current issue of the Federationist that the average wage-earner family today needs close to 13 percent more money than in autumn 1973 just to live at a modest standard.

The continued rapid rise of consumer prices since autumn 1973 when BLS compiled its most recent set of budgets accounts for the increase.

A year ago, the author notes in the AFL-CIO monthly magazine, the budgets showed a typical urban family of four needed $8,181 to live at a lower standard, $12,626 at the intermediate level, and $18,201 at the higher.

By applying the increase in the consumer price index since last autumn (October 1973) and calculating tax increases since then, Miss Draper estimates the lower budget would have risen to about $9,200 as of September 1974, while the intermediate budget would be up to $14,250 and the higher budget at $20,550.

"The key budget, especially for wage earners, is the intermediate," Miss Draper notes. "This budget represents the cost of maintaining an urban family of four at a modest American standard of living. It includes essentials, and some of the amenities American families take for granted as necessities."

The "moderate but adequate" budget of $12,626 cost about $243 a week the year around in the autumn of 1973. By September 1974, the cost was more like $274 a week, according to the new AFL-CIO estimates.

Since 1967, when all three family budgets were first priced, costs have risen close to 40 percent—39.1 percent for the intermediate, 38.2 percent for the lower and 39.5 percent for the higher, Miss Draper reports.

"About one-third of this entire increase took place in a single year—between autumn 1972 and autumn 1973," she observes.

On an overall basis, the two largest items of increase in the budgets—food and taxes—accounted for 75 percent of the total increase in all three budgets.

"Since autumn 1973, consumer prices have risen even more rapidly," Miss Draper notes, "but the pattern has changed. Food price increases have slowed down on the average while non-food price increases jumped."

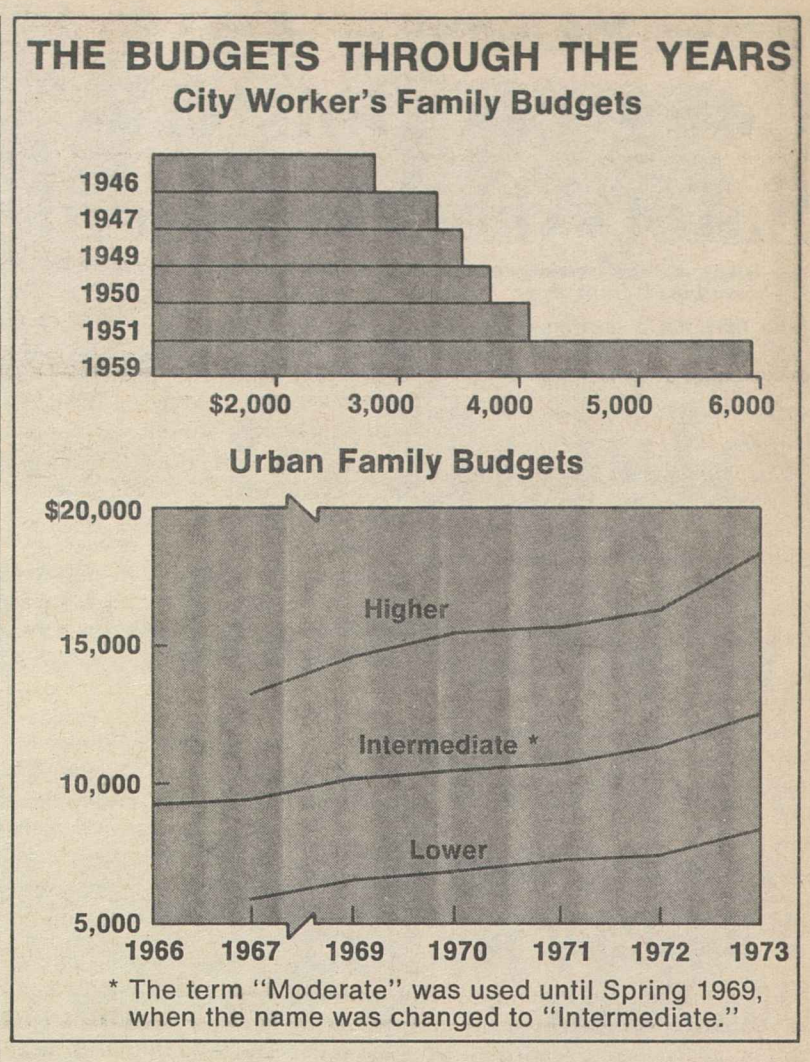
From autumn 1972 to autumn 1973 the CPI rose by 7.9 percent, with food prices skyrocketing 18.8 percent and non-food items rising by 4.7 percent. Since autumn 1973, through September 1974, the CPI has soared 12.1 percent.

Food prices in the 12-month period ended September 1974 slowed to 11.3 percent, but the non-food items shot up by 12.4 percent, more than two and one-half times as much as in the previous year.

The intermediate budget's main cost is for living expenses—food, housing, medical care and so on. In the fall of 1973, for instance, cost-of-living expenses exclusive of income and social security taxes accounted for $10,372 of the $12,626 total. Food and housing together represented 59 percent of the family's living costs.

As costs over the 12 months from autumn 1973 to autumn 1974 went up, the average wage earner's buying power dropped steadily.

The buying power of the average worker's weekly take-home pay in September was down 5.2 percent from a year earlier and down 7.4 percent from the peak reached in October 1972.



* The term "Moderate" was used until Spring 1969, when the name was changed to "Intermediate."

Congress Urged to Halt Closing of Copper Mine

The Montana labor movement looked to Congress for help in persuading the Anaconda Copper Co. not to turn the city of Butte into "a played-out mining camp."

Anaconda has already cut back employment and announced its intention to shut down underground mining operations. The company, headquartered in New York, claims it would cost too much to dig out the billions of pounds of copper still in the famed Butte Hill.

Jim Murry, executive secretary of the Montana State AFL-CIO, testified at Senate hearings to the devastation the end of mining would bring to the Butte area. With him were two Butte union leaders, Reginald Beavis of the Steelworkers' Butte Miners Union and Tom Tracy, president of the central labor council for the Butte area.

Also joining in testimony before a Senate Interior subcommittee headed by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) were Montana's Gov. Thomas L. Judge (D) and Max Baucus, congressman-elect from the district that includes Butte.

Murry told the Senate panel that unions had "bent over backwards" in negotiating a contract with Anaconda last spring so that the company would be competitive with other copper producers. "At no time during the bargaining," he said, "did the company indicate the slightest intention to discontinue its deep mining."

Once the mines are permitted to flood, Murry said, the loss of land values resulting from the heavy unemployment and its ripple effect will enable the company to acquire a vein of copper running through residential districts that can be extracted through open pit mining.

"Then will come the bulldozers and the mining machines. . . . And no one will be around to see it."

The situation is sufficiently grave to "set a precedent" on congressional intervention in a private company's decision, Murry urged.

The alternative, he said, is "a vital material soon to be covered by tons of water" and "a city about to become an economic disaster area of the first order."



PROTEST AGAINST Anaconda Copper Co. plans to close down underground mining in Butte brought Montana labor and government leaders to Washington for Senate hearings. From left, Reginald Beavis of the Steelworkers' Butte Miners Union; Montana Gov. Thomas Judge; Tom Tracy, president of the Silver Bow Central Trades & Labor Council of Butte; Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), chairman of the subcommittee; Congressman-elect Max Baucus (D-Mont.), and Montana AFL-CIO Executive Sec. Jim Murry.

Pilots Give Top Awards To Eight for Heroism

Kansas City—The Air Line Pilots honored eight persons for outstanding heroism, elected a new slate of officers and adopted policies for the next two years at its 23rd biennial board of directors meeting here.

ALPA's Gold Medal Awards for Heroism went to Delta Air Lines Capt. Reese D. Loftin and First Officer Freddie D. Jones, North Central Airlines Capt. Ordell T. Nordseth, Southern Airways Captains William R. Haas and B. Harold Johnson, and National Airlines Capt. Elliot Adams and First Officer Norman W. Reagan.

The awards—the highest the union may bestow on a member—were given for acts of heroism performed by the seven men during skyjackings and other emergencies. Jones's award was given posthumously.

A special award for heroism was presented to Second Officer Gerald Beaver of Capt. Adams's crew for his key role in aborting the National skyjacking. He is a member of the Flight Engineers.

Loftin and Jones received their Gold Medal Awards for actions in preventing a skyjacking at Baltimore-Washington International Airport last February. Jones was killed by the skyjacker and Loftin was seriously wounded.

Captains Haas and Johnson were honored for repeated acts of heroism in ensuring the safety of their passengers and crew during a 29-hour skyjacking ordeal that began in Birmingham, Ala., on Nov. 10, 1972.

Adams and Reagan were cited for their courage in ending a skyjacking after having been commandeered for 24 hours by gunmen at Lake Jackson, Tex., on July 13, 1972.

Nordseth's award was for his work in evacuating passengers from a burning jet at Chicago's O'Hare Airport Dec. 20, 1972, following an unavoidable collision with another aircraft during takeoff.

The award presentations highlighted the biennial meeting of the union's top governing and policy-making body. ALPA represents professional pilots employed by 34 U.S. airlines.

The union also honored Noel Wien, pioneer Alaskan pilot and airline president, with honorary membership. Wien established the first commercial air service between Anchorage and Fairbanks in 1924 and between Fairbanks and Nome in later years. In 1932, he founded Wien Airways of Alaska, the predecessor to Wien Air Alaska, which today has a 4,000-mile air route in the state.

ALPA President John J. O'Donnell was re-elected to a second four-year term by the 250 delegates who are chairmen and vice chairmen of local and master executive councils across the nation.

Capt. Rod Gilstrap of United Air Lines was elected first vice president, replacing Capt. Al Bonner of Delta. The post is a full-time, four-year position.

Capt. Lyman Watt, a 33-year veteran of Pan American World Airways based in New York, was elected secretary. He succeeds John P. Giberson of Braniff who ran unsuccessfully for first vice president.

Capt. Jack Magee, a 16-year-pilot with Ozark Air Lines in St. Louis, was elected treasurer, succeeding United Air Lines Capt. William Davis.

Union Assails Bid to Bypass Meat Testing

A proposal to allow state-inspected meat and poultry to be sold across state lines would weaken consumer protection, the Meat Cutters warned.

Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman urged the Senate Agriculture Committee to retain the present requirement of federal inspection of meat and poultry in interstate commerce.

In a letter to Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), Gorman termed the proposal "an old but still poisonous chestnut" that would result in weakened inspection standards and processors shopping for the most lenient inspection agency.

He suggested it would also lead to a rise in consumer doubts about the fitness of the products they buy.

Inspection Staff Boosted:

Congress Bolsters Safety Enforcement

(Continued from Page 1)

states may use a portion of federal funds to provide advisory guidance for employers to enable them to correct safety violations without a penalty.

The bill carries $2.4 billion for the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act programs — mostly grants to states and communities for manpower programs. This is $350 million more than the Administration had sought, with most of the added money earmarked for public service jobs.

In other congressional action before a mid-week Thanksgiving recess:

Transit Union Wins Pact in Bus Strike

Phoenix, Ariz. — The Amalgamated Transit Union's strike against Greyhound Bus Line ended following agreement on a new contract covering some 15,000 employes across the country.

ATU's bargaining committee directed the workers to return to their jobs after it approved the pact and voted to recommend its terms to the union's Greyhound membership. The committee set Dec. 20 as a tentative date for counting votes to ratify the agreement. Balloting is by mail.

Terms of the nationwide settlement were withheld pending completion of the ratification process.

The walkout against the nation's largest intercity bus system began on Nov. 18 after talks on a new contract to replace one that expired on Oct. 31 broke down. The carrier ceased all its operations coast to coast.

Most of those covered by the tentative settlement are over-the-road drivers. Others include baggage handlers, porters, ticket agents, and maintenance and office workers.

● The Senate rejected by a 55-34 vote an attempt to write a ban on food stamps for strikers into an agricultural appropriations bill. The House earlier voted 169-147 against a similar move.

Sen. Jesse A. Helms (R-N.C.) has introduced his anti-striker amendment on several occasions and the Senate has continued to reject it by similar margins. The National Association of Manufacturers is leading an employer campaign to deny food stamps to the families of strikers.

● The Senate passed a union-supported bill to close loopholes in legislation designed to protect migrant farm workers against exploitation by the contractors who sell their services to employers. The bill, and a companion measure expected to pass the House, is almost identical to legislation President Ford vetoed because it included an unrelated amendment that had been added. Ford promised to sign the new farm worker bill which does not contain the amendment.

● The President signed the labor-supported mass transit bill which will provide the first federal funds that can be used to subsidize operating expenses of public transportation systems.

● A House Labor subcommittee cleared a bill to expand public service employment into a major anti-recession tool—on a substantially larger scale than the Administration has sought. A strong effort is expected to move the legislation through Congress before adjournment next month.

● The Senate began debate on final passage of a labor-opposed bill that would extend for four years the life and lending authority of the Export-Import Bank. The bank has provided large-scale credit to the Soviet Union at interest rates substantially less than American firms and individuals pay for borrowing money. Supporters of the bank have filed a cloture petition to halt debate on the bill. This requires a two-thirds vote and the test will come on Dec. 3, after the Thanksgiving recess.

Double Trouble



Airline Unions Press Drive to Save Pan Am

Organized labor threw its full support behind the drive to win equity for Pan American World Airways and to save the jobs of the economically troubled airline's workers.

"We're talking about 33,000 jobs here," said Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., at a news conference in Washington attended by other labor officials.

"When you consider the state of the economy, with widespread and growing unemployment, it seems to me that every element in our society ought to be concerned about Pan Am," Clayman said.

"I don't think we can stand too many corporate failures. I don't think we can stand the death of 33,000 jobs."

Besides Clayman, the meeting was addressed by President William Gill of the Flight Engineers and Richard Phenneger, Pan Am chapter president of the FEIA. Also attending were Frank O'Connell, national legislative director of the Transport Workers, and Jim Hotchkiss, representative in Washington for the Pan Am chapter of the Air Line Pilots.

"We just can't stand by and watch these jobs disappear," Gill said. "We feel a responsibility to do something to save them. To do that we must first help save the airline itself."

According to Gill and Phenneger, the key to saving Pan Am lies in a comprehensive federal program of adjustment assistance and long-range corrective action designed to restore equity to the once-thriving airline's global competitive position.

FEIA's proposed position was contained in a "white paper" which attributed the carrier's decline to the rapidly spiraling cost of fuel, the rivalry of heavily subsidized foreign airlines, the burden of a fleet of under-utilized Boeing 747's, and an accumulation of inequities . . . that the U.S. government has either created or perpetuated to help subsidize the aims of U.S. foreign policy."

Phenneger cited statistics and used charts to back up his claim that Pan Am workers are among the most efficient employes in the industry.

"The problems of Pan Am are not internal," he said. "They are from without. They are due to bureaucratic bumbling of the government, plus rapidly spiraling fuel costs. We could have handled one or the other, but not both together."

The FEIA's position paper cited the following examples of government inequities harmful to Pan Am:

● Exorbitant landing fees in foreign airports.

● Wholesale granting of internal U.S. routes to foreign airlines and foreign routes to U.S. airlines.

● Payment of much higher mail-carrying rates by the U.S. Postal Service to foreign airlines than to Pan Am.

"The aid most immediately needed is financial aid," the paper declared. But, for the long haul, there must be a restoration of the "once-equitable competitive structure of international air travel."

The union officials called for congressional passage of pending legislation, supported by the AFL-CIO, to re-establish competition between U.S. and foreign airlines by removing several competitive disadvantages that threaten the financial stability of U.S. air carriers, particularly Pan Am.

Job Cutbacks Mark Spread Of Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

for at least a week in December. The facility produces refrigerators, dishwashers and garbage disposal units.

Fiber Industries, Inc., announced the indefinite layoff of 400 workers at its Salisbury, N.C., plant because of the declining demand for polyester yarn. The cut follows reductions of 440 workers at the firm's Greenville, S.C., plant and 250 at its Shelby, N.C., factory.

In New York, Mayor Abraham Beame ordered city agencies to dismiss 1,510 employes — the first large-scale layoffs since 1934. Beame said the cuts were necessary to overcome a huge budget deficit brought on by the rampant inflation.

The Defense Dept. announced plans to close down military bases and to curtail other activities with a resulting slash of 11,500 civilian jobs across the country.

Meanwhile, in an interview with the Associated Press, Treasury Sec. William Simon said the current recession—the sixth since the end of World War II—might be the longest. In the bleakest forecast yet from a high government official, Simon said unemployment would rise to 7 percent or higher by late spring. The national rate now stands at 6 percent.

Simon said he expected that the decline in the gross national product would exceed the 1.3 percent drop registered during the 12-month 1969-70 recession.

Real GNP—the measure of the nation's output of goods and services after allowing for inflation—fell at the seasonally adjusted rate of 2.1 percent in the third quarter, 1.6 percent in the second and 7 percent in the first.

In Detroit, Henry Ford II, chairman of Ford Motor Co., told newsmen, "We're in the middle of a recession," and "I don't see anything specific being done in Washington."

Leon H. Keyserling, who was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Truman, said he believes President Ford's economic policies could lead the nation to a depression unless they are "drastically changed."

Labor Urges Federal Crackdown On Abuses in Condominium Sales

The AFL-CIO called for strong federal regulation of condominium sales and criticized the "let the buyer beware" attitude of most state and local governments.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, in a statement submitted to the Senate's Housing subcommittee, said the elderly and others with low incomes have been hard-hit by conversion of apartments they had been renting to private-ownership condominiums.

Many have been thrown out of their apartments with little notice, he said. And persons who agree to buy either converted or new condominiums often are hard-pressed to meet "escalating monthly charges" resulting from expenses and obligations that had been concealed from them.

The AFL-CIO statement praised the goals of a disclosure bill introduced by Sen. Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D-Del.), and a regulatory bill co-sponsored by Senators William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.).

Biemiller urged that federal legislation be enacted that would include at least the following provisions:

● Federal registration of all condominiums and compliance with regulations as a requirement for federally related financing or other federal housing assistance.

● Sanctions against builder-developers who deceive buyers and compensation to the buyer.

● Full disclosure in writing, well in advance of contract signing, of information about the physical condition of the property, completion dates, services to be provided, current and future projections of operating costs and taxes.

● Warranties of all electrical, heating, air conditioning and ventilating equipment, plumbing, roofing and elevators.

● A ban on long-term management contracts with the builder-developer and on the leasing of recreational facilities.

● A requirement that tenants of rental units being converted to condominiums be given at least six months to decide whether to purchase or move out. Rent increases imposed after a landlord has given notice of intent to convert to a condominium could not be higher than an actual pass-through of increases in operating costs.

● A federal staff to investigate consumer complaints, with authority to defer conversion in areas where extreme hardships would result.

11-30-74

Court Rejects Appeal to Ban Alien Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

The five-member majority of the court said the judiciary would be overstepping its powers if it changed such a long-established policy that Congress has not voted to abolish and that would have possible diplomatic repercussions.

The dissenting justices said Congress had never authorized such a departure from the obvious meaning of the immigration law and that in this case it was the majority that was departing from the "neutral" function of the courts.

The usual liberal-conservative divisions within the Supreme Court were broken in this case.

Justice William O. Douglas wrote the majority opinion and was joined by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Associate Justices Potter Stewart, Lewis F. Powell, Jr., and William H. Rehnquist.

The minority opinion was written by Justice Byron R. White and supported by Justices Harry A. Blackmun, William J. Brennan, Jr., and Thurgood Marshall.

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIX — Saturday, December 7, 1974 — No. 49

Congress Whips Ford On GI Veto

Congress again overrode a presidential veto by a lopsided margin and America's Vietnam veterans will receive a retroactive increase in educational benefits.

The House voted 394-10 to pass the GI bill improvements over President Ford's veto. The Senate quickly followed with a 90-1 vote to override.

Ford had protested as inflationary a 22.7 percent rise in benefits for veterans attending schools and colleges full time, retroactive to the start of the school year in September. For a single veteran, the increase would be from $220 to $270 a month. He also objected to a section allowing student veterans to borrow up to $600 a year from the government to help meet their education expenses, and to an increase in the maximum duration of benefits.

The legislation had labor's strong support and AFL-CIO President George Meany said a more generous bill would have been justified.

This was the third time in Ford's brief four-month tenure as President that Congress has overridden his veto by almost unheard of margins.

In October, Ford's veto of the railroad retirement bill was rejected 360-12 in the House and 72-1 in the Senate.

Returning from an election recess in November, the House voted 398-7 to override the veto of a vocational rehabilitation bill and the Senate joined with a 90-1 vote.

Not since the administration of Theodore Roosevelt has a presidential veto been overridden by margins as great as the three Ford vetoes cited above. On May 23, 1908, TR's veto of a dam project was overridden by 240-5 in the House and 49-0 in the Senate.

Another battle between Congress and the White House could come over a labor-supported bill to establish nationwide safe drinking water standards.

Congress sent to the President's desk a bill authorizing the Environmental Protection Agency to set water standards. If states didn't enforce them, the EPA could step in to protect the public.

Passage of the legislation has been a major goal of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

The House, meanwhile, prepared to consider legislation aimed at preventing the collapse of Pan American World Airways.

(Continued on Page 8)

Jobless Aid Claims Mount As Recession Takes Root



EXECUTIVE BOARD of new AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. holds its first meeting. Fire Fighters President William H. McClennan is president of the department, which has 24 affiliates representing more than 2 million workers. Its offices are in the AFL-CIO headquarters building.

Production Cutbacks Swell Rolls

By James M. Shevis

More than half a million new claims for unemployment insurance benefits were filed for the week ending Nov. 23, the Labor Dept. reported, as joblessness continued to snowball across the nation.

Wholesale layoffs throughout the economy, particularly in the auto and related industries, were largely responsible for the huge increase in the number of initial claims filed during the latest reporting week. Forty-two states reported higher volumes.

Meanwhile, another major job center, Albuquerque, N.M., was added to the list of areas with "substantial" unemployment—6 percent or more—bringing the total to 53, the highest since August 1972.

And Allan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, reported that "a very significant increase" in the nation's jobless rate occurred between mid-October and mid-November. The rate for the previous month was 6 percent, with 5.5 million persons out of work.

At a news briefing two days before the November employment figures were to be released, Greenspan noted that several leading economic indicators were moving downward at a faster than anticipated rate. He warned of further economic deterioration and revised an earlier forecast to predict that joblessness would peak at "something over 7 percent" around the middle of next year.

The government's latest report

(Continued on Page 8)

In House Committee Shifts:

Democratic Caucus Moves To Boost Liberal Influence

By David L. Perlman

House Democrats approved rules changes designed to weaken the conservative coalition and put a progressive stamp on the incoming 94th Congress.

The reform moves were adopted at a caucus of Democrats who will serve in the new Congress, including the 75 freshmen who will take office in January.

For starters, the caucus voted to have every legislative committee reflect the party's majority of just over two-thirds in the new House. This will give most committees a liberal majority and dilute the influence of conservative Democrats who usually line up with Republicans.

The most important caucus actions affect the Ways & Means Committee, which has jurisdiction over the bulk of labor's legislative program including tax reform, health security, trade legislation and unemployment insurance. And most of its bills are sent to the House floor under a closed rule that bars amendments.

Further, the committee's Democratic members have had an added clout through their power to nominate the Democratic members of all other committees. And until his series of escapades that ended with admittance to the hospital, Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas was widely regarded as one of the two or three most influential members of Congress.

The caucus voted to shift the committee nomination power to the more representative Steering & Policy Committee. As in the past, the nominations are subject to confirmation by the full caucus.

The caucus also approved a series of other changes affecting the Ways & Means Committee that had been endorsed by AFL-CIO President George Meany in a letter to Democrats elected to the 94th Congress.

The committee's size was increased to 37 members. Coupled with the shift in the party ratio, this means that the lineup of 15 Democrats and 10 Republicans will change in January to 25 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

Two of the committee Democrats are retiring from Congress, so Democrats will have a chance to elect at least 12 new committee members in January. If Mills should leave the committee or resign from Congress, a majority of the committee Democrats would be new members.

Rep. Philip Burton of California, the newly-elected chairman of the Democratic caucus

(Continued on Page 2)

Major Oil Firms Milk Loopholes To Pay Token Tax on High Profits

The nation's biggest and most profitable oil companies paid only token federal income taxes during a five-year period, a Senate study revealed.

The effective tax rate paid by the seven giant oil firms averaged less than 5 percent during the 1968-72 period. This compares with an average 29 percent rate for large industrial corporations and an effective rate above 40 percent for such corporate giants as General Motors and Sears, Roebuck.

Most wage earners also paid a substantially higher percentage of income to the federal government. The effective tax rate for a family of four with a $15,000 income amounts to 12 percent with standard deductions. For an individual with a $7,500 income, it is 13.3 percent.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), whose Government Operations subcommittee made the tax analysis, said the oil companies "must be made to shoulder an equitable part of the burden borne by other citizens, both individuals and corporations."

The companies whose profits and taxes were analyzed are Exxon, Texaco, Mobil, Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of Indiana and Shell.

"It is difficult enough to live with their obscene profits," Jackson told the Senate, "but it is against all sense of equity and decency to permit them to enjoy such profits while not paying their fair share of taxes."

Jackson stressed that no single tax reform would close all of the loopholes the oil industry uses. These include the oil depletion allowance, a credit on foreign taxes, the investment tax credit and capital gains exclusions.

In oil depletion allowances alone, Jackson noted, the seven companies in 1971 shielded $2.3 billion of profits from taxation.

With profits having increased enormously since then, he said, all indications are that "the oil cor-

(Continued on Page 8)

Public Jobs Bill Voted by House Panel

The House Labor Committee reached bipartisan, unanimous agreement on an emergency bill designed to combat rising unemployment with greatly increased funds for public service jobs.

It would authorize up to $2 billion in federal funds for the remainder of this fiscal year—through next June 30—to add to the public service jobs program that now is provided under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA).

One fourth of the added funds, which would still have to be appropriated by Congress, would be divided among cities and states according to the total number of un-

(Continued on Page 8)

Liberals' Role In House Given Major Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

for the 94th Congress, said expansion of the Ways & Means Committee provides "an imperative for prompt action" during 1975 on "decent and comprehensive tax reform and a health care bill."

Burton, considered the more liberal candidate, defeated a fellow Californian, B. F. Sisk, by a 162-111 vote.

The caucus also voted to require approval by all House Democrats of subcommittee chairmen of the Appropriations Committee — positions considered easily equal in power to the chairmen of many full committees.

Other reform proposals will be considered at a January caucus, before Congress convenes. The list includes a labor-supported move to modify the no-amendment procedure for bills coming from the Ways & Means Committee.

At a Republican caucus, the main interest was the effort of a conservative, Charles E. Wiggins of California, to unseat moderate John B. Anderson of Illinois as chairman of the House Republican Conference—the GOP name for its party caucus. Anderson was re-elected.

Both Democrats and Republicans elected their top party leaders without opposition and the only other election contest of note saw the defeat of the veteran House doorkeeper, William M. (Fishbait) Miller. James T. Molloy was elected to the largely administrative housekeeping post.

In the Democratic caucus, the large freshman contingent made its influence felt and overwhelmingly supported the reforms pressed by the liberal Democratic-Study Group.

Many of the caucus decisions won't become final until the 94th Congress convenes on Jan. 14.

On procedural matters, however, tradition and the implied possibility of party retaliation binds members to support the decisions taken by their party caucuses. The Democratic majority is sufficiently large that a few defections wouldn't affect the outcome.



HUMANITARIAN OF THE YEAR award is accepted by President Peter Fosco, center, of the Laborers from the International Guiding Eyes, Inc. in Los Angeles. Joining in the tribute to Fosco are Los Angeles Mayor Thomas Bradley, left, and Duke Lee, president of the organization and an international representative of the Machinists. Proceeds from a dinner honoring Fosco will be used to finance the construction of a new wing at the organization's facility for the training of guide dogs for blind persons.

CPI Triggers Increase In Job Injury Benefits

Higher living costs have resulted in a 6.4 percent increase in disability and death benefits for more than 23,000 federal workers, the Labor Dept. announced.

Under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, such benefits are increased when the national consumer price index rises 3 percent or more "over the most recent base month," and holds at that level for three months.

The most recent base month was April when the CPI stood at 144. By August, the index had risen to 150.2, which was more than 3 percent above the April mark.

The CPI continued to rise in September and again in October, thus fulfilling the 3 percent requirement and triggering the benefits increase. From April through October the index rose 9.2 points.

The benefits adjustment is retroactive to Nov. 1, according to Herbert A. Doyle, director of the department's Office of Workers' Compensation Programs.

The compensation affects all FECA cases in which the disability or death occurred before Nov. 1, 1973. Recipients of the increase must have been on the rolls at least a year.

Doyle said the latest benefits boost will affect more than 23,000 of the 33,000 cases on the FECA rolls, and will increase FECA payments by an estimated $9 million a year.

Previous increases in benefits under FECA were made this year on Jan. 1 and on July 1. The increases were 5.2 and 5.4 percent, respectively.

The FECA is a workers' compensation law that provides benefits to civilian employes of the federal government and to certain other quasi-governmental workers for disability due to injury sustained on the job or to employment-related disease.

Adjusting workers' compensation benefits periodically for all employes was one of the recommendations of the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

The Longshoremen & Harbor Workers Compensation Act, which covers about 1 million workers in Washington, D.C., and in the maritime industry, already provides for adjustments in benefits based on increases in the average national wage.

Several states, notably Connecticut, Idaho, Michigan, Washington, Oregon and Wisconsin, have similar provisions, again based on increases in their average wage levels.

A bill pending in Congress, sponsored by Senators Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and supported by the AFL-CIO, would adjust benefit levels for all covered workers generally along the lines recommended by the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

To Avert Strikes:

Bargaining Process Held Vital for Cities

Houston—Public sector unions would rather negotiate than strike, the president of the AFL-CIO's new Public Employee Dept. declared at the National League of Cities convention here. But he said many public officials will have to change their attitude before there can be an effective labor-management approach to problem-solving.

William H. McClennan took part in a convention discussion of public sector labor relations in his dual role as department president and president of the Fire Fighters. The seminar at which he spoke was arranged by Sam Zagoria, director of the League of Cities Labor-Management Relations Service and a former member of the National Labor Relations Board.

McClennan said trade union leaders in the public sector would welcome joint studies seeking hard facts and practical answers, "but not necessarily now."

He explained:

"Not while our local leaders are thrown in jail, or enjoined, or sued, or denounced when they try to get a better break in life for their people.

"Not now, when so many efforts to improve collective bargaining laws for the public sector get an automatic negative response from so large a segment of municipal management."

But despite the barriers, McClennan said he remains optimistic.

As for the new department, McClennan said its goal is to promote the interests of public workers and assist the 24 affiliated unions in collective bargaining and in "legislative activities at all levels of government."

It will serve as a clearing house for information, he said, engage in research, legal action, public relations and other functions.

Also, he added, "we'll try to assist our affiliated unions in settling disputes among themselves, while at the same time devoutly hoping there won't be many arguments and internal battles to settle."

Establishment of the department, McClennan said, "symbolizes the coming of age of the public sector unions."

He said his own union and public employe unions generally "take the strike route most reluctantly."

Sometimes, he conceded, "too much passion or too little experience" on the union side will result in a strike that could have been avoided.

But in most instances, he said, "it has been the attitude of city management that brings about these strike crises—through a refusal to negotiate or a belief that fire fighters somehow have an obligation to subsidize city governments through low wages and long hours."

When fire fighters see their city governments "lining up in an effort to nullify what we consider a long overdue application of the wage-hour law to fire fighters," he said, it is understandable that they "feel bitter."

McClennan noted also that his union had worked with city officials to support revenue sharing—and that many communities responded by diverting needed funds away from fire prevention services.

There is a need, he suggested, for better communications between unions and management in the public sector and for periodic meetings apart from contract negotiations "to examine common problems and, if possible, to seek solutions. . . . If we happen to agree, we're ahead; if we don't, we're no worse off than we were before."

And when a degree of mutual trust is established and public officials don't take "an automatic negative response" to union proposals, such mutual projects as "a good, objective study of pension systems in the public sector may be in order."

McClennan told the city officials that he is optimistic "that the frequent turmoil of the present era will give way, through evolutionary processes, to a more harmonious period between municipal management and municipal labor."

CWA Explores Impact Of Bell Antitrust Suit

The Justice Dept.'s antitrust suit against American Telephone & Telegraph Co. will be watched closely by the Communications Workers which represents about 500,000 employes of the firm.

CWA President Glenn E. Watts said in a statement, "We will be doing everything in our power to protect the hard-won rights of the half-million Bell System employes we represent."

The government accused AT&T of monopolizing the market for telecommunications service and related equipment. In a suit filed in federal district court in Washington, the Justice Dept. called for divestiture of Western Electric Co., Bell's manufacturing arm, and splitting off of AT&T's Long Lines Dept., which handles long-distance calls, from the corporation's 23 operating subsidiaries.

"We have some very firm convictions about what happens to the workers involved in any such battle of the giants," Watts said.

"Western Electric, Bell Laboratories and Long Lines workers have played a significant role in the development of the telecommunications system.

"There are traditional relationships involving these workers in our collective bargaining procedures that must be preserved in the interest of the workers themselves," Watts said.

He noted that it took the union 35 years to get to the point of national bargaining with AT&T, a breakthrough that was reached only this year.

"We very frankly don't want to bargain with pieces of any system as it exists today or tomorrow," he said.

The government said it had not arrived at a determination of how to handle Bell Laboratories, the company's research arm. However, the suit leaves the door open for the Justice Dept. to seek divestiture of it also.

The suit, the result of a 14-month investigation, was filed on Nov. 20. It is the largest antitrust suit ever filed, and is expected to take years to conclude.

Watts observed that bigness as such is not wrong, "so long as bigness does not lead to abuse."

Railroads Held Subject To OSHA Regulations

The Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission has ruled that railroads are subject to rules of the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act under certain circumstances.

A two-to-one commission majority held that when a federal agency, in this case the Dept. of Transportation, does not exercise its authority in health and safety areas, then OSHA's regulations will apply.

The decision affirmed an earlier finding by Review Commission Judge John C. Castelli that rejected the Southern Pacific railroad's contest of OSHA jurisdiction over its employes' safety in a case resulting from a worker's complaint about SP's diesel service shop in Houston.

At the employe's request, OSHA inspected the shop and later charged the carrier with four safety violations including the failure to keep a log of occupational illnesses and injuries. The railroad had claimed exemption from OSHA because DOT already regulated safety under a Railroad Safety Act.

The commission's decision, which is subject to appeal to the courts, was hailed by railroad unions, which had insisted in the proceedings that rail workers are entitled to the protection of OSHA.

The unions have charged for several years that DOT's Federal Railroad Administration is not adequately enforcing the rail safety law. Some leaders of Congress have also accused FRA of sacrificing rail safety while overspending on research projects.

In a second case on the same jurisdiction issue, involving the Seaboard Coastline Railroad, the commission reversed a judge's order that had exempted it from OSHA coverage and remanded the case for a hearing consistent with the SP ruling.



In 3-Year Agreement:

IAM Scores Gains At United Aircraft

East Hartford, Conn.—Machinists employed at three Connecticut plants of United Aircraft Corp.'s Pratt & Whitney division voted overwhelmingly to accept a new three-year agreement providing substantial wage boosts and improved fringe benefits.

The pact, ratified on Nov. 30, covers 16,500 workers at plants here, in Southington and in Middletown. The contract also covers another 6,000 employes at a fourth Pratt & Whitney plant in North Haven and at United's Hamilton-Standard plant in Windsor-Locks, subject to ratification by IAM members there.

Initial general wage increases under the new contract call for boosts of 14 percent. Additional general increases of 3 percent each are provided on Dec. 1 of 1975 and 1976.

In addition, a new cost-of-living escalator clause will provide pay increases of up to 20 cents an hour every six months starting next June 1. Two cents of each of those increases will be diverted to finance various fringe benefits.

Under the old agreement, workers earned from $3.67 to $6.59 an hour, with the average wage estimated at $4.60 an hour by both the company and the union.

Under the new pact, base wages will rise by $1.63 to $2.30 an hour, depending on pay grade, to a new range of $5.30 to $8.89. The increase includes both general wage increases and anticipated cost-of-living boosts.

The average increase under the new contract will total $1.87 an hour, and will raise the average wage rate to $6.47.

The company also agreed to increase the minimum guaranteed pension rate from the current $7.50 a month for each year of service to $11 a month by Jan. 1, 1977.

Other highlights of the agreement include:

- Elimination of the weekly employe contribution for dependents' group insurance coverage.
- Double time for holiday work instead of time and one-half.
- An additional paid holiday, for a total of 12, to expand the Christmas-New Year's shutdown.
- Improved vacations—covered employes will receive three days of vacation after six months of service and a fifth week of vacation after 25 years' service.
- A new company-paid dental insurance plan for employes and dependents starting Jan. 1, 1976.

Contract language has been changed to provide for binding arbitration of all grievances except those concerning merit ratings, promotion to lead man, and the hourly job rating plan.

The pact was ratified by an 8-to-1 ratio of some 12,000 union members voting.

A ratification meeting of employes at Windsor Locks and North Haven has been tentatively set for Dec. 15.

If approved, terms of the new contract—except for pension and insurance improvements — would become effective in April at Windsor Locks and in May at North Haven when current contracts there expire.

United agreed to a common date, Jan. 1, 1975, for pension and insurance plan improvements to take effect at all five plant locations.

Pratt & Whitney is principally engaged in the production of aircraft engines and parts. Hamilton-Standard produces propellors and electronic aircraft equipment.

Screen Actors Collect Record Residual Pay

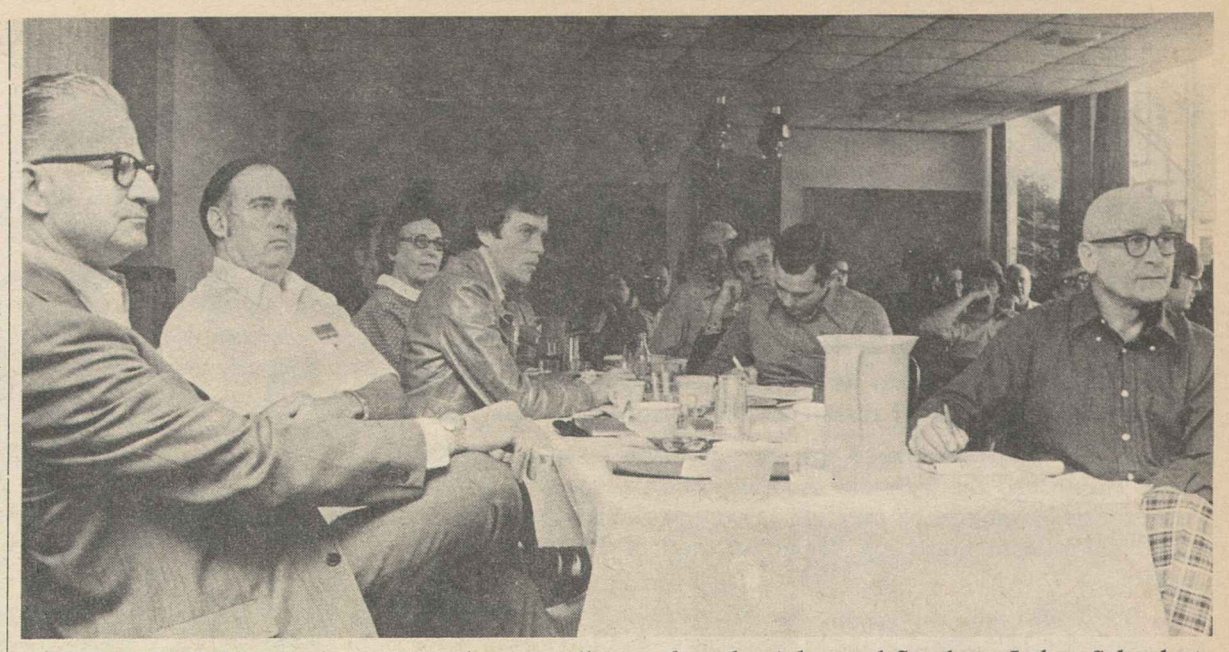
Hollywood, Calif. — The Screen Actors collected a record-high $18.7 million in residual payments for members in the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, covering television programs, foreign telecasts and theatrical motion pictures released for commercial television.

The collections were 16 percent higher than in the previous fiscal year, the Guild said.



Buy Union Products and Request Union Services ...this Season it is more important than ever!

UNION LABEL & SERVICE TRADES DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO



CURRENT ISSUES facing trade unions are discussed at the Advanced Southern Labor School at Gulfport, Miss. Forty-eight full-time union and AFL-CIO representatives attended the five-day program, including President Claude Ramsay, left, of the Mississippi AFL-CIO and President J. Bill Becker, right, of the Arkansas AFL-CIO who serves as secretary-treasurer of the school.

Labor School Explores Key Social Issues

Gulfport, Miss.—Organized labor's involvement in efforts to solve the nation's economic and social problems was explored at a five-day session of the Southern Advanced Labor School here.

The 48 full-time AFL-CIO and union representatives focused on such key topics as inflation and recession, health care programs, campaign financing reforms, labor courses in schools, women in the labor force, and economic trends in the South.

The school, sponsored by AFL-CIO state organizations in the South, has met annually since 1955.

The full impact on workers of inflation, the faltering economy and rising unemployment was reviewed by economist Stanley H. Ruttenberg. He also discussed the goals of collective bargaining in the face of record corporate profits and shrinking worker buying power.

Thomas Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, explained the reporting regulations as they apply to labor organizations under the amended federal election campaign act.

John Perkins, national deputy director of COPE, outlined the issues expected in the 1976 conventions and election campaigns.

Turning to health care problems, the delegates heard reports from Max Fine, executive director of the Committee for National Health Insurance, and James Doherty, legal and legislative director of the Group Health Association of America.

Fine discussed the strategy being developed for enactment of the labor-backed National Health Security legislation in the next session of Congress. Doherty reviewed labor's role in the development and support of health maintenance organizations.

The expanded programs being established by the restructured AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services were described in briefings by Alan Kistler, department director, and Donald Slaiman, deputy director.

Other speakers included Gloria Johnson, education director of the Electrical Radio & Machine Workers; Al Kehrer, southern area director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; John A. Sessions, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Education, and Al Shipka, president of the Youngstown, Ohio, AFL-CIO.

IBEW Strikers Approve Boosts in RCA Accord

Striking members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have ratified a new national agreement with the RCA Service Co., ending a two-week walkout that began Nov. 11.

The three-year contract provides substantial improvements in wages, benefits and working conditions for about 2,800 television technicians, appliance servicemen and stockmen. The vote to accept was 1,631 against 1,040 to reject.

Highlights of the contract include the union's first cost-of-living escalator clause with the company and, starting Nov. 1, 1976, elimination of the five-day Tuesday-Saturday workweek in favor of the Monday-Friday workweek enjoyed by most of the nation's workers.

The settlement provides for initial wage increases of $26 a week for chief and master technicians and journeymen, a range of $16-$23 a week for apprentices and $15-$22.75 a week for stockmen.

Technicians and journeymen will receive additional general wage increases of $10 a week in November of 1975 and 1976. Apprentices will receive weekly general increases ranging from $6-$9.50 and stockmen from $6 to $9 in the second and third years.

In addition, cost-of-living pay adjustments will be made in the basic weekly rate based on changes in the national consumer price index. Adjustments will be made in May of each year, May 3, 1976 and May 2, 1977.

For each full three-tenths of 1 percent rise in the CPI over a specified measurement period, the amount of the COL increase will be 40 cents a week up to a maximum of $4 the first year and $6 the second and third years.

The IBEW bargaining committee that negotiated the new contract noted that elimination of the Tuesday-Saturday workweek was an achievement that had eluded the union for 26 years. The change in workweek was a critical factor in gaining membership approval of the agreement, the committee observed.

Other contract gains include five weeks of vacation after 25 years of service instead of the former 30; a tenth paid holiday, to be observed as a personal holiday between Feb. 15-Apr. 15, and improved health insurance.

Texas Airlines Strike Centers on Pay, Fringes

Houston—Ticket and reservation agents, office personnel and other ground employes of Texas International Airlines walked off their jobs Dec. 1 in a contract dispute over wages, working conditions and fringe benefits. The carrier is based here.

The strike, called by the Air Line Employees, an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots, involves nearly 1,000 workers in nine states and in Mexico. The walkout followed a strike vote in which 89 percent of those voting favored strike action.

Victor J. Herbert, ALEA president, noted the old contract was due for renewal last August and negotiations began in Houston two months earlier. Thanksgiving Day marked the end of a 30-day cooling-off period stipulated under the Railway Labor Act, which governs bargaining in the airlines industry.

The main issues are wages, pensions and working conditions, Herbert said.

Under the old contract, the top annual wage was $15,600, while wages for all workers in the unit averaged $11,000.

"The company seeks to greatly expand its part-time help, and it also wants to establish split shifts—two archaic work conditions our members simply cannot accept," he declared.

Herbert said the carrier has spurned government mediation efforts, and blamed the company's hard stand on the industry's "mutual aid pact."

The aid pact pays airlines that are signatories up to 50 percent of normal operating expenses when they are struck, a form of strike insurance that labor charges has the effect of lengthening work stoppages.

The ALEA strike is the first the union has called against Texas International since 1952 when it became bargaining representative for the employe unit.

Golonka Appointed To Safety Statistics Post

Theodore Golonka, a career employe with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has been named assistant commissioner for the Office of Occupational Safety & Health Statistics, BLS announced.

Presidential Puzzles

THE COMBINATION of President Ford's vetoes and threatened vetoes of legislation passing through Congress by large margins and his program to cut the budget by $4.6 billion in the current fiscal year poses some puzzling questions.

The measures vetoed by the President during and since the election recess were adopted by large enough margins in both houses—including the votes of a great number of Republicans—to almost assure a certain override of the vetoes. The new threat of vetoes of a water safety bill and a measure controlling strip mining fly in the face of reasonably wide support in Congress.

When the President vetoed the GI education benefits bill, the White House and the Veterans Administration acknowledged that they expected Congress to override. Congress did indeed override, with the President mustering the grand total of 11 votes for his position.

In his budget-cutting message the President asked Congress to raise the price of medical care for the elderly, and to cut funds for Medicaid, food stamps and a number of other welfare-oriented programs.

The vetoes and the approach to the budget all stem from the same root—the war on inflation. The President's veto messages and his message to Congress on the budget all stress the same theme, that to whip inflation there must be fewer dollars spent by the government, and it seemingly matters little whether those dollars are meant to aid the poor, the elderly, the sick, the veterans, the disabled, etc.

A STORY IN THE New York Times analyzing the President's budget message makes the point that the President's position is essentially a political rather than an economic one. The Times writer says that Administration leaders believe that "the message on the budget . . . does much to remove that liability (the unhealthy state of the nation's economy) from President Ford and place it instead on the heavily Democratic Congress."

And a White House aide is quoted further as saying: "Ford is a man of Congress, and he knows there is a certain merit to carrying through on a policy position even if there is overwhelming opposition. Then, if there is failure, it is not attributed to you."

Given President Ford's long experience in Congress, where the process of accommodation and compromise has been developed to a fine art, the posture of sticking by a position at any cost doesn't follow too logically, especially in view of the heavy support for most of the vetoed measures from responsible members of his own party and their announced opposition to veto recommendations from Ford's advisers.

On the GI education bill, for example, the GOP minority leader in the House, Rep. John Rhodes (Ariz.), said immediately after the veto that he would vote against the President to override.

The puzzling questions remain but as the Administration continues with its seemingly "we will fight to the last veto and budget cut" campaign there are growing indications that the President is not only the victim of poor economic advice, as the AFL-CIO has pointed out, but poor political advice as well.

The country needs presidential leadership of a high order as the recession deepens, not a nay-saying approach based on badly misguided and dangerous policies.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Paul Hall	I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton
Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons
A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis
Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin
C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey	Glenn E. Watts

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

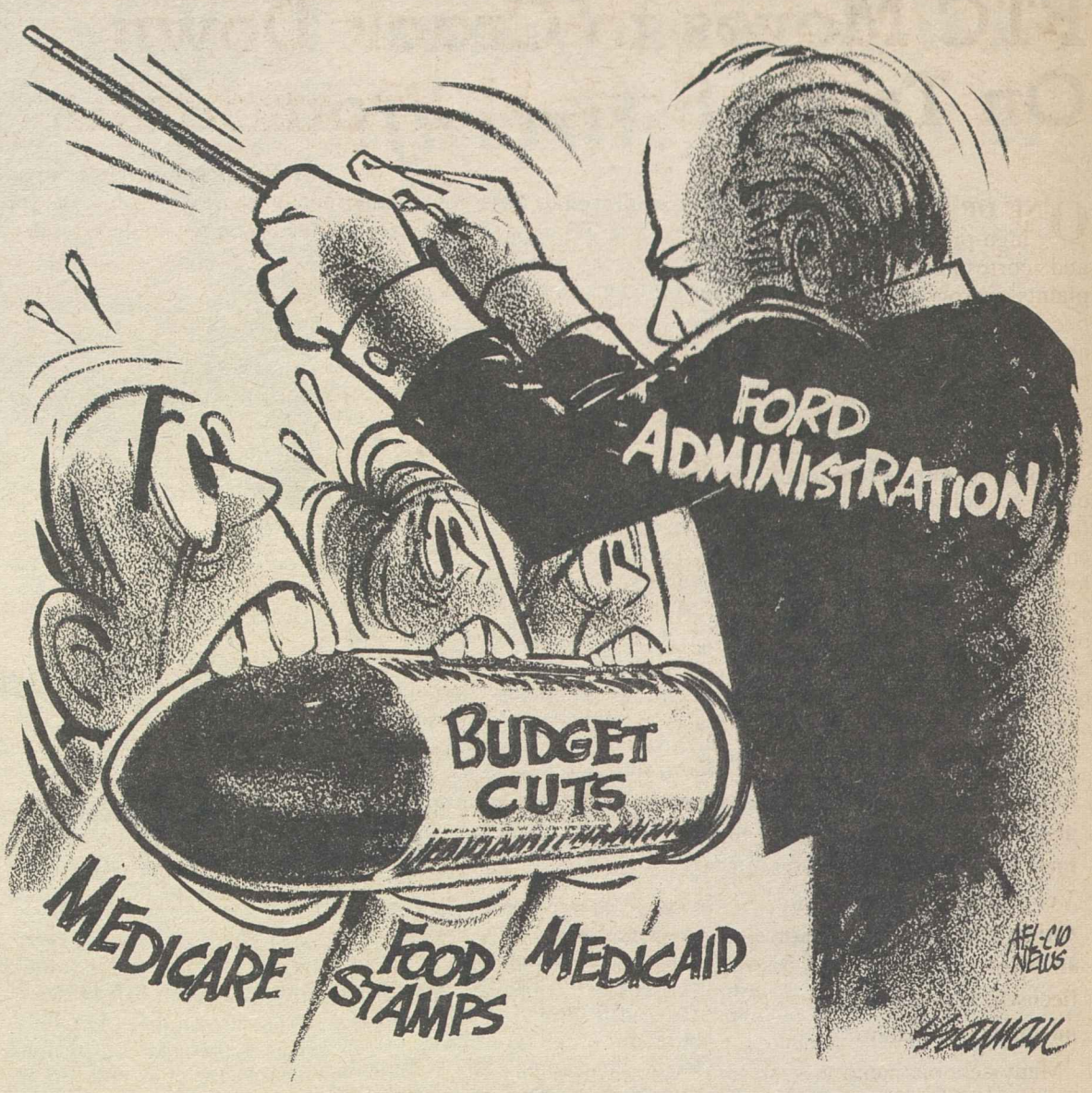
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, December 7, 1974 No. 49

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'Now, All Together—Bite!'



A Word Edgewise:

Vladivostok Revives Questions On Value of Summit Diplomacy

By John P. Roche

WHEN SHE WAS ASKED why she had not accompanied her husband to the Far East, Mrs. Betty Ford replied, "Somebody has to mind the store." She was absolutely right, but in terms of our national interest it would have been better if President Ford had stayed home and sent his charming wife to exchange courtesies with the Mikado, President Park of Korea, and Chairman Leonid Brezhnev. Despite the cosmetics at Vladivostok, I am sure the net results would have been about the same.

To be more explicit, does anyone seriously think that Chairman Brezhnev, impressed by President Ford's undeniable affability, returned to Moscow, called a Politburo meeting, and said, "Look comrades, this Ford seems like a good chap: I promised him to cut back our military budget?" Brezhnev, like Khrushchev and others before him, is committed to a militant ideology. It is indeed an intellectual insult to the Soviet leadership to think that they would permit a "subjective" historical factor like personal relations to obstruct their "objective" goals.

Some years ago a commentator wrote: "It cannot be in the interest of the democracies to adopt a style of diplomacy which places . . . a premium on the authority of a few leaders. Mr. Khrushchev may be the supreme ruler in the Soviet Union and the only one with sufficient power to make binding agreements. It does not follow that the democracies can coexist with a dictatorship only by imitating its method of operations."

He further noted: "During his last two years in office President Eisenhower was at conferences, preparing for or recuperating from good will visits almost constantly. (This) may suit a dictatorship of a state which wishes to demoralize its opponents by confusing all issues: It is not conducive to developing constructive long-range policies. It is a useful device to buy time, though at a price which makes it unlikely that the time will be well-used."

Forgive the lengthy quotations, but I do feel that it is time Sec. of State Henry Kissinger reread some of his own writings and perhaps provided President Ford with copies. These statements are from his "The Necessity for Choice" (1962), and they are as true as they were when he wrote them.

Kissinger was writing about Eisenhower's 1960 "summitry." There is, however, every reason to believe that earlier President Franklin D. Roosevelt's attempts to charm Josef Stalin were, if anything, counterproductive. Roosevelt—who once told an intimate that Stalin was just like a city boss—was convinced that he could persuade the Soviet dictator to cooperate fully with the West in the post-war world.

In the course of this exercise, both at Teheran and Yalta, he constantly took side-shots at Churchill and British imperialism (Churchill once got so furious he left the session). The purpose of this naive caper was to convince Stalin that the United States and Britain were not ganging up against him. Unfortunately, no one has reported Stalin's reaction, but it is not hard to make an educated guess: He went back to his villa, chuckled, had a couple of drinks, and raised the ante.

YOU SEE, Stalin, Khrushchev and now Brezhnev are not just old-fashioned city bosses any more than the head of a Mafia "family" is just an old-fashioned patriarch. Their long-range goal has been and remains the undermining of American power and influence throughout the world. This is not Cold War paranoia: They have said so themselves time and again, and their actions in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and elsewhere provide ample documentation.

As Professor Kissinger implied in his now forgotten advice to statesmen, we should take the same hardnosed approach. If, for instance, President Ford should decide Brezhnev would have made a great blocking back—the kind of guy you need on a team—this would be nice. But it should not have the slightest impact on Soviet-American relations.

Our foreign policy is based on certain objectives (at least I hope it is), and whether Brezhnev throws a good block or spits on the rug is irrelevant. It is perhaps difficult for congressmen who become President to appreciate that dealing with purposeful totalitarians is not analogous to a conference committee scrap on the Hill between liberals and conservatives. The sooner President Ford reads Professor Kissinger's observations on "summitry," the better.

High-Pressure Tactics Cited:

FTC Moves to Crack Down On Trade School Promotions

By Sidney Margolius

ONE OF THE MOST PERSISTENT areas of high-pressure promotions has been for trade and correspondence school courses, and complaints are on the increase. The disappointments because of exaggerations of quality of training and promises of high-paying job opportunities are even more bitter because low-income kids and sometimes more mature but unskilled workers are the targets.

High-pressure promotions for such schools often exploit careers that are in the news or those with glamour aspects. Promotions for courses for models and airline personnel were followed by waves of promotions for computer schools, paralegal institutes, broadcasting schools, bartender schools, medical-technician courses, and so on. Schools for truck drivers and heavy-equipment operators have come under fire recently for promising nonexistent jobs.

Television has become a medium for promotions of trade and vocational schools. But also responsible for some of the high-pressure tactics has been the loose supervision by the Veterans Administration, U.S. Office of Education and many state education departments. In some cases they have approved schools for licenses, benefits and guaranteed loans without adequate evaluation.

Many schools mention such approvals in their commercials, giving their promotions an air of government-endorsed respectability. Sometimes only high school counselors have provided a spotty protection against doubtful trade schools, warning students away from at least some of the poorer ones and suggesting that public technical schools and community colleges have the wanted courses. But even the counselors sometimes give more attention to college-bound students than to vocationally interested youngsters.

One of the persistent problems among private trade and correspondence schools is that among even the well-established ones the record of completions is low. Only 25 percent of all vets who got GI benefits for correspondence training from 1966 to 1971 completed their courses. As another sign of frequent failure to complete courses, vocational school loans accounted for only about 10 to 15 percent of all federally sponsored student loans but 75 percent of the defaults have been for such loans.

In years past the Federal Trade Commission has issued hundreds of citations against deceptive practices by trade and correspondence schools. Often the complained-of practices involved exaggerated claims for job opportunities and requirements that students must continue to pay all or much of their contracts even if they drop out. In recent years the more scrupulous schools have established some rebates although the amounts often are controversial.

Now the FTC has proposed regulations that would provide fuller protection for students and their families. Particularly, contracts would not become effective until after a 10-day "cooling off" period; the school would be required to refund tuition in proportion to the number of classes attended, minus a stipulated registration fee; the school would have to disclose its dropout rate and substantiate job-placement claims from its own placement figures.

These are the three big items a students should insist on knowing before signing up for a vocational or correspondence course.

The extent of the problem can be judged from the fact that more than three million students are enrolled in some 10,000 privately operated trade and correspondence schools.

MEANWHILE, IF YOU HAVE a youngster interested in vocational education, you may need to do your own checking:

- Ask the local high school counseling office if it has any information on the reliability of the trade or correspondence school you are considering, or any suggestions for reputable private schools, or lower-cost technical courses offered by nearby public schools or community colleges.
- Ask the local union in the industry your child is interested in what the job opportunities are and whether the union itself or employers sponsor any training courses for entry workers.
- Ask the local Better Business Bureau if it has any record of complaints about a specific school whose salesman may have approached you.
- Beware of so-called "scholarships" offered by salesmen. These merely may be less-than-worthwhile reductions on overpriced courses.
- You can get lists of accredited schools from the industry associations, but even these must be only a beginning for your own investigation. The standards of accreditation may be in dispute.

Copyright 1974, by Sidney Margolius

Ford Policies Scored:

Impact of Grain Export Deals To Hit Farmers, Consumers

NEW GRAIN EXPORT deals recently disclosed by the Ford Administration will put more pressures on the nation's meat supply and add to the burdens of both farmers and consumers, Legislative Rep. Arnold Mayer of the Meatcutters declared.

Although the forecast of lower meat prices in the next few months is probably accurate, tremendously increased feed prices and herd reductions will shrink supplies and reverse that trend, Mayer said. He said that bad weather has multiplied the problems and dislocations triggered by ill-advised federal farm policies and export deals.

Mayer said the Administration clung to its restricted production policies "as if we were still in the glut of grain production of the 1950s and 1960s" until it was too late to head off the developing grain shortage, and then followed up its policy shift with the Russian wheat deal. The goal should be maximum production, while assuring the farmer that he will have a decent income for his work, Mayer said.

That, he said, is "the idea behind the new target price system, legislation which our union strongly supported and urged for a long time."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Mayer praised the Senate Agriculture Committee's rejection of a proposal to allow interstate shipment of meat and poultry inspected under state programs. Pointing out that the federal inspection now required for interstate meat and poultry shipments has higher standards and better enforcement than most state programs, he said relaxation of that restriction would pit state programs against the federal program in competition for clients to inspect.

He said that the result of that idea, which has been turned down by Congress several times since it first surfaced in 1968, would be that "standards would start falling, the consumer would be ill-served, and there would be tremendous chaos in the industry."

Questioning Mayer on the AFL-CIO produced program, broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Michael Posner of the Reuters News Agency and Phillip Kadis of the Washington Star-News.





By Press Associates, Inc.

FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS state workers' compensation laws have been on the books with the stated objective of providing monetary protection for workers and their families hit by illness or injury or death on the job.

It is now acknowledged by every responsible authority that most states have fallen far short of the stated objectives for workers' compensation.

The Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970 opened the door to needed light on the glaring inadequacies of the state laws when it established a National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

The commission was made up of 18 individuals from every major group concerned with workers' compensation issues. On July 31, 1972, it issued its report, without a dissent, stating: "The inescapable conclusion is that state workmen's compensation laws in general are inadequate and inequitable."

The commission report contained 84 recommendations for improvement of workers' compensation. Nineteen of these recommendations were considered so "essential" in the commission's view that it said if the states did not act in these areas by July 1975, federal standards should be enforced.

The "essential" recommendations included: complete compulsory coverage; full coverage of work-related diseases; full medical and physical rehabilitation services without arbitration limits; employe's choice of jurisdiction for filing interstate claims; adequate weekly cash benefits for temporary disability, permanent total disability and death, and elimination of arbitrary limits on benefits.

To implement the recommendations of the commission, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee, and Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), ranking committee Republican, introduced legislation. It received immediate labor support.

THEN A SERIES of fascinating developments took place:

May 13, 1973—Four Cabinet-level departments—Labor, Commerce, HUD and HEW—issued a "White Paper on Workers' Compensation" recommending that a task force be established to provide states with technical assistance and to undertake research.

May 15, 1973—Sec. of Labor Peter Brennan announced the establishment of the Interdepartmental Workers' Compensation Task Force.

May 16, 1973—Hearings opened on the Williams-Javits bill before the Senate Labor subcommittee on the National Workers' Compensation Standards Act of 1973.

The 93rd Congress did not pass the bill. The task force set up by the Administration took months before a full-time director was found, J. Howard Bunn, Jr., chairman of the North Carolina Industrial Commission. He took office in November.

The task force is slated to continue until January 1976—more than six months past the July 1975 deadline set by the commission. Bunn says that he does not expect to issue any interim reports, indicating that the task force might be of little use to Congress in 1975 for action on legislation.

Based on past experience, it would seem that despite all the efforts by the task force, federal standards would be necessary. In 1973, for example, 50 state legislatures had an opportunity to act upon the commission's recommendation. Yet by the end of the year 28 states still had maximum weekly benefits below the poverty level.

Some 150 amendments to state compensation laws were passed this year. Yet, James R. O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, says that no state yet meets the recommendations of the commission.

The year 1975 should be a decisive year as a two-front challenge takes place in Congress and in the states. After 50 years, American workers should not be asked to wait any longer for adequate compensation for injuries and disease suffered on the job.



FARMERS AND CONSUMERS face further buffeting as a result of the new grain export deals recently disclosed by the Administration, Meat Cutters Legislative Rep. Arnold Mayer, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Michael Posner, left, of the Reuters News Agency and Phillip Kadis of the Washington Star-News.

Key House Vote on Transit Subsidies

Labor strongly supported the mass transit bill passed by Congress on Nov. 21. It provides for the first time a federal subsidy that can be used to hold down bus and subway fares.

The key 241-154 vote allowed the House to take up and pass the final version of the legislation.

On the AFL-CIO scorecard, right votes (R) were cast by 154 Democrats and 87 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 66 Democrats and 88 Republicans. Numerals show districts; AL—at large; A—absent.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) R
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) W
5. Jones (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) R
7. Flowers (D) W

ALASKA
AL Young (R) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) R
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W
4. Conlan (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) W
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) A
5. **Burton, Phillip (D)** R
6. **Burton, John (D)** R
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Stark (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) R
11. Ryan (D) R
12. Talcott (R) W
13. **Lagomarsino (R)** W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
17. McCloskey (R) R
18. Mathias (R) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Moorhead (R) R
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) R
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Anderson (D) R
36. Ketchum (R) W
37. Burke (D) R
38. Brown (D) R
39. Hinshaw (R) R
40. Wilson, Bob (R) W
41. Van Deerlin (D) R
42. Burgener (R) R
43. Veysey (R) R

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. **Brotzman (R)** R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Armstrong (R) A

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) A
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) R
6. Grasso (D) A

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) A
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Gunter (D) W
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) W
8. Haley (D) W
9. Frey (R) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Rogers (D) W
12. Burke (R) R
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) W
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) R
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) A
10. Stephens (D) A

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. **Hansen (R)** R

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Hanrahan (R) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collier (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Young (R) R
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) A
13. McClory (R) W
14. **Erlenborn (R)** W
15. Arends (R) W
16. Anderson (R) R
17. O'Brien (R) R
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) A
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Shipley (D) R
23. Price (D) R
24. Gray (D) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Hudnut (R) A

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Scherle (R) W
6. Mayne (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) A
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) R
4. Shriver (R) R
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. **Hebert (D)** A
2. Boggs (D) A
3. Treen (R) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) A
7. Breaux (D) W
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Cohen (R) R

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) W
3. Sarbanes (D) A
4. Holt (R) W
5. Hogan (R) R
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Donohue (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Cronin (R) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) W

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Esch (R) R
3. Brown (R) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. **VanderVeen (D)** R
6. Chamberlain (R) R
7. Riegle (D) A
8. **Traxler (D)** W
9. Vander Jagt (R) R
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) A
18. Huber (R) W
19. Broomfield (R) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) R
2. Nelsen (R) R
3. **Frenzel (R)** R
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) R
7. **Bergland (D)** A
8. Blatnik (D) W

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Litton (D) R
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) W

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) R
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) R
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) R

NEVADA
AL Towell (R) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) A
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) R
2. Sandman (R) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. **Thompson (D)** R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) R
6. Forsythe (R) R
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Maraziti (R) R
14. **Daniels (D)** R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) A
2. Runnels (D) A

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) R
3. Roncallo (R) R
4. Lent (R) R
5. Wydler (R) R
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Brasco (D) A
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) A
14. Rooney (D) A
15. Carey (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) R
24. Reid (D) R
25. Fish (R) R
26. Gilman (R) R
27. Robison (R) R
28. Stratton (D) R
29. King (R) R
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) R
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) R
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) A
36. Smith (R) R
37. Dulski (D) A
38. Kemp (R) R
39. Hastings (R) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) A
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Andrews (D) W
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Ruth (R) W
9. **Martin (R)** R
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. **Luken (D)** A
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) R
8. Powell (R) R
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) A
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) R
16. Regula (R) R
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) W
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. **Minshall (R)** R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) W
2. McSpadden (D) W
3. Albert (D) **Speaker**
4. **Steed (D)** W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) A

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Ware (R) R
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) R
8. Biester (R) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. **Murtha (D)** R
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. **Eshleman (R)** A
17. Schneebeli (R) R
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. **Clark (D)** A

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) W
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) R
6. Young (R) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) W
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) R
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) W
5. Fulton (D) W
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) W
8. Kuykendall (R) A

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) A
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Steelman (R) R
6. Teague (D) R
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) W
10. **Pickle (D)** W
11. Poage (D) A
12. Wright (D) W
13. Price (R) R
14. Young (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) W

UTAH
1. McKay (D) W
2. Owens (D) R

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Parris (R) R
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) A
4. McCormack (D) A
5. Foley (D) A
6. Hicks (D) W
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) A
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Froehlich (R) W
9. Davis (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

In Jobs, Schooling, Medical Care:

Fight Continues for Viet Vets Short-Changed on Benefits

The cease-fire agreement in Vietnam didn't end the fighting for veterans who are now battling for decent benefits at home. Repeated skirmishes have ensued at Veterans Administration offices and between Congress and the White House over what the Vietnam era servicemen deserve, Michael Gildea writes in the current issue of the American Federationist.

Efforts of Congress to upgrade assistance for the veterans have met with bombardments from both the Nixon and Ford Administrations, not only in the area of educational funds, but in needed jobs programs and medical care, Gildea points out. He is assistant to the director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

The nearly 7 million Vietnam-era veterans have been deserted by the Veterans Administration, he asserts, because of its loyalty to misdirect budget policies rather than the needs of returning servicemen.

"They have returned home to face a job market where there are no jobs and have been frustrated by government policies which have both resulted in higher unemployment as well as discouraged federal efforts to relieve the high rate of joblessness," Gildea writes in the AFL-CIO monthly magazine.

And while the GI Education Bill has been "emaciated" by inflation and skyrocketing tuition costs, Gildea charges also that the once-excellent medical standards of the VA have been diluted and are no longer capable of responding to veterans' health care needs.

Of the 7 million Vietnam-era veterans, ranging in age from their early 20s to 30s, some 2.5 million served in Vietnam. About 330,000 returned with some form of disability and 23,000 are permanently disabled. The VA estimates that 500,000 who served in Vietnam have experienced "serious and prolonged readjustment problems."

Many come from disadvantaged backgrounds, he said, often are without a high school diploma, and are unlikely to have any job skills.

Unemployment, stemming primarily from the nation's slumping economy in recent years, is a major dilemma for the returning servicemen, Gildea observes.

The unemployment rate has been running far higher for veterans than all workers in comparable age ranges. Particularly hard-hit have been the veterans from minority groups, whose jobless rate has averaged more than 11 percent annually, and young returning servicemen aged 20 to 24, among whom unemployment is running at more than 9 percent.

The veteran's frustration over the shaky economic environment has been compounded by government policies that reduce job opportunities, Gildea asserts. He charges that federal manpower training programs have repeatedly met with Administration vetoes, impoundment and cutbacks of funds and starvation budgets.

"Meanwhile, the numerous federal 'jobs-for-veterans' programs have been little more than public relations campaigns," he declares.

Gildea cites a 1972 Harris Poll commissioned by the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, which concluded: "The jobs-for-veterans program has not distinguished itself as a success . . . the evidence suggests that the program might spend more time and effort finding jobs for veterans, and not so much in publicizing itself."

And unlike the reception World War II veterans received, no special preference in hiring Vietnam veterans has been shown by employers, Gildea reports. Only 53 percent of the employers surveyed in the Harris Poll said they would hire veterans over applicants who had not served in Vietnam.

Employers were found to be affected by the often exaggerated stories of drug usage, atrocities and disoriented lives associated with servicemen who fought in Vietnam.

Another factor in the reluctant hiring policies of employers is the large number of "bad paper discharges" among veterans who were released under less-than honorable terms.

Gildea notes that nearly 162,000 "bad paper discharges" were issued administratively to Vietnam veterans who elected to be released rather than face court martial proceedings. In many cases, veterans holding administrative discharges are denied VA benefits.

"It can even happen that a serviceman might be wounded in combat, but then because of an undesirable discharge, be refused VA hospital care," he points out.

As for GI education benefits, although Congress has managed to push through improvements in recent years despite White House opposition, the real value of the benefits is far short of those offered World War II veterans.

Korean War veterans were the first to be short-changed, Gildea points out, and the inequities were extended to the Vietnam veterans.

"Consequently, less than 40 percent of all Vietnam veterans are taking advantage of educational training programs available under the GI bill, as compared to 48.3 percent following World War II and 42 percent after Korea."

Organized labor has repeatedly voiced concern over the treatment of America's veterans over the years, Gildea observes. This concern has been expressed in labor's efforts to correct funding deficiencies of federal programs and reform of the antiquated court martial system. More recently, the AFL-CIO has set up job placement centers for veterans through its Human Resources Development Institute.

Gildea cites this summary of the federation's position as given in 1972 congressional testimony: "America must make good its commitment to its veteran—be it in education, employment or medical care. The Vietnam veteran did not fail America; now America must make certain it doesn't fail the Vietnam veteran."



GOLD MEDAL AWARD for Heroism was given posthumously by the Air Line Pilots to First Officer Freddie D. Jones at the union's 23rd biennial board of directors meeting in Kansas City. Jones's widow, Pat, accepts the award from ALPA President John J. O'Donnell. Jones, one of eight persons honored by ALPA for heroism, died trying to stop a deranged gunman from skyjacking a Delta aircraft at the Baltimore-Washington International Airport last February.

Pilots Fight Crew Cuts, Hazardous Cargo Rules

Kansas City—The Air Line Pilots, winding up their biennial convention here, adopted strong policy positions on the transportation of hazardous materials by air and management attempts to reduce the size of crew complements.

The 250 delegates to what the union calls its board of directors meeting called for enforcement by Feb. 1, 1975, of strict limitations and specifications on the carriage of radioactive materials, chemicals and explosives aboard scheduled cargo and passenger planes.

If any carrier attempts to take reprisals against any ALPA pilot or crew member for carrying out the policy provisions, the union said it would take action against the offending airline, including the withdrawal of service.

The union also threatened suspension of service to any airline attempting to force ALPA members to fly any new aircraft without a three-member crew.

The crew complement issue generated intense discussion among the delegates to the union's 23rd biennial board meeting. Their resolution on the issue stipulates that:

- All new turbine-powered or jet aircraft introduced to U.S. air carrier service that are certificated after Jan. 1, 1975, must be operated by three pilots with specific duty assignments. This includes the swing-panel Boeing 727 and the A300 Airbus.
- The DC-9-50 is covered as a stretched version of the basic DC-9 aircraft, and is to be flown by a two-man crew unless the Federal Aviation Administration should certify it for three pilots.

The delegates also hammered out new policies on government abuse of cockpit recorders, acted on budget matters, and reaffirmed the union's present positions on flight security, fuel utilization, capacity reductions, aeromedical projects and the airline industry's so-called "mutual aid pact."

Directors of the Association of Flight Attendants, an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots, met in conjunction with its parent organization, and re-elected Kelly Rueck to a second four-year term as AFA president.

The flight attendants' group also re-elected Fran Hay to a second term as secretary-treasurer. Pat Robertson was chosen for the newly created position of vice president. All terms of office are for four years.

In a major organizational shakeup, the union abolished its regional vice president positions and replaced them with five executive vice presidents.

In the resolution on transportation of hazardous substances, the union noted that three of its members already have lost their lives and thousands of air passengers have been endangered "because the nation's system of monitoring hazardous materials is totally out of control."

"The federal agencies, Congress and the companies we work for still seem unable or unwilling to restore any assurance of safety to the carriage of this material in the immediate future," the resolution said.

The new policy calls for a ban of all hazardous materials, except for radioactive pharmaceuticals which are processed and ready for delivery to a patient, dry ice, and magnetic materials when packaged and loaded in accordance with applicable regulations.

In addition, the resolution calls for a thorough briefing of flight crews carrying hazardous materials on ways to handle any emergency that may arise from their carriage.

The resolution further calls for rescinding the federal regulations that allow an aircraft operator to rely solely on a shipper's statement as evidence that a shipment complies with the regulations.

"Instead, every air carrier should be required to have an adequate monitoring system to assure that all dangerous articles shipped by air are inspected against all regulatory safety controls which can be verified at the air carrier's receiving point," the resolution declared.

Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.), keynote speaker at the meeting, scored the Ford Administration for its failure to exercise strong leadership during the nation's current economic crises.

"I wish President Ford would stop talking about biting the bullet and bite it," he said. "The voters had something more in mind than clean your plate and wear your WIN button."

ITU, Newspaper Guild Set Up Panel To Coordinate Bargaining Policies

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Wide-scale coordinated activity between the Newspaper Guild and the Typographical Union is the goal of a fact-finding task force set up by the presidents of the two unions following a meeting at ITU headquarters here.

"There must be a start of a new day and a new way in the relations between our unions," said a joint statement by TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and A. Sandy Bevis, the ITU'S new president.

The task force, with two representatives from each union, will seek to shape a common collective bargaining policy and explore "other areas in need of coordinated activity."

Perlik and Bevis said that while it will concentrate its initial efforts on bargaining as "the area most meaningful to our respective memberships," it will also begin pinpointing other areas of major concern.

Coalition bargaining, joint bargaining committees and common contract-expiration dates are among the unions' major objectives, Perlik said afterward.

The task force will bring back recommendations to the top officers and executive bodies of the unions and the two presidents will meet again to examine "other areas in need of coordinated activity."

Two members of the task force —TNG Field Operations Director J. William Blatz and ITU Contracts Director Robert L. Wartinger —will also serve as their presidents' "hot-line" representatives. The line was set up several years ago to provide early warnings of local strike situations.

The joint Perlik-Bevis statement warned that the two unions must respond to the revolution in technology taking place in the newspaper industry.

"Long-familiar ways of doing our jobs are disappearing," they said. "So must our long-familiar ways of representing and servicing our members.

"The industry is nothing if it is not immensely profitable. Yet in an era of rampaging inflation and enervating recession, employers are more resistant than ever to the wants and needs of their employes.

"With a national executive administration that is hesitant and stumbling, newspaper workers will turn with increasing intensity to their unions for secure jobs and the financial relief they need.

"Our two unions must find new ways to meet those needs—new dedication, new commitment, new techniques, new resources."

The statement noted that the ITU, at its convention last summer, had recommended "speedy and urgent action to complete all essential details toward a merger, amalgamation or federation" of the Typographical Union and other printing-industry unions, including the Guild.

Perlik, in a letter to Guild locals, hailed the action as one establishing "a far more comfortable atmosphere" in which to begin explorations of the Guild's relationship with the new ITU administration.

Layoffs Snowball:

Jobless Claims Soar As Slump Deepens

(Continued from Page 1)

on new claims for unemployment insurance benefits brought the total number of initial claims filed during the four-week period ended Nov. 23 to 1,793,300.

The 532,400 claims in the latest filing week totaled 294,600 more than the number recorded a year earlier.

Initial claims have risen steadily since the last week in October, hitting the following levels during the four filing periods of November:

Nov. 2—374,900
Nov. 9—435,400
Nov. 16—450,600
Nov. 23—532,400

The total number of persons actually receiving unemployment insurance benefits for the week ended Nov. 16 was 2,436,200, or 1,006,200 higher than a year earlier. The jobless rate for workers covered by unemployment insurance programs moved up from 3.4 to 3.7 percent during the week, the Labor Dept. noted.

The total number of persons drawing jobless benefits does not fully reflect the sharp rise in the number of new claims in recent weeks, since about 15 percent of initial claims fail to meet eligibility requirements for a number of reasons. Also, thousands of workers exhaust their benefits each week and others go off the rolls as they find jobs.

In its report on area unemployment, the Labor Dept. said Albuquerque was added to the list of areas with "substantial" joblessness because of its unemployment rate last month was a seasonally adjusted 6.3 percent and is expected to hold at that level or higher for at least two months. The climb was due to recent layoffs in all major industrial sectors, particularly in small machinery and electronic manufacturing, the Labor Dept. said.

Among other signs of the deepening recession were additional layoffs by General Motors, the nation's No. 1 auto maker, and by other firms, large and small.

GM, plagued by a 33.6 percent slump in new-car sales last month, announced production cutbacks that would put 105,000 workers on layoff in January—64,000 of them indefinitely and 41,000 temporarily. Before that, 71,000 GM workers are to be laid off for part or all of December.

International Business Machines Corp. announced a freeze in its hiring worldwide until early 1975. The Danville, Va., division of Dan River, Inc., will be closed all of Christmas week due to "the extremely depressed national economy," thus idling 8,000 workers.

The list of companies cutting back workforces grows longer each week, "indicating this thing (the recession) is mounting," AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger observed.

The slump also was reflected in the drop in new factory hiring in October to the lowest level in four years, a 7.8 percent decline in the October volume of help-wanted ads in newspapers, and continuing declines in factory orders and building construction awards.

One grave indication of the economic troubles ahead was the latest Commerce Dept. survey of capital spending projects by big business, which shows industry planning to scale down outlays through the first half of 1975.

Investment in new plant and equipment had been the one bright spot in the economy. The Commerce Dept. now reports capital outlays leveling off in real terms.

Weather Report



House Panel Clears Emergency Jobs Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

employed persons in the jurisdiction. But three-fourths would go into the areas of heaviest unemployment—not less than 4.5 percent and proportionately more for communities with the highest jobless levels.

In addition, present restrictions on the type of jobs to be filled and program goals would be waived in areas with over 7 percent unemployment. The goal would be simply to put people to work—as quickly and directly as possible.

Although there is no formal Administration commitment to the bill, there was government input in the shaping of its provisions.

The unanimous committee vote is seen as giving a strong boost to the effort that will be made to pass it through the House and Senate in the remaining weeks of this Congress. That will give the sponsors a breathing spell to shape major new legislation in the jobs field when the 94th Congress convenes.

Included in the House committee bill is a provision for extended unemployment benefits, fully funded by the federal government, when unemployment nationally is 6 percent or higher. This would be in addition to the ongoing program of extended benefits and would apply only in communities with at least 6.5 percent jobless.

It would apply to persons who are not covered by state unemployment compensation laws, as well those who have exhausted their state benefits. Those not covered could receive up to 26 weeks of federal benefits. Their eligibility would be determined under state law as if their previous jobs had been covered. Thus, a farm worker, domestic or public employe not eligible for state benefits would be able to receive compensation.

The House Ways & Means Committee, which claims jurisdiction over the basic unemployment insurance program, meanwhile prepared to bring out a bill that would somewhat liberalize the permanent program of state-federal extended unemployment benefits. It would not, however, cover persons whose jobs are not covered by state law.

A Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) is also shaping an extended unemployment compensation bill, improving the prospects for congressional action before a pre-Christmas adjournment.

On the House side, the final Labor Committee bill represents a meshing with Administration proposals of the legislation that had been drafted by a subcommittee under Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.).

The intent of the sponsors is to press for supplemental appropriation as soon as the authorization bill clears Congress so that the hiring of unemployed workers can start promptly.

Senate Renews Bid for Curbs On Eximbank

The Senate voted to seek a new conference with the House on legislation to extend the life and lending authority of the Export-Import Bank.

Opponents of the conference report contended—as did the AFL-CIO—that important safeguards the Senate had written into the bill were dropped from the final version. The discarded provisions included a ceiling of $300 million on loans to the Soviet Union, a ban on Eximbank financing of Soviet fuel projects without congressional approval and advance notification to Congress of loans over $60 million.

Supporters of the virtually unrestricted low-interest rate loans to foreign nations buying products from the United States sought to bring the conference report to an immediate vote by cutting off debate.

A first attempt at cloture was nine votes short of the needed two-thirds and a second try was 14 votes short. The Senate then voted 84-8 to table the conference report and adopted by voice vote a motion requesting a new conference and instructing the Senate conferees to insist on the Senate's amendments to the bill.

At its meeting last month, the AFL-CIO Executive Council urged that the legislation be sent back to conference for restoration of needed protections.

Recount Gives Democrat Win In N.H. Race

Democrat John A. Durkin is now the apparent winner of the New Hampshire Senate contest.

A recount overturned a 355-vote edge that had been announced for Republican Louis C. Wyman and put Durkin 10 votes ahead. The final tally announced by New Hampshire's Secretary of State was 110,924 votes for Durkin and 110,914 for Wyman.

Wyman has challenged the recount and the governor has attempted to rescind the certification of Durkin. The controversy is now in the courts and the Senate itself will make the final decision. But if Durkin is seated, the Democratic Senate majority will be at least 62-38.

There is still a possibility of another Democratic Senate pickup in a North Dakota recount to determine whether Republican Milton Young won re-election.

A close Alaska gubernatorial election has now been decided, with Republican Jay Hammond defeating incumbent Democrat William A. Egan. The recount gave Hammond a 287-vote victory margin.

One House election will apparently be rerun—either in whole or part. A Louisiana court upheld the contention of Democrat Jeff LaCaze that a malfunctioning voting machine failed to register votes cast for him that almost certainly would have given him victory. The court said the entire election should be rerun, but LaCaze has appealed in a move to merely bring in the persons who voted on the broken machine to recast their ballots.

A recount was also under way in Maine's 1st District, where Republican David Emery led incumbent Peter N. Kyros.

In another close contest, Nebraska's Secretary of State has certified the election of Republican Virginia Smith in the 3rd District.

Tax Rate Runs Below 5% for Big Oil Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

porations will continue to pay an alarmingly low rate in federal income taxes."

Jackson said that U.S. tax policy "has helped to finance the international oil cartel that threatens to destroy our economic system."

The original justification for the special tax loophole for the oil industry, Jackson noted, was that the huge profits were needed for capital outlays that would lead to development of new oil sources in the United States.

Profits have continued to boom, he said, in contrast to recession-hit industries. But there has been a decline in domestic oil production.

Jackson termed the findings of the tax analysis of the oil industry "both startling and disturbing."

12-7-74

Congress Rebuffs Ford As Veto Record Builds

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote a group of key House members that the bill is needed to restore competitive equality between U.S. and foreign airlines on international routes.

Biemiller urged support for an amendment to be offered by Rep. John Murphy (D-N.Y.) to guarantee that U.S. international airlines receive the same rate that is paid to foreign air carriers for the shipment of international mail.

He said the AFL-CIO considers the legislation "vital to the economic health of an important domestic industry," and added:

"Organized labor has seen too many U.S. industries and far too many American jobs sacrificed for the sake of so-called open competition and free trade. At a time of general economic instability, perilously high unemployment, a state of depression in the auto and housing industries . . . the nation can ill afford to lose still another essential economic entity."

A deadlock in a House-Senate conference committee was broken and agreement was reached on a strong federal law to curb strip mining abuses. The bill also would finance through payments on coal mined in the future the reclamation of about 2 million acres of land desecrated by past strip mining. Both the House and Senate are expected to give final approval to the legislation.

The House Rules Committee changed its position and cleared for floor action a bill supported by railroad unions that would provide federal loan guarantees to finance modernization of railroads.

The Rules Committee had a week earlier voted 9-6 not to clear the bill, contending that it was too late in the session to take up major new legislation.

If the committee had held to that position, it could have scuttled chances for a labor-supported public service employment bill that has been unanimously approved by the House Labor Committee.

Congress gave final approval to a bill that President Ford has promised to sign giving migrant farm workers needed protection against exploitation by crew leaders. An earlier version was vetoed because of an unrelated amendment that had been tacked on.

Government Issues Medicare Booklet

The Social Security Administration has issued its 1974 edition of "Your Medicare Handbook," a 62-page booklet describing the coverage and benefits allowed under the federal health insurance program.

Medicare is designed to protect people 65 and older as well as those under 65 who are disabled.

The handbook tells what services are covered and how much Medicare will pay. It also tells how to submit medical insurance claims, where they should be sent, and what to do if a claimant thinks a mistake has been made.

Copies of the handbook may be obtained at social security offices.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, December 14, 1974 | 7 | No. 50

Meany Calls on President For Emergency Job Action

Congress Speeds Aid Measures

By David L. Perlman

Congress moved with urgency on a pair of labor-supported bills to provide additional public service jobs and a longer duration of unemployment compensation.

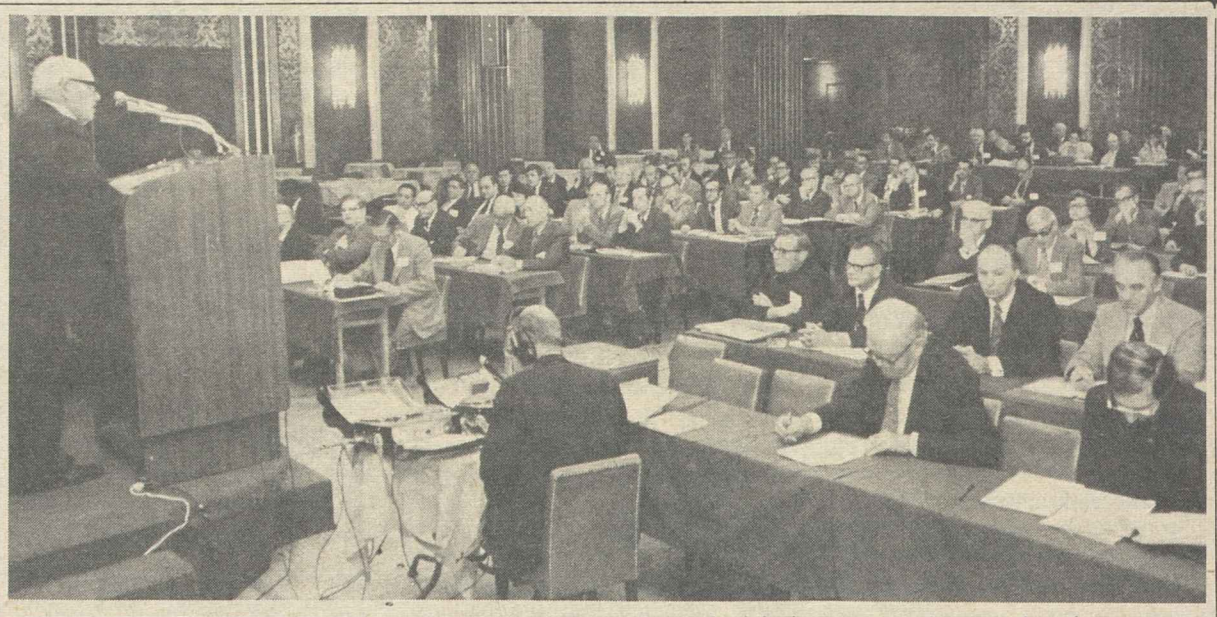
Both bills came to the House floor Dec. 12 with bipartisan support and were passed by one-sided margins.

On the same day, the Senate voted 79-13 approval of an even larger-scaled version of the public employment bill. Key congressmen and senators expressed confidence that action on the emergency legislation will be completed in the remaining days of the 93rd Congress. And a strong effort will be made to rush through a supplemental appropriation of at least $1 billion so that local and state governments won't have to wait for promised funds in order to step up their hiring.

The House voted 322-53 for a two-part bill that had the unanimous endorsement of its Labor Committee.

The jobs provision would authorize an additional $2 billion —most of which would be spent over the next six months—for the public service employment program that is now a part of the permanent Comprehensive Employment & Training Act.

(Continued on Page 8)



PROTECTION PROVIDED in the new pension reform legislation for workers and retirees must be implemented through proper administration of the law, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared in opening a conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. More than 200 labor representatives participated in the two-day meeting.

Meany Tells Senate:

Greater Joblessness Seen in Trade Bill

More American workers will lose their jobs if Congress approves the trade bill that is before the Senate, AFL-CIO President George Meany warned.

With the unemployment rate "6.5 percent and rising," Meany urged senators to hold up on a trade bill that was written two years ago in the Nixon White House.

It will help the Administration's "multinational supporters," Meany said, "but it will provide only more joblessness to the American worker."

The bill, little changed from the version the House passed a year ago, would enable the United States to negotiate lower tariffs with its "trading partners," including the Soviet Union.

It would also authorize the President to exempt "developing nations" which seek to lure multinational firms with low-wage labor from paying any tariff on manufactured goods shipped to the United States.

Congressional leaders hope to rush the legislation to the White House before the final adjournment of the 93rd Congress, expected about Dec. 20.

Meany urged, however, that the Senate put aside the bill and allow the newly-elected Congress "to shape legislation that will preserve U.S. jobs, industries, technology and capital, rather than accelerate their flight out of the country."

The labor-opposed bill was sent to the Senate floor by a 17-0 vote of the Finance Committee. Several senators have proposed amendments aimed at patching up some of the deficiencies of the bill, but the legislation's most ardent supporters hoped to hold to the original version so as to lessen the risk of a House-Senate conference deadlock.

With adjournment of Congress nearing, there was talk of adding unrelated tax reform

(Continued on Page 3)

House Vote Rejects Shipping Strike Curb

The House soundly defeated an attempt to push through a labor-opposed curb on strikes by attaching it to an unrelated bill that has union support.

The proposed strike curb was designed to exempt Hawaii from the effect of any West Coast dock or maritime strike.

It would have authorized a federal court injunction barring interference with sea commerce to Hawaii for a 160-day period that would be in addition to the 80-day cooling-off period authorized under regular Taft-Hartley Act injunctions.

Hawaii's senators persuaded the Senate to approve such a bill last summer, but it was generally expected that the legislation would die in the House. Instead, the Rules Committee agreed to allow it to be offered as an amendment to the Surface Transportation Act, which deals with improvement of railroad service.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) led a successful fight on the House floor against exempting the Hawaiian strike bill from the general requirement that an amendment must be pertinent to the legislation that is being amended.

On a key procedural vote, Thompson's position was upheld, 263-93. **(Rollcall on Page 6.)**

The legislation was subsequently passed without the labor-opposed amendment. In addition to the AFL-CIO, the Labor Dept. and the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service had opposed the Hawaiian strike ban.

Pension Law Acclaimed as Solid Start

By John R. Oravec

Pension reform legislation enacted by Congress this year is a solid beginning for the protection of retirement benefits earned by workers, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared in opening a conference exploring the law's provisions.

Speaking to 200 labor representatives, Meany said that although the legislation does not contain all the improvements sought by the AFL-CIO, it does provide many needed safeguards.

He noted that the new pension reforms are criticized for not going far enough—much the way the original social security legislation could have been attacked for its limited coverage.

But before the pension reforms

(Continued on Page 8)

Cites Crisis Of 6 Million Out of Work

By James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO President George Meany renewed labor's call for emergency action to "turn the economy around and put America back to work" as the nation's unemployment rate jumped sharply in November—from 6 to 6.5 percent.

Meany's remarks followed release of a Bureau of Labor Statistics report showing that 462,000 more Americans were out of work last month, pushing the overall total of unemployed to nearly 6 million.

"These statistics reveal the disastrous results of the Nixon-Burns policies that deliberately created unemployment and recession in a futile attempt to halt inflation," Meany declared.

"Millions of American families are without jobs or hope because President Ford continues to listen to those advisers who led this nation into this economic mess, and have no idea of how to get out of it."

There are now more workers out of jobs than at any time since 1940 when the country was just beginning to recover from the Great Depression of the Thirties.

The November increase in the jobless rate was the third consecutive monthly rise. The five-tenths of 1 percent increase was the steepest one-month climb since December 1960 and brought the national unemployment rate to its highest level since October 1961.

"Clearly the time has come for the President to clean house of these advisers and to take emer-

(Continued on Page 2)

Wholesale Prices Rise 23.5 Percent over Year

Higher food prices helped raise the government's wholesale price index by 1.2 percent in November to a level 23.5 percent above the year-earlier mark, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The year-to-year increase was the largest since 1947.

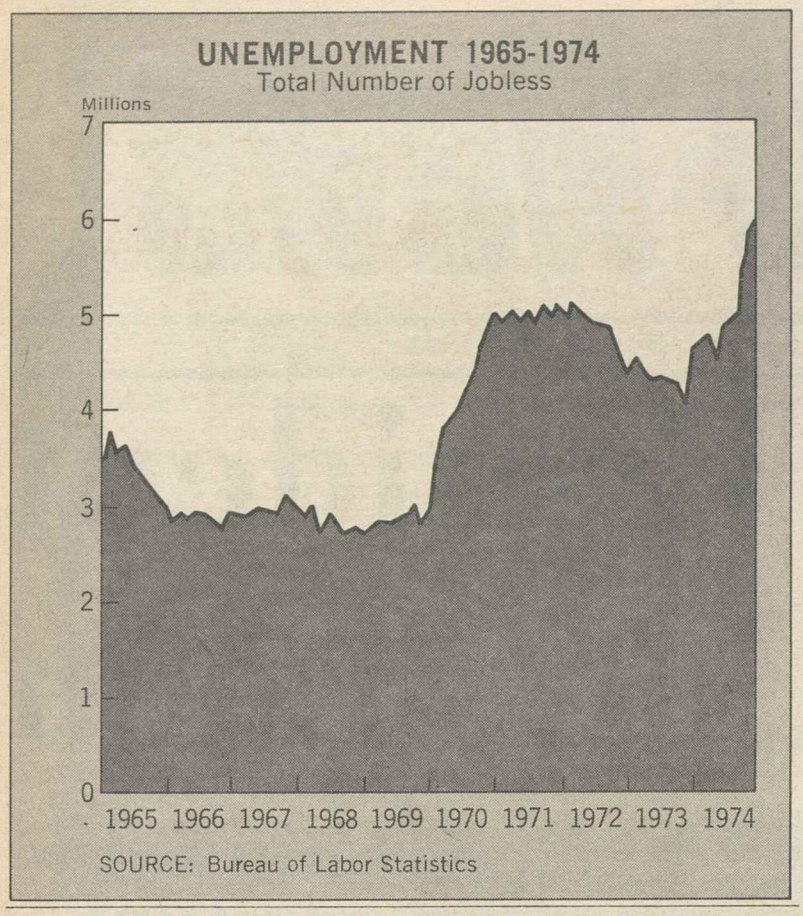
Large increases in the prices of processed foods and feeds—especially in the sugar and confectionery grouping, which soared 33.1 percent over the month—accounted for about three-fifths of the overall rise in the index, BLS said.

Meanwhile, the Agriculture Dept. let it be konwn still higher food prices are in store and that the neediest families stand to get hurt most by the increases.

J. Dawson Ahalt, assistant to the department's chief economist, told a national agricultural outlook conference in Washington food prices will rise at an annual rate of 15 percent at least through the first six months of 1975.

The department's most recent monthly analysis of food costs at

(Continued on Page 8)



6 Million Jobless:

Meany Urges President to Act As Unemployment Rate Soars

(Continued from Page 1)

gency steps to put the nation back to work," Meany said. He called on Ford to implement a series of recommendations the AFL-CIO Executive Council has made over the past year while the current recession was building up. **(Text, this page.)**

The November rise in joblessness was about double what most informed observers had expected, and the prospect is for further rises in the jobless rate in the months ahead.

The monthly BLS survey of the labor force was carried out during the Nov. 11-15 workweek and did not take into account huge layoffs in the auto and other industries scheduled to occur since then.

BLS Commissioner Julius Shiskin, testifying before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, predicted that joblessness would rise again in December and noted that the unemployment problem pervades all areas of the economy.

Shiskin told the congressional panel that 1974 has proved nearly the reverse of 1973. While employment at this time last year was rising in about 75 percent of American industries and decreasing in about 25 percent, the exact opposite was true last month, he said.

In New York, the Conference Board predicted that the nation's unemployment rate would average 7.3 percent in 1975, with several members of the private research organization forecasting a rise to 8 percent at some point in the year.

The White House said only that it viewed the sharp November increase as "a source of great concern," adding that "the situation is being reviewed." In a recent Newsweek magazine interview, however, President Ford said he would regard a rise to 6.5 percent as "indicative of a very serious added deterioration" in the economy.

Most of last month's increase in joblessness was accounted for by workers who had lost their jobs due to production cutbacks rather than new entrants or re-entrants into the labor force, BLS said.

Since October 1973, when the unemployment rate dropped to a three and one-half year low of 4.6 percent, the number of unemployed workers has risen by almost 1.9 million, and the portion of job losers among them has shot up from 37 to 47 percent, BLS noted.

An ominous aspect of the new BLS figures was the decline of 785,000 in the number of persons holding jobs. Total employment in November fell to 85,726,000, a level that was 102,000 below the year-earlier level.

Hardest hit by the latest jump in unemployment were adult women, whose jobless rate rose a full percentage point over the month to 6.6 percent; blacks, their rate moving from 10.9 to 11.7 percent, and teenagers, who experienced an increase of four-tenths of 1 percent to 17.3 percent.

Also significantly affected were family breadwinners. Jobless rates for household heads and married men moved up to 3.9 and 3.3 percent, respectively, from 3.7 and 2.9 percent in October. The rate for full-time workers rose from 5.6 to 6.2 percent over the month.

The jobless rate for workers covered by state unemployment insurance programs increased to 4.3 percent, up from 3.6 percent in October and 2.6 percent in November 1973, BLS noted. The jobless rate for white workers rose four-tenths of 1 percent to 5.8 percent.

Among the major occupational groups, construction workers again had the highest jobless rate—13.9 percent, their highest in 11 years. But manufacturing unemployment also climbed, with the rate for this category hitting 7.3 percent.

"Sizable upswings in unemployment were registered among blue-collar workers, particularly operatives," BLS noted.

Manufacturing payrolls were off by 350,000 in November, with declines occurring in virtually every industry, BLS said. The largest layoffs, however, took place in electrical equipment, transportation equipment and textiles.

In the service-producing industries, employment gains in services (35,000) and state and local government (50,000) were more than offset by a sharp decline in retail trade where jobs declined by 115,000.

The factory workweek fell six-tenths of an hour to 39.5 hours in November, the second largest decline since April 1968, BLS reported.

Average hourly earnings over the month increased one cent to $4.35, seasonally adjusted.

Jobless Aid Claims Up by Half-Million

An additional 524,200 new claims for unemployment insurance benefits were filed during the week ended Nov. 30, the Labor Dept. reported.

The total compares with 299,300 initial claims filed during the same week a year earlier.

In the previous week, 532,400 new claims were processed by state employment security offices throughout the country. For the five-week period ended Nov. 30, a total of 2,317,500 new claims were filed, largely the result of widespread layoffs in nearly every major industry.

Deferred Raises Slated For 6.7 Million in 1974

An estimated 6.7 million workers under major contracts are scheduled to receive deferred pay increases averaging 5.1 percent, or 30.4 cents an hour, in 1975, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Major contracts are those covering 1,000 or more workers. The deferred increases—pay raises negotiated in earlier years but not effective until later in the life of the contract—do not include possible cost-of-living adjustments, except for guaranteed minimums.

In 1974, deferred increases covered an estimated 4.8 million workers and averaged 5 percent, or 25.3 cents an hour.

In manufacturing, about 3.5 million workers are due to receive deferred pay boosts averaging 4.4 percent or 22.2 cents, while in non-manufacturing the average deferred increase will amount to 5.9 percent, or 39.5 cents, for 3.2 million workers.

Contracts providing deferred increases in 1975 which also contain cost-of-living escalator clauses cover 4.6 million workers, BLS noted. Contracts without COL clauses cover 2.2 million workers. However, BLS noted, the average deferred increase is higher in the contracts without the COL clauses.

The statistics were contained in a BLS report on next year's collective bargaining schedule. According to preliminary BLS estimates, about 2.5 million workers under major contracts will be affected by the 1975 bargaining.

In 1974, an estimated 5.2 million workers were covered under contracts that either expired or contained wage reopening provisions during the year. The year before, about 4.7 million workers were involved in scheduled bargaining.

Key industries in which bargaining will take place next year include construction, retail trade, apparel, gas and electric utilities, petroleum, food, lumber and transportation services. The last category applies primarily to the maritime and airlines industries.

The largest numbers of workers covered under contracts expiring next year are those employed by the major petroleum refining companies—Mobil, Shell, Texaco, Exxon, and others. About 50,000 members of the Seafarers, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and independent unions will be affected by bargaining in January and again in March.

Other major agreements subject to negotiations in 1975 include those for 11,000 Machinists employed by McDonnell Douglas in St. Louis; 10,500 Insurance Workers at Metropolitan Life; 18,000 Utility Workers employed by Consolidated Edison of New York; 22,000 Carpenters and Woodworkers employed by the Timber Operators Council in the Northwest; 10,000 Bakery & Confectionery Workers with Nabisco; 17,150 Transport Workers employed by American Airlines, 17,000 Insurance Workers at Prudential, and 16,500 Machinists employed by United Air Lines.

Musicians Set Phone Link for American GIs

American service men and women stationed overseas will be able to make telephone calls to their families back home through the Musicians' Christmas program, now in its seventh year.

The calls will be transmitted through the Military Affiliate Radio Service (MARS) to an amateur radio station in Mansfield, Ohio, operated by Robert Altomonte, president of AFM Local 159.

From Mansfield, the calls will be routed through regular long-distance telephone lines to the servicemen's homes. The telephone charges will be picked up by the union.

Service personnel will be able to place their calls from their overseas stations during a three-day period, Dec. 24-26.

Since the Musicians initiated their Christmas program seven years ago, some 7,500 service men and women have participated, the union said. Even with the reduced number of U.S. forces overseas, more than 700 calls were placed last year during a three-day period.

Although the AFM is expecting fewer calls from Southeast Asia this Christmas than in past years, Altomonte said his station is preparing for a larger volume of messages from bases in Europe, the Canal Zone and Navy ships at sea.

Union Directory Revised by BLS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has issued a new edition of its Directory of National Unions & Employee Associations—in a looseleaf format intended to keep it somewhat more up to date.

The publication provides information on unions and associations, including addresses, officers, affiliations and membership figures, claims or estimates. It also contains other data developed by BLS.

The new edition is based on information gathered in 1973.

The past pattern has been to issue a new compilation every two years. Under the new format, however, persons ordering the directory will receive three updatings in the form of looseleaf pages that can be substituted for outdated material. The charge for the directory, including the supplements that will be furnished, is $4.45. It can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

'Policies Deliberately Created Recession'

AFL-CIO President George Meany issued the following statement on government reports that the November unemployment rate hit 6.5 percent with 6 million Americans jobless:

These statistics reveal the disastrous results of the Nixon-Burns policies that deliberately created unemployment and recession in a futile attempt to halt inflation. Millions of American families are without jobs or hope because President Ford continues to listen to those advisers who led this nation into this economic mess and have no idea of how to get out of it.

Clearly the time has come for the President to clean house of these advisers and to take emergency steps to put the nation back to work. The President must:

- Immediately release the billions of dollars for public works construction now impounded by presidential order.
- Immediately reactivate housing programs under existing legislation to build low- and moderate-income housing for which Congress has already appropriated funds which the President refuses to spend.
- Immediately direct the Federal Reserve Board to lower interest rates on home mortgages and construction loans.
- Immediately direct the Federal Reserve Board to allocate credit to socially useful programs like housing and public works rather than for speculation, gambling casinos and luxury condominiums.
- Immediately direct the Labor Dept. to cut the unnecessary red tape now blocking jobless Americans from getting public service jobs.

This Congress, before adjournment, must:

- Immediately pass legislation extending the benefits and coverage of the Unemployment Compensation Act.
- Immediately pass the Emergency Jobs & Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974 to create additional badly needed public service jobs and immediately fund at least one billion dollars to make this act effective.

Obviously all these are emergency measures. They will not solve the nation's long-term economic problems. Therefore we call on the new Congress and the President to adopt programs that will turn the economy around and put America back to work.

Meany Tells Senate:

Greater Joblessness Seen in Trade Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

legislation to the trade bill. And New York's Sen. James L. Buckley has indicated he will seek an amendment ending federal regulation of natural gas prices, a move labor and consumer groups strongly oppose.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) served notice that he and at least 14 other senators are prepared to filibuster if necessary to block a natural gas deregulation amendment.

Meany's letter to all senators followed a detailed critique of the trade bill sent them by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

Biemiller termed the bill "the wrong legislation at the wrong time," loaded with "concessions that will further swamp U.S. markets with imported products and smother U.S. industries struggling to survive."

He noted that 346,000 manufacturing jobs in the United States were lost in the 1969-73 period, while manufactured imports during the same period rose by $22 billion.

The job loss, he stressed, took place in high technology industries as well as the labor-intensive fields.

Multinational corporations support the bill and America's workers oppose it, he said, because:

- It fails totally to eliminate the tax incentives given businesses to move abroad.
- It contains no assurance that the United States will continue to have a balanced economic base. Instead, it assumes that industry will continue to leave and its only remedy is expanded adjustment assistance that Biemiller termed "a dole for thousands more jobless workers, paid for by the U.S. Treasury, not by the runaway multinationals."
- It lacks any safeguard against export of U.S. technology, and does not restrict the export of capital "when the nation is desperate for investment funds."

As for a duty-free status for less developed countries, "while this may be an admirable concept, it is tailor-made for multinational firms to move manufacturing out of the U.S. and into these countries."

Biemiller also cited the nebulous nature of the Soviet Union's supposed willingness to ease some of its emigration restrictions in return for most-favored-nation trade concessions. Even without that status, he noted, Soviet goods are beginning to displace U.S. manufactured products in such fields as farm tractors.

Only a relatively few senators have up to now spoken out firmly against the trade bill, although a larger number expressed interest in various proposed amendments.

The bill passed the House last December through the overwhelming support of Republicans. House Democrats divided, with 121 voting against passage and 112 favoring the bill. But Republicans backed the legislation, 160 to 19.

Meany's letter to senators stressed that the AFL-CIO would be "enthusiastic supporters . . . if the bill were to result in a net increase of jobs for America, as its advocates insist." But he said that the AFL-CIO analysis of the legislation "tells us otherwise."



SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES ATTACK picketing Machinists outside the Dalmo Victor Co. plant in Belmont, Calif. One plain-clothes officer aims a gun at other pickets who attempt to assist a striker knocked to the ground by a uniformed deputy. IAM members have been on strike at the Textron Corp. division's plant since June 2 in an effort to negotiate a pattern three-year contract that more than 470 other area firms have accepted this year.

Consumer Price Error Drops Index Slightly

An error in the calculation of the national consumer price index over the past seven months will result in a lowering of the index by one-tenth to three-tenths of a point, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced.

The CPI is used as a benchmark to determine increases in the wages and benefits of millions of American workers and retirees in both the federal and private sectors.

Nat Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, said it is impossible at this time to estimate how many workers under escalator clauses may be affected by the downward revision of the CPI. He said the error's effect on current agreements would have to be considered contract by contract.

"It's important that unions with escalator clauses be alert to this downward revision in the CPI," Goldfinger noted. "Some employers may attempt to put into effect retroactive reductions in their cost-of-living escalator contracts."

In its announcement, BLS said the CPI for April through October would be revised to take into account a recently discovered error in the used car component of the index. For the past seven months, the agency indicated, it has overestimated used car prices and in turn the overall cost of living.

"It is estimated that the correction will lower the U.S. city average all-items CPI levels by 0.1 to 0.3 index points," BLS said. "For example, the previously published index for October of 153.2 is likely to be reduced by 0.3 index points."

"While the impact of this error is small in relation to the total changes in the all-items CPI over this period," the agency noted, "BLS is issuing this statement because the CPI is used to escalate some income payments."

BLS said it is now in the process of recalculating all affected indexes and expects to issue revised numbers on Dec. 20 when it releases the November CPI.

Speirs Renamed To Rail Board

Neil Speirs, the labor member of the Railroad Retirement Board, has been nominated for a second five-year term by President Ford. The nomination is subject to Senate confirmation.

Speirs's first term expired last August but, under the law, incumbent members serve until their successors take office.

Speirs joined the three-man government agency in September 1969. At the time of his appointment by former President Nixon, he was an assistant president of the United Transportation Union. For 10 years earlier, he was president of the Switchmen's union which merged with UTU on Jan. 1, 1969.

Besides the labor member, the Railroad Retirement Board includes a management representative and a neutral chairman.

Attacks Mark Long Strike By IAM Unit

Belmont, Calif. — Nearly 190 Machinists are fighting for the survival of their local union, which has been locked in a strike for a new contract with Dalmo Victor Co. here for the past six months.

The firm, a division of the multinational conglomerate Textron Corp., is bringing from 60 to 90 strikebreakers into the plant daily in an effort to wipe out the union, IAM Local 1327 charged. The strikers also have had to fight off physical attacks by the San Mateo County sheriff's deputies on the picket line.

The Dalmo Victor plant produces electronic components and radar equipment for the U.S. military under government contract.

IAM members walked out June 2 after the company refused to bargain on a pattern agreement negotiated this year by the California Metal Trades Association with 113 firms in the San Francisco Bay area. An additional 360 firms have since followed the pattern agreement.

The company's proposals have been far below recent area settlements in wages and would provide no cost-of-living protection, nor adequate pension and medical insurance improvements, IAM District 115 Rep. Stanley Jensen pointed out.

A union proposal to settle all issues in the dispute through binding arbitration was also rejected by the company, which has since told the union its members are being replaced by strikebreakers.

In late September, deputies from the county sheriff's department attacked several of the nearly 50 IAM pickets on duty outside the plant. Six IAM members were arrested on felony charges, handcuffed and struck with clubs, according to Jensen. One officer drew a revolver and aimed it at other pickets who attempted to assist fellow IAM members who had been knocked to the ground by the deputies' charge.

The three-year pattern agreement the local is seeking would provide a 10 percent increase in wages the first year, 7 percent increases in the second and third years, and cost-of-living protection. tI also would include improvements in pensions and dental insurance.

Florida Teacher Groups Agree on Merger Plan

Tallahassee, Fla.—The governing bodies of Florida's two main teacher organizations—the Florida American Federation of Teachers and the Florida Education Association—have agreed to form a new, merged statewide organization with a total membership of 35,000.

The new organization, called FEA/United, will be affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers, an AFL-CIO member union. It will offer assistance to locals in collective bargaining under Florida's new public employe collective bargaining law which goes into effect Dec. 16.

"This teacher unity agreement will create the strongest teacher advocate organization the state of Florida has ever had." Florida AFT President Vincent Exley told a news conference at the state capitol here.

FEA President Catherine Luther noted unity among the state's teachers is needed now more than ever to solve the many problems in education today, including job layoffs and adverse teaching conditions.

Members of each local affiliated with the merging organizations will vote on the proposed merger. If approved by the membership, FEA/United will hold its first convention next April. Until then, the new organization will be governed by a group made up of the board members of FEA and Florida AFT.

Ratification must be completed by Feb. 15. The vote will be by secret ballot, a procedure denied FEA members last spring by the National Education Association prior to its disaffiliation of FEA.

At next year's convention, delegates will elect a president to serve as chief executive and administrative officer, a first vice president and a second vice president. Twelve vice presidents will be elected by the members in their council districts and a secretary-treasurer will be appointed by the executive council which will consist of the elected officers.

Among its services, the merged organization will provide professional assistance to all locals in winning bargaining recognition, negotiating contracts, training leaders and representatives and policing contracts.

The joint statement on formation of FEA/United said it also will "employ the full resources of its headquarters and field staffs, its affiliated locals and the Florida AFL-CIO to effect a full program of legislative priorities," including reduction of class size, increased state funding to education, improvement in the retirement system, and upgrading of teaching and learning conditions in Florida schools.

Meany To Be Guest On Cavett TV Show

AFL-CIO President George Meany will make a guest appearance on the Dick Cavett show over ABC television Dec. 19.

The program will be on the network at 11:30 p.m. (EST) but local stations, which may carry it at a different hour, should be checked for exact broadcast time.

Plan to Boost Food Stamp Costs Assailed

Hollywood, Fla. — President Ford's plan to "save" money by making poor families pay more for their food stamps is "shameful" and should be reversed by Congress, the executive board of the Meat Cutters declared.

The union said the way to overcome inflated food prices is by lifting all restrictions on farm output, encouraging maximum production and protecting consumers against "ripoffs."

The board's statement asserted the moral obligation of the United States to help save the lives of starving people elsewhere in the world.

For farm workers, the union asked "first-class citizenship" and protection of laws that apply to other workers. For farmers, it backed "an adequate return for their work and investment." And for consumers, it urged effective government action "to assure the safety and wholesomeness of food."

The statement termed the reduction in funds for food stamps announced by the Administration "a shameful attempt to starve our elderly and poorest citizens."

Trade and Jobs

AT A TIME when the United States is in serious economic straits—with joblessness rising rapidly, and with jobs disappearing in industries all across the nation—America cannot afford to enact legislation that will further increase domestic unemployment. Since the trade bill would do just that, it is worse than no bill at all.

The trade bill is, in the opinion of the AFL-CIO, the wrong legislation at the wrong time—with a built-in guarantee of further loss of American jobs.

The AFL-CIO supports trade legislation that will build a healthy U.S. economy in cooperation with other nations. However, the bill that now comes before the Senate provides immediate and long-range concessions that will further swamp U.S. markets with imported products and smother U.S. industries struggling to survive.

At the present time, U.S. workers have lost millions of job opportunities as a result of massive imports, much of this loss because U.S.-based multinationals are moving production abroad. The United States, as a result of its failure to safeguard its industries and standard of living, now suffers an inrush of television sets, radios, typewriters, office equipment and a multitude of manufactured products that once contributed to U.S. industrial growth. Employment in U.S. manufacturing dropped 346,000 jobs from its peak in 1969 to 1973. Manufactured imports rose almost $22 billion in that period alone.

American jobs are not being saved by high technology. The loss of computer and aircraft jobs continues. Jobs in computers and parts dropped over 150,000 between 1970 and 1973. Aircraft and parts jobs in 1970 were lower than in 1960.

EVERYWHERE IN AMERICA workers are seeking jobs only to find that RCA is in Taiwan; Sears-Roebuck is in Spain; General Electric is in Singapore; Ford is in the Philippines. No wonder these and other multinational corporations are busy lobbying for the enactment of the bill.

But American workers with their families and their futures here, cannot go multinational. Americans must work here, live here, pay taxes here, support the nation's defense and maintain its economy. Yet for them the jobs are disappearing, the technology is moving out, the capital is moving out—and the Senate trade bill does nothing to halt this erosion. In fact, it helps accelerate the loss.

U.S. workers are told to accept the bill and "adjust." But Americans prefer to keep their jobs—not take a federal dole. Jobless pay for a year (if a worker meets the rigid requirements and if funds are available) is small consolation to a worker with a family and a lifetime of responsibility.

The trade bill was outmoded when it was first introduced more than two years ago, and the swift movement of events has made its failings even more painfully obvious.

It would far better serve America to begin anew in 1975 to draft trade legislation that meets the needs of Americans—not the desires of multinational firms or the wants of well-protected nations that are prepared to mount massive export programs into the U.S.

—From a letter to all senators on the trade bill from AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Paul Hall	I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton
Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons
A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis
Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin
C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey	Glenn E. Watts

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

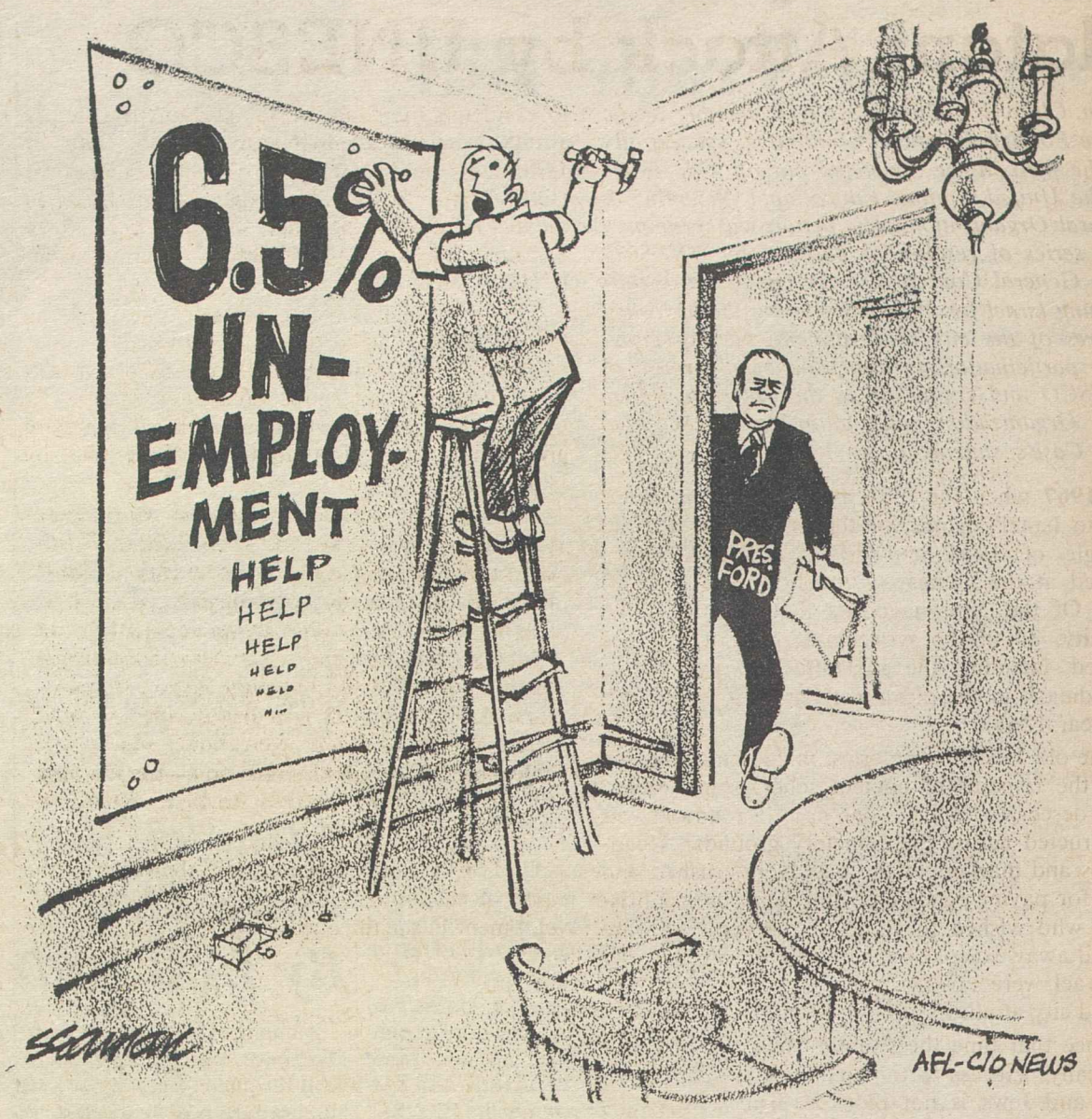
Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, December 14, 1974 No. 50

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION

'Send Him in for His Eye Test!'



A Word Edgewise:

Ford Must Learn White House, Congress Are Different Worlds

By John P. Roche

AS I WATCH PRESIDENT FORD fumbling around, trying to get his bearings, I wonder if—like Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson—he can escape his past. Somewhere in my files there is a telegram from Chester Bowles, Walter Reuther and Leon Henderson, once leaders of the New Deal-in-exile, urging me to help block the renomination of Harry S. Truman. The year, of course, was 1948, and the liberals were sour about Truman. Indeed, some of my Americans for Democratic Action associates went so far as to plug Gen. Dwight Eisenhower for the Democratic nomination. This struck me as preposterous, but yet I could not conscientiously support Truman. In the event, I finally voted for him as a better bet than Thomas E. Dewey.

But I insist that on the basis of his performance from 1945-48 Truman was certainly no liberal statesman. The events of his campaign, his endorsement of civil rights and the record of his second term have in the eyes of historians overshadowed the earlier era. To put it differently, it took Truman years to extract himself from the congressional syndrome and learn that the presidency is governed by a different set of rules.

This seems to be a generic problem with serious members of Congress who become President. (I insert the word "serious" to dispose of the problem of John F. Kennedy, who sat in one house or the other from 1947-60, but might as well have been on the moon. Congress was for him a launching pad, pure and simple: In his private view, the legislature was a dreadful bore.) Truman had the ailment, Lyndon Johnson had it, and now President Gerald Ford has it.

What is the difference between the two worlds? Probably the most significant is that in Congress the game is never played for keeps. A real House "pro" like the late Sam Rayburn, John McCormack or Gerald Ford never wants to cut any relationship. After all, tomorrow or next week you may need the vote of the guy you clobbered today. So you beat him—but just enough to win the day. You don't give him the leather; you congratulate him on his courageous dedication to a "perhaps misguided" position.

A second difference between the Hill and the White House is that one can spend a lifetime in either the Senate or House and never have to make an important administrative decision. Perhaps you may have a hard day if you decide to fire your administrative assistant for incompetence, but even this degree of forcefulness has been missing among several presidential aspirants in the Senate.

The third distinction between the two political universes is that you move from a closed to an open arena. The Senate Majority Leader is not responsible, to take a hypothetical case, if one of his colleagues tells a Polish joke or refers, to say, the Secretary of Labor as a "dumb mick." Boys will be boys, and the back rooms of politics are full of ethnic shorthand, employed by members of the groups themselves. Suddenly, however, you are projected from this cocoon to center-stage, all spotlights on, and asked harshly by everybody from the Cardinal-Archbishop of New York to the heads of Jewish organizations why your Administration seems to be an amateur performance of "All in the Family."

IT'S BEWILDERING. If some ass of a general goes wandering off into anti-Semitism, or some Cabinet member tells an ethnic story with a phony Italian accent, why should they blame you? You're not a high school principal charged with handling bad boys—you're President of the United States.

And then comes that awful moment when you realize (if you are as intelligent as Truman, Johnson and, we hope, Ford) that you are the high school principal, that every idiocy that occurs within the Administration can legitimately be put on your doorstep.

At this point you learn to fire people—you are no longer dealing with peers. If subordinates keep you from putting a handle on your Administration, kick them down the stairs. The President is not an emperor, but he is responsible for every executive act: The "boys will be boys" approach is out the minute you enter that Oval Office.

Sen. Case Cites Record:

Rebuilding of Jerusalem Belies Blatant Attack by UNESCO

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, successfully led the fight in the Senate to cut off U.S. funds for the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization. His action was prompted by a series of resolutions adopted by UNESCO at its General Conference meeting in Paris condemning Israel for allegedly altering the historical features of the city of Jerusalem, barring Israel from participation in the European group of UNESCO and voting aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization. The following is excerpted from Case's statement.

IN 1967 when the old city of Jerusalem came into Israel's hands for the first time since the struggle of 1948 and 1949. authorities were apalled at the damages wrought to that ancient city. Of the 35 synagogues that populated the old city, 34 of the synagogues were totally destroyed, including the ancient Hurva synagogue, a landmark in the old city that stood there since the year 1267.

The old Jewish cemeteries, including those that held the remains of ancient scholars and sages, were desecrated and, in one case, a roadway was constructed across the cemetery grounds. Headstones and markers of the past were crushed and used for paving roads and other purposes. Christians who wished to come to the old city were turned away except on Christmas. Moslems living in Israel were not permitted to come to the old sacred city at all.

Since that time the situation has changed dramatically. Access to the city for Christian, Moslems and Jews is not blocked. The holy places of all faiths are maintained by separate administrations of each religious group. Laws protect all holy places and guarantee the right of celebrants of all faiths to worship as they will.

Moreover, reconstruction and restoration of old buildings and landmark structures have swiftly taken place, renewing the charm, grace and significance of old Jerusalem for all peoples. Additionally, archeological studies undertaken with utmost scientific care have begun to piece together the historical and cultural life of the Hebrews, Christians and Moslems that made the city the holy place it is.

The National Coalition of American Nuns summarized well the meaning of the changes since 1967. They said: "Israel has rebuilt Jerusalem, pouring into it millions of dollars and more especially untold human resources. Jerusalem is now available to all faiths and never before have the holy places been so protected and maintained."

It is hard to believe in view of the progress made in Old Jerusalem that it is possible for a world organization like the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization to act to condemn the State of Israel for "persistently altering the historical features of the city of Jerusalem," and inviting the Director General of UNESCO to "withhold assistance from Israel in the fields of education and culture" because of its alleged actions. Yet that is precisely what UNESCO has done.

The apolitical and humanitarian arm of the United Nations has been used to carry on a blatantly political attack on the status of the city of Jerusalem, even after consistent reports by UNESCO's own investigators affirmed the care given the historical antiquities of the city by Israel.

Further, at its recent general conference meeting in Paris UNESCO voted further political sanctions on Israel. It has excluded Israel from the European group of UNESCO, thus leaving Israel a member of no regional group of the organization and effectively eliminating it from meaningful participation in the organization. And, UNESCO now has decided to send scientific, cultural and educational aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization—for the first time using member-nation funds to finance a terrorist organization.

UNESCO is an organization that serves the cause of economic, educational, and scientific development in the third world nations primarily. To function it needs the expertise and skills made available by the developed states—including Israel which has contributed far more to UNESCO than it has received.

THE UNITED STATES has more to give as a nation to UNESCO than perhaps any other country. It must be made clear, however, that U.S. participation in contingent on the continuation of UNESCO as a humanitarian organization. The offensive resolutions recently adopted by UNESCO must be repealed.

The United States government has made its financial contribution to UNESCO this year. Whether the United States government should make further contributions in the coming years should depend on whether the organization can operate in the future under its true mandate. The member states have ample time to decide the future of the organization. I think they will see the need to repeal the Arab resolutions adopted over the past few weeks.

This is severe action but an action I hope the Congress will endorse. We want to preserve, not destroy, the fabric of our system of international organizations. None of us can stand by and watch American money and talent being funneled through UNESCO to the PLO. This is an affront to the American taxpayer and to the world community of nations.

6th Year of Operation:

Labor Studies Center Offers Expanded Education Program

THE FIRST FULL-TIME, year-round labor education facility is in its sixth year with an expanded curriculum that ranges from shop steward training to a college degree, Fred K. Hoehler, executive director of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, said.

Hoehler said that the center, now located on its own 47-acre campus on the outskirts of Washington, D.C., is an unprecedented investment by the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions of time, money, effort and talent in a worker education program. He noted that similar institutions have existed for many years in England, Europe and Scandinavia, but it's a new concept with new potential in this country.

He said that while the center's aim is to help elected union officials and full-time staff expand and sharpen their trade union skills, it was not created to overcome any shortfall of ability among union leaders to handle effectively the problems, challenges and responsibilities of union leadership.

"Trade union leaders have been highly educated in their own way," he declared, even though most have had to forego extended formal education for financial or other reasons. "They have come up through the ranks; they have handled union meetings; they've handled grievances; they've bargained collectively over the years with highly educated people; and they've done very well," he stressed. He said, "You can go too far with the line that some people take that trade union leaders are 'uneducated' and need this education." Rather, he said, it will help them "do a little better" and "know a little more about this complex society."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Hoehler said the courses offered at the center are primarily labor studies-based, such as collective bargaining, labor law, pensions, fringe benefits negotiations, women in the labor force, civil rights, labor and the environment—a whole host of issues which affect the trade union movement and society as a whole. He said there is also the hope that the center will become a gathering point for the labor community in activities beyond pure labor relations, such as music, drama, art and other educational and cultural events.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

MEASURING CUPS nowadays have both ounces and milliliters engraved on them.

It is a sign that the metric system is more or less creeping into the American kitchen and American life.

The current edition of Commerce Today, published by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, devoted a lengthy article to a recent meeting of major corporations already involved in metric conversion on their own.

Glass manufacturers told of adding metric measurements to their measuring cups; other manufacturers told of slipping metric measurements into their products as "painlessly" as possible. Still others reported adoption of the metric system for use in design, test, manufacture and service.

"The country, as a whole, is converting to metrics, even if Congress never passes a law," said one participant at the meeting.

In June 1973, an article in the Machinist, official newspaper of the IAM, gave many examples of how American industry has been shifting on its own to the metric system.

It noted that the aerospace industry is beginning to engineer its planes in metrics as the auto industry has been doing for some time with special models. And it told of Machinist contracts that have been and are being negotiated to protect the union's membership in the transition process.

VOLUNTARY CONVERSION on the part of private industry has by no means been a smooth one. Unions like the Carpenters and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have pointed out the difficulties, enormous costs and worker problems caused by efforts to convert. Industry representatives themselves, have pointed to the conversion costs—estimates have run up to $200 billion—and to the impossibility of shifting from extremely fine measurements now based on the English system to the metric system without having to scrap present manufacturing equipment.

What all this adds up to, however, is a steady growth of metrication by private industry where it apparently is advantageous to the manufacturing process. To some degree the problems of conversion for union workers have been met through contract negotiations. And the process is likely to continue.

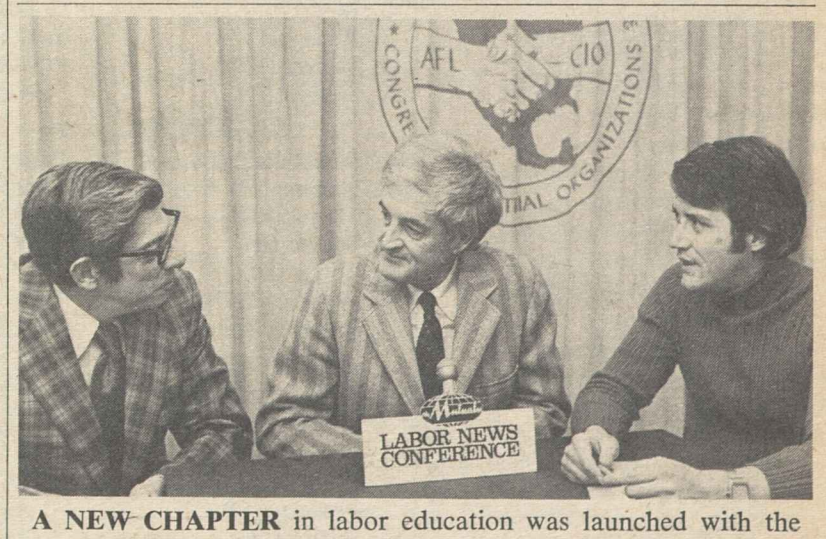
There are, nevertheless, warning signs. Organized labor has pointed out that corporations and their workers are free to make the conversion to metrics on their own; that the metric system has been legal in the United States as far back as 1866. But, there is still an astonishing lack of hard knowledge about the actual costs of conversion, its effect on the national economy and certainly its effect on millions of workers whose personally-owned tools and skills would be affected.

At its October 1973, convention the AFL-CIO made clear that it does not oppose voluntary conversion to the metric system, but that it believes it would be premature for Congress "to pass any legislation which would commit the federal government to an official policy of facilitating or encouraging metric conversion."

To meet the lack of urgently needed knowledge on the whole conversion question, the convention suggested the creation of an independent Metric Monitoring & Assistance Board to make a thorough study of the conversion problem and how far it has already gone, to evaluate costs, to research still unresolved problems.

Such a board, the federation said, must have worker, employer and consumer representation and must "provide full reimbursement to workers for newly required metric tools, special unemployment and job placement assistance, relocation allowances and assistance, technical assistance, education and retraining opportunities for workers, including financial assistance for apprenticeship training programs. . . ."

New efforts undoubtedly will be made in the upcoming 94th Congress to make metrication a government program that will compel conversion. In the process, the advice of organized labor should be given the most serious attention.



A NEW CHAPTER in labor education was launched with the unprecedented investment of time, money, effort and talent in the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, Fred K. Hoehler, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning the center's executive director were Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and John V. Reistrup of the Washington Post. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Key Vote on West Coast Strike Curb

A 263-93 vote in the House on Dec. 9 blocked an attempt to prohibit any West Coast maritime or dock strike from interfering with sea commerce to Hawaii. It would have added a 160-day court injunction to any Taft-Hartley Act delay.

The House refused to approve a rule that would have allowed the anti-strike bill to be offered as an amendment to an unrelated, labor-supported bill dealing with railroads.

On the AFL-CIO scoreboard, right votes (R) were cast by 167 Democrats and 96 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 35 Democrats and 58 Republicans. Numerals show districts; AL—at large; A—absent.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) R
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) R
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Jones (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) R
7. Flowers (D) R

ALASKA
AL Young (R) A

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) R
4. Conlan (R) R

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) A
2. Mills (D) A
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Thornton (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) W
4. Leggett (D) W
5. Burton, Phillip (D) R
6. Burton, John (D) R
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Stark (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Ryan (D) A
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Lagomarsino (R) R
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) A
16. Sisk (D) W
17. McCloskey (R) W
18. Mathias (R) A
19. Holifield (D) A
20. Moorhead (R) R
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) W
23. Clawson (R) A
24. Rousselot (R) R
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) W
27. Goldwater (R) R
28. Bell (R) A
29. Danielson (D) A
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) W
32. Hosmer (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Anderson (D) W
36. Ketchum (R) R
37. Burke (D) W
38. Brown (D) A
39. Hinshaw (R) R
40. Wilson, Bob (R) R
41. Van Deerlin (D) W
42. Burgener (R) R
43. Veysey (R) R

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) A
3. Evans (D) W
4. Johnson (R) R
5. Armstrong (R) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) A
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) A
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Sarasin (R) R
6. Grasso (D) A

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) A
5. Gunter (D) W
6. Young (R) R
7. Gibbons (D) W
8. Haley (D) R
9. Frey (R) R
10. Bafalis (R) R
11. Rogers (D) A
12. Burke (R) W
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) R
5. Young (D) R
6. Flynt (D) R
7. Davis (D) R
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) A
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) W
2. Mink (D) W

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) R

ILLINOIS
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Hanrahan (R) R
4. Derwinski (R) R
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collier (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) A
9. Yates (D) R
10. Young (R) R
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane (R) R
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Arends (R) A
16. Anderson (R) R
17. O'Brien (R) R
18. Michel (R) A
19. Railsback (R) A
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) R
22. Shipley (D) A
23. Price (D) R
24. Gray (D) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) A
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Hudnut (R) R

IOWA
1. Mezvinsky (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) R
4. Smith (D) R
5. Scherle (R) W
6. Mayne (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Breckinridge (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) A
2. Boggs (D) A
3. Treen (R) R
4. Waggonner (D) R
5. Passman (D) A
6. Rarick (D) A
7. Breaux (D) R
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Cohen (R) A

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) R
2. Long (D) R
3. Sarbanes (D) R
4. Holt (R) R
5. Hogan (R) R
6. Byron (D) A
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Donohue (D) A
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Cronin (R) A
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) A
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) W
2. Esch (R) R
3. Brown (R) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. VanderVeen (D) R
6. Chamberlain (R) A
7. Riegle (D) R
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) A
10. Cederberg (R) R
11. Ruppe (R) A
12. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) A
18. Huber (R) W
19. Broomfield (R) A

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) R
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) A
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) W

MISSISSIPPI
1, Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) R
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Cochran (R) R
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) W
6. Litton (D) R
7. Taylor (R) A
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) R
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) R
2. McCollister (R) R
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Towell (R) A

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) A
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) R
2. Sandman (R) A
3. Howard (D) A
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) A
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Maraziti (R) A
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) A
3. Roncallo (R) A
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) R
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Brasco (D) A
12. Chisholm (D) A
13. Podell (D) A
14. Rooney (D) A
15. Carey (D) A
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Koch (D) R
19. Rangel (D) A
20. Abzug (D) R
21. Badillo (D) A
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (R) R
24. Reid (D) R
25. Fish (R) R
26. Gilman (R) R
27. Robison (R) A
28. Stratton (D) R
29. King (R) A
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) R
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Walsh (R) R
34. Horton (R) A
35. Conable (R) W
36. Smith (R) R
37. Dulski (D) R
38. Kemp (R) R
39. Hastings (R) W

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) A
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Andrews (D) A
5. Mizell (R) A
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Martin (R) R
10. Broyhill (R) R
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) R

OHIO
1. Luken (D) A
2. Clancy (R) A
3. Whalen (R) R
4. Guyer (R) R
5. Latta (R) R
6. Harsha (R) R
7. Brown (R) A
8. Powell (R) A
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) R
12. Devine (R) A
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) R
16. Regula (R) R
17. Ashbrook (R) A
18. Hays (D) A
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) W
2. McSpadden (D) A
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) R

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) R
2. Ullman (D) A
3. Green (D) A
4. Dellenback (R) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Ware (R) R
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) R
9. Shuster (R) R
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) A
17. Schneebeli (R) A
18. Heinz (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Morgan (D) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) A

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) R
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) R
5. Gettys (D) R
6. Young (R) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) R
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) A
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Beard (R) R
7. Jones (D) R
8. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Steelman (R) W
6. Teague (D) A
7. Archer (R) R
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) W
13. Price (R) W
14. Young (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) R
18. Jordan (D) R
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) A
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Milford (D) R

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Owens (D) R

VERMONT
AL Mallary (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) R
2. Whitehurst (R) R
3. Satterfield (D) R
4. Daniel, Robert (R) R
5. Daniel, Dan (D) R
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) R
8. Parris (R) R
9. Wampler (R) R
10. Broyhill (R) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Meeds (D) A
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) W
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Froehlich (R) R
9. Davis (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) W

By Hotel-Restaurant Union:

Per Capita Increase Keyed to Organizing

San Francisco—Some 700 delegates to a special convention of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees here approved plans for extended organizing efforts and an industry-wide pension plan that would provide portability and reciprocity for covered workers.

As part of the organizing campaign, the delegates voted unanimously to increase the per capita tax by $1.50 a month, of which $1.25 will go to the international and the balance to individual locals.

Edward T. Hanley, the union's general president who took office 18 months ago, noted that organizing drives launched in that period have netted 6,000 new members.

"But, this sort of thing takes money," he said.

The union has set its sights on the proliferating fast-food chains. Delegates approved a resolution during the three-day convention to make special efforts to organize the non-union McDonald's hamburger chain.

The special convention was called to "meet the challenges of a changing industry," and resulted in many changes and clarifications in the union's constitution.

The union's officers believe the new pension plan is the first set up by any international union to offer nationwide portability. Hanley said the plan will conform to the new federal pension law enacted by the 93rd Congress as well as to provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

The plan will become effective on Jan. 1, 1976, and will operate under a joint labor-management trusteeship.

Delegates also amended the union's constitution to facilitate the merger of local union plans into the single international pension program.

Speakers included Gov.-elect Edmund G. Brown, Jr., of California; Sen. Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D-Del.) and Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning of the California AFL-CIO.

Brown pledged that organized labor would have substantially more influence in his administration than it has had under Gov. Ronald Reagan. He described his predecessor's policies as "sacrifice for the many and privilege for the few."

Brown told a cheering audience he was opposed to the provision in the state's minimum wage law requiring a percentage of employe's tips to be considered as part of the minimum wage.

"I thought the minimum wage was paid by the employers, not the employes," Brown said.

The new governor also pledged to appoint members of the California Public Utilities Commission who will serve "the rate payers, not the utilities," and to expand the state's child-care centers.

Henning praised the union's role last month in boosting the liberal majority in the California legislature.

"On Nov. 5, we enjoyed one of the great historic victories of organized labor in the political annals of this state," Henning declared.

Macfarlane Joins Panel On Jobless Benefits

President Robert W. Macfarlane of the Idaho AFL-CIO and David Sweeney, legislative director of the Teamsters, were among six new members of the Federal Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance recently sworn in.

Among the nine other holdover members of the board are Ken Morris of the Auto Workers, President John Bowden of the Jacksonville, Fla., Building Trades Council and James O'Brien of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.



LABOR PARTICIPATION in the nation's bicentennial celebration is stressed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan at a conference in Philadelphia sponsored by the city central labor body and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. President Edward F. Toohey of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO is at left.

Philadelphia's Unions Plan for Bicentennial

Philadelphia—Trade unionists of the Philadelphia area are determined that organized labor will get its full share of recognition in the nation's 1976 bicentennial celebration.

Labor's stake in the observance—much of which will focus on the extensive heritage of Philadelphia—was charted by 275 delegates at a planning conference sponsored by the Philadelphia AFL-CIO and the federation's Dept. of Education.

The AFL-CIO has been working with affiliated union groups across the country in the development and planning of events leading to the celebration.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan told the conference participants that all sectors of organized labor must pitch in for a successful effort to assure that the role of working men and women in the building of the country is recognized.

"Working Americans have made this country," Keenan stressed, "and there is no better time than the bicentennial for all Americans to come to a greater understanding and appreciation of the skill and training and talent working Americans have contributed."

Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, traced the beginning of the American labor movement to Philadelphia.

He noted that long before the Revolution, the Carpenters' Company in 1724 organized journeymen and master carpenters of Philadelphia to prevent exploitation. It was that same company that offered its hall as a meeting place for the Continental Congress, Keenan pointed out.

Philadelphia was also the first U.S. city to organize a central trade council in 1827. And in 1869, the Knights of Labor was established here, he noted.

Citing these highlights in labor history, Keenan declared that no bicentennial labor celebration can be possible without active participation of all affiliates in any city-wide program. He urged that labor organizations seize the opportunity to acquaint fellow citizens with the positive contributions of the trade union movement in the building, culture and education of America.

Live festivals, like those held with the active involvement of organized labor in Washington and Louisville, Ky., should be planned throughout the nation for bicentennial celebrations on July 4 and Labor Day 1976, Keenan suggested.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Education has been working closely with the Labor Dept., the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration and a number of other groups in planning for the 1976 celebration.

The day-long conference here included workshops and panel discussions with representatives from labor, government and education.

Court Upholds Confidentiality In Pay Claim

St. Louis—Workers complaining of Fair Labor Standards Act violations have a right to remain anonymous, the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled here.

The appeals court overturned a district court order which had dismissed an equal pay suit because Labor Sec. Peter J. Brennan refused to give the employer the names and statements of the complaining employes and Labor Dept. investigative reports.

The three-judge appeals court panel declared that "employes have an absolute right to complain of the law's violations, and it is the court's duty to assure that they are protected in the exercise of that right."

The court said, however, that the Secretary's privilege to keep the names of complainants confidential is limited. A court may decide that an employer's need for such information to prepare a defense outweighs the public interest served by keeping the information confidential.

Engineered Products, Inc., of Hazelwood, Mo., sought the information after the Labor Dept. brought suit charging the firm with paying its male production workers at higher wage rates than female employes doing the same work.

The plastics manufacturer claimed it needed the confidential information to prepare its defense. However, the appeals court said the firm had not proven "substantial need" for the material.

Jersey College Dispute Goes To Mediation

Union, N.J.—Negotiators for 2,600 professors and instructors at eight New Jersey state colleges met with a private mediator in an attempt to iron out their contract dispute with the state.

The teachers, represented by the Council of New Jersey State College Locals, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers, had struck Nov. 18 when the governor's Office of Employee Relations refused to bargain with them.

The AFT local agreed to end the strike pending mediation of all disputed issues and directed its members to return to work on Dec. 2. The two sides have since met three times with a mediator.

The teachers are seeking a cost-of-living increase and other improvements under a contract reopener provision. The eight public four-year colleges involved are Jersey City, Trenton, William Paterson, Montclair, Kean, Glassboro, Stockton and Ramapo.

ILO Urged to Affirm Worker Rights In Hotel and Restaurant Industries

Geneva—Trade unionists have called on the International Labor Organization to give greater attention to the problems of workers in the hotel, restaurant and related fields because of the world-wide growth of this industry with the expansion of tourism.

George Fairchild, secretary-treasurer of the Service Employees, told a 21-nation ILO conference that it was time this United Nations agency "recognizes the importance of the industry and immediately ends the second-class treatment given it in the past."

Fairchild and Peter Cutolo, general organizer of SEIU's Hotel, Hospital & Nursing Home Local 144, represented American labor at the technical meeting of worker, employer and government delegates concerned with hotels, restaurants and similar establishments.

It was the first such meeting held by the ILO since 1965. Because of the major part the "hospitality" industry plays in the national economy of developing as well as advanced nations, it is "ridiculous to call our common attention to the problems in the industry only once in nine years," Fairchild said.

Employer and government delegates joined the workers to give unanimous approval to a resolution urging the ILO Governing Body to establish a permament industrial committee to keep the problems of the hotel and related fields under regular review.

The conference emphasized that the hotel, restaurant and catering business was a "major economic growth industry of vital interest" to virtually all countries.

In another unanimously approved resolution the conference also urged the Governing Body, the ILO's executive council, to call the attention of governments to the need to insure that trade union and other rights of workers are enjoyed by all persons employed in the hotel and restaurant industry.

At the close of the two-week session Fairchild expressed disappointment because many government delegates, including those from the United States, joined management representatives in abstaining in the vote on a worker-sponsored resolution on multinational companies, thus blocking its adoption.

The resolution would have called on the ILO to "pay particular attention to the economic, social and political consequences" resulting from the activities of the frontier-jumping companies in the hotel industry.

Although the resolution failed to carry, Fairchild said he believed "we made a lot of progress on the multinational issue by having focused attention on it. This will have good results in the ILO."

Much of the conference's attention was concentrated on the problems of migrant and seasonal workers and on vocational training to prepare for careers in the hotel and catering industry.

Cutolo served on the committee dealing with training. He and other worker delegates stressed the human side of this question. Employment in the industry must be made attractive not only for the young preparing for a career but also for the older workers, they said.

Noting that migrant and seasonal workers are often discriminated against, the conference said that special efforts are needed to insure that they enjoy the "effective exercise of trade union rights and freedoms."



Aliens Reminded Of Filing Rules

The Immigration & Naturalization Service of the Justice Dept. has issued a reminder that every alien in the United States is required to file an address card during January, even if there has been no change in address since last year's report.

The required Form I-53 is available at any Post Office. It asks for the alien's address, nationality, date and place of birth and for the alien registration number that has been issued to all persons admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

Only aliens with diplomatic status are exempt from the address report requirement.

Before Adjournment:

Congress Presses Action on Job Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

All governments would get additional funds to hire the unemployed, but the biggest portion of the added money would go to areas where there is the most unemployment.

A separate section of the bill provides an emergency entitlement to unemployment benefits for an estimated 12 million workers not now covered by state laws. The largest groups are more than 8 million state and local government employes, about 1 million farm workers and an estimated 1 million household domestic employes.

The funds to pay the benefits would come from the federal government. However, the amount of benefits and the duration—up to 26 weeks—would be based on state law. Thus the same requirement of past employment and the same formula for computing payments would be used as if the applicant had been working in a job covered by the regular unemployment compensation law in his or her state.

The same expansion of unemployment insurance coverage is in the Senate-passed bill. The Senate bill also authorizes up to $1 billion in grants and loans for public works construction projects that are best suited to generate maximum employment.

The House Ways & Means Committee has jurisdiction over unemployment insurance financed by the payroll tax, so it sent to the House floor a separate bill for a new "temporary emergency unemployment compensation program."

The bill, passed 374-2 under a shortcut procedure requiring a two-thirds vote, would make it possible for workers who lose their jobs to receive up to a full year of unemployment compensation.

It also eases the existing requirement of the level of unemployment needed to trigger payment of up to 13 weeks of extended benefits to persons still unemployed after using up the 26 weeks commonly available under state law.

For states choosing to participate in the new program, the maximum 13 weeks of extended federal-state benefits now available during periods of high unemployment would in effect be doubled to 26. That would bring the maximum duration to a total of 52 weeks.

There are various combinations of triggers to launch the extended benefit program. At the current level of unemployment, the program would be triggered nationally and would apply in all states. Funds to pay for the program would be advanced by the federal government, to be repaid from the unemployment insurance trust fund when times are better.

The end-of-the-session legislative outlook was less clear for a number of other bills that are awaiting final action.

Some were shunted aside, such as a tax reform bill approved by the Ways & Means Committee several weeks ago. The House Rules Committee refused to clear it for the House floor on the assumption that the Senate won't have time to act on it before an anticipated Dec. 20 adjournment—especially if oil state senators filibuster against repeal of the depletion tax loophole.

Still awaiting action in the Senate was a major labor-backed bill to earmark a portion of oil imported into the United States for American-flag tankers. The bill passed both the House and Senate in similar versions, and the House has already approved a conference agreement on the final wording.



ECONOMIC AND TRADE UNION issues affecting workers in the United States and Sweden are discussed by AFL-CIO President George Meany and the visiting Swedish Minister of Labor, Ingemund Bengtsson, at the federation headquarters. Birger Viklund, right, is the Swedish labor attache.

Pension Law Called Good Start, Meany Cites Enforcement Need

(Continued from Page 1)

were enacted, Meany pointed out, "there were no vesting standards, no decent funding requirements, inadequate fiduciary standards, and no federal program to guarantee workers their pensions if their employers went out of business."

"In this law we have all of these," he told the conference participants. The two-day meeting was sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Meany said the AFL-CIO will demand full implementation of the pension reforms and will seek further improvements to solve problems that union representatives inevitably will encounter in dealing with government regulations.

Labor is well aware that passage of legislation is only the first step in achieving the goals of a law, Meany stressed in warning that the Labor and Treasury departments will be watched closely to assure proper administration.

"We know from the Occupational Safety & Health Act that a legislative victory can be undermined by hostile administrators, inadequate appropriations and regulations designed to thwart the will of Congress," he said. "The AFL-CIO will demand to be heard during the crucial regulation-making process."

While the federation has not yet specified its future legislative goals for private pension plans, Meany said organized labor would base its determinations on the experience of union pension experts.

The present legislation, he noted, terminates forever the "gold watch" theory of private pensions—that pensions result from employer generosity and do not belong to the workers.

"We have entered an era where the private pension system will be held socially accountable; where workers' pension rights and the duties of those who control workers' pension funds will be subject to public control through law."

One of the shortcomings Meany cited is the compromise in splitting the administration of the legislation between the Labor and Treasury departments.

Meany suggested that the new law is only the start of growing public and congressional interest in improving the private pension system.

He said he hoped Congress will soon examine how the nearly $200 billion in private pension funds can be used more responsively to meet the needs of the American people.

"This money represents deferred wages of millions of American workers," he pointed out. "The investment of these funds, which can have such vital economic consequences for all of us, should not be subject to the unilateral control of a few financial institutions."

Noting that the average American worker cannot afford to buy a home because of high interest rates and the shortage of capital, Meany called for increased investments of pension funds in the housing industry.

With pension funds constituting the largest source of private capital in the nation, Meany said the money should be invested in areas responsive to the interests of workers—"whose money it is."

He also pointed out that labor's support for pension reform does not lessen its commitment to social security. "It augments that commitment," he stressed.

"Though the new law will do much to improve the private pension system," Meany noted that "only a minority of retirees will have private pensions in the foreseeable future. Only about one-fourth of those retiring on social security have a supplemental pension, public or private, and their pension is typically small. For those already on social security, the situation is worse."

Meany said the only effective way to provide adequate income for retirees—even those fortunate enough to have private pensions—is primarily through social security improvements. And he pledged that the federation would intensify its efforts to do that.

Assistant Labor Sec. Paul J. Fasser, Jr. told the opening session of the conference that although the Labor Dept. has yet to receive "a single nickel" for the implementation of the pension law, it is gearing up to meet its responsibilities under the act.

Fasser said the job cannot be properly done with less than the $9.5 million in appropriations the Labor Dept. requested. That amount was trimmed to $6.1 million in the Senate, but some of the funds were restored in the House, he noted.

He assured the conference participants that the Labor Dept. intends to administer the legislation for the protection of the workers and the pensioners, and not the institutions and fiduciaries that handle the pension funds.

Other government and labor experts involved in pension affairs and Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), a key sponsor of the legislation, were scheduled to address later sessions of the conference.

Wholesale Prices Rise 23.5 Percent over Year

(Continued from Page 1)

home reflected the steady rise in food prices. On a percentage basis, the nation's poorest in October were found to be paying more for groceries than the more affluent. Many of these needy families also face higher prices for food stamps next March.

While the November increase in wholesale prices was about half the 2.5 percent jump in October, the rise still was high by normal standards. A possible bright note lay in the nine-tenths of 1 percent increase in industrial commodity prices, the smallest rise in 13 months.

The wholesale price index stood at 171.9 percent of its 1967 base in November, meaning that goods costing $100 seven years ago cost $171.90 last month. The index has risen an average of 1.8 percent a month since last January.

Of the 15 major commodity groups measured by the index, 10 increased from October to November and five were lower, BLS reported. Declines were recorded in the prices of lumber and wood products, fuels, textiles, metals, and hides and skins.

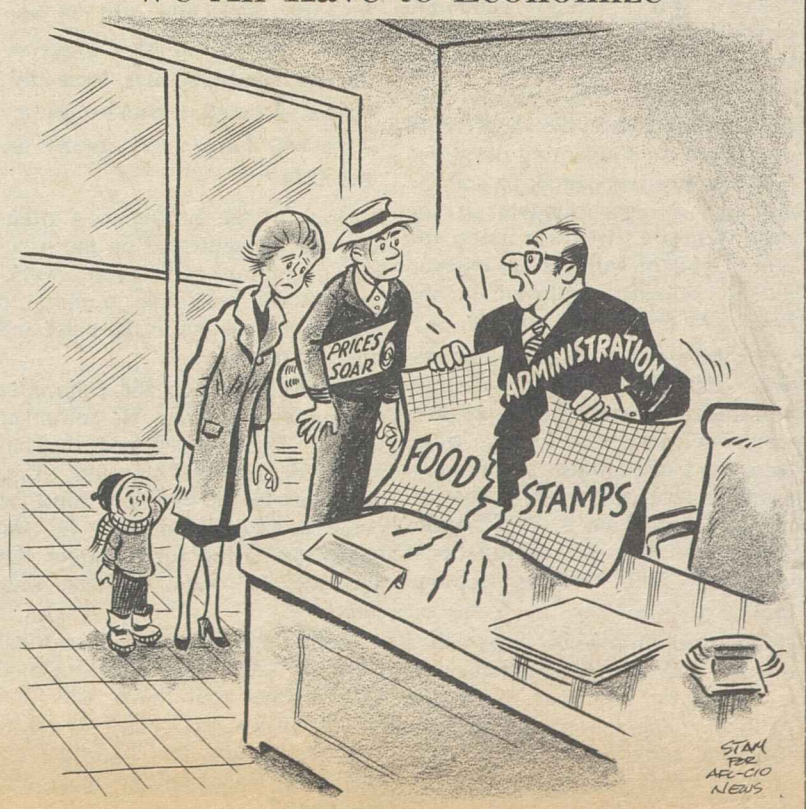
Detailing last month's price changes, BLS noted prices for agriculture-related products rose at a seasonally adjusted rate of 2.5 percent, compared to 5.1 percent in October.

Prices of consumer finished goods—those items ready for sale on supermarket shelves—increased by 3.5 percent in November, mostly because of the sharp rise in sugar prices. Sugar and confectionery prices last month were 191.9 percent higher than a year earlier.

Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables increased 12.5 percent over the month. Live poultry prices rose 13.9 percent. Cereal and bakery products were up by 2 percent. Higher prices also were posted for milk, miscellaneous processed foods and some meats last month.

Crude vegetable oils, which rose 2 percent in November, were 110 percent above their year-earlier price levels. Refined vegetable oils were 93.1 percent higher than a year earlier.

'We All Have to Economize'



12-14-74

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIX — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Saturday, December 21, 1974 — 7 — No. 51

An Editorial by George Meany

The Politics of Deceit

WHEN RICHARD NIXON left the White House in disgrace, Americans believed the politics of deceit had been banished from Washington.

But today we know that the Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, deceived the Congress and the American people for more than eight weeks. We know that, in long testimony before the Senate Finance Committee on Dec. 3, Kissinger concealed an official Soviet document denouncing and rejecting the very agreement he was defending before the committee.

We know as well that Sen. Henry Jackson, who played a major role in this episode, was either a dupe of Kissinger or that he too misled the American people.

The issue is the so-called Trade Reform Act of 1974—a bill that will cause thousands of American workers to lose their jobs in order to increase the profits of American-based multinational corporations, whose greed is beyond belief and whose U.S. income tax breaks are fantastic.

The Congress, in acting on this measure, heeded the economic advice of the Nixon advisers who still crowd around President Ford. It should have been obvious to the Congress that their advice—that the trade bill would help the American economy—was worthless. For these were the same advisers who created the economic mess America is in today, with millions of unemployed at the very time inflation continues to run rampant.

But the key advice the Congress relied on was that from Sec. Kissinger. Passage of the bill, he said, would improve detente with the Soviet Union and thus lessen the threat of nuclear war.

He urged that the American taxpayer give the Soviet Union "most-favored-nation" status. Treat them as we do our friends, he urged. Use taxpayers' money to subsidize their industries, including potential war-production industries. Loan them American taxpayers' money, he urged, at low interest rates Americans cannot receive. Be nice to the Communists, he said, and they will be nice to us.

A big majority of the Congress, then led by Sen. Jackson, was skeptical of the Kissinger line. After all, they knew the Soviet Union's unbroken record of breaking promises.

Therefore they provided a test for the Soviet Union. Live up to your signature on the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. Let your citizens—especially the Soviet Jews—freely emigrate to other lands. If you prove yourself, the United States will treat you as a friend.

For months a deadlock continued. Kissinger said the Soviets would never agree. But suddenly, on Oct. 18, at a White House meeting, the Secretary of State changed his tune. He gave Jackson and other senators a letter saying the Soviets would relax their inhumane harassment of their citizens and open up their emigration policies. The Communists had told him that, he said, and Kissinger guaranteed their good faith.

Jackson and other senators said they believed Kissinger. They hastened passage of the bill without regard to its other provisions. They ignored its threat to American employment, to the communities that would lose their major job-producing industries and the tax base those industries provided.

With virtually no debate and with assurance to their fellow senators that Soviet emigration bans would be relaxed, Jackson and others whooped the bill through under a Senate gag rule.

Then on Dec. 18, the Soviet Union finally spoke up. The Kissinger assurances were false, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said. Additionally, he said, the Secretary of State knew they were

(Continued on Page 3)

Bills to Aid Jobless Voted by Congress



SEVERAL THOUSAND building trades craftsmen rally in New York City to protest high unemployment and policies of the General Services Administration on federal contracts. The demonstration, organized by the area Building & Construction Council, called attention to GSA practices that enable non-union contractors on federal projects to skirt prevailing wage requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act. The 20 percent jobless rate among construction workers in the New York area is three times higher than that of the general workforce.

OKs Funds On Benefits, More Jobs

By David L. Perlman

Congress voted final approval to an emergency package of bills to provide public service jobs for hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers, unemployment insurance for millions not covered by state law and continued benefits for workers who are still jobless after their unemployment compensation has run out.

It followed through with a nearly $5 billion appropriation so the new programs could be started immediately. Otherwise they would have existed only on paper until the 94th Congress convened in mid-January and appropriated funds.

Labor had an important role in shaping the legislative package, working closely with members of the House-Senate conference committee on reconciling differences between the two bills and with Labor Dept. officials who represented the Administration in the final negotiations.

The bills that emerged carried somewhat higher price tags than the Ford Administration wanted, but it appeared certain the President would sign the legislation.

The public service employment program in the new legislation would be in addition to the continuing program of federal grants to cities, counties and states for public service jobs and an assortment of other manpower programs.

The bill sent to the President authorized $2.5 billion for public service employment—to be spent or obligated during the six months remaining in this fiscal year. If fully put to use, it could fund more than 300,000 jobs over the 170,000 budgeted in the continuing program.

The legislation reflects the AFL-CIO position that job creation is the key element in overcoming a recession and that public service jobs provide an additional benefit in community services.

The requirement of 6 percent unemployment nationally to trigger the program has already been met. If the unemployment figure should drop below that—an unlikely event in the immediate future—

(Continued on Page 8)

Outlook Bleak:

Aid Claims Surge As Layoffs Widen

By James M. Shevis

More plant closings and production cutbacks added hundreds of thousands of Americans to the ranks of the unemployed this holiday season as the nation's economy slid further into recession.

Another 693,600 new claims for unemployment insurance benefits were filed in the first week of December, an increase of 169,500 over the previous week, the Labor Dept. reported. Forty-two states reported higher volumes.

A year earlier, 345,700 initial claims were recorded. The additional opening claims brought to 3,011,100 the number of new claims filed at employment security offices around the country during the six-week period ending Dec. 7.

The Labor Dept. reported that 2,982,600 persons were actually receiving unemployment insurance benefits during the week ended Nov. 30. The number of workers drawing jobless benefits a year earlier was 1,630,400.

Every state in the union paid out higher volumes of unemployment insurance benefits the last week in

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Warning Ignored, Trade Bill Cleared

The adjournment-bound 93rd Congress prepared to pass the Administration's trade bill with only minor modifications, ignoring labor's warning that it will bring about further loss of American jobs and destruction of manufacturing industries.

The final version of the bill gives the President virtually a free hand to reduce or eliminate tariffs and other restrictions against a free flow of imports into the United States.

(Continued on Page 8)

Tanker Cargo Bill Ends Foreign-Flag Monopoly

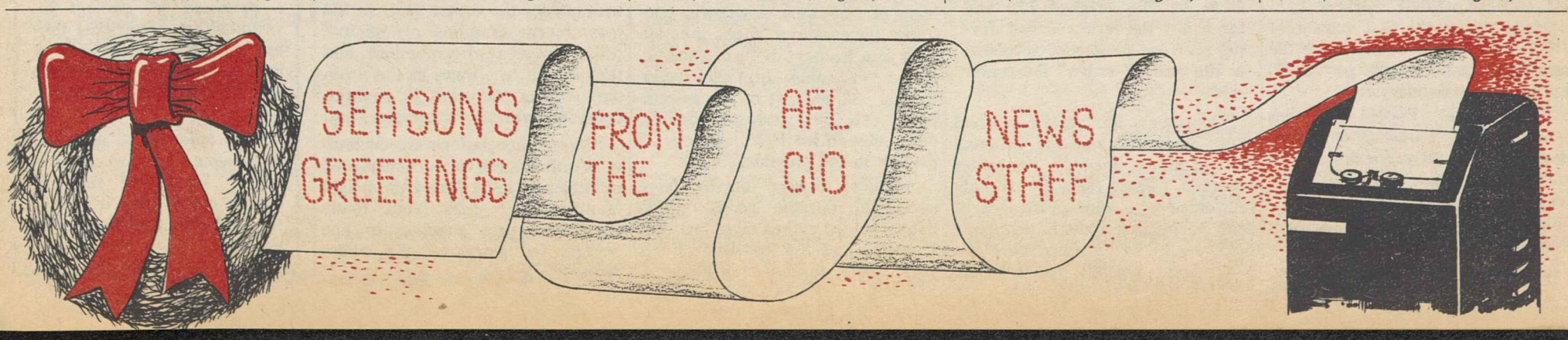
An oil cargo bill that would generate an estimated 10,000 jobs in U.S. shipyards and at sea passed its final congressional hurdle and was sent to the President.

It would end a foreign-flag monopoly on tankers bringing oil to the United States by reserving at least 20 percent of oil imports for vessels built and registered in this country and staffed by American crews. The ratio would rise to 30 percent by 1977.

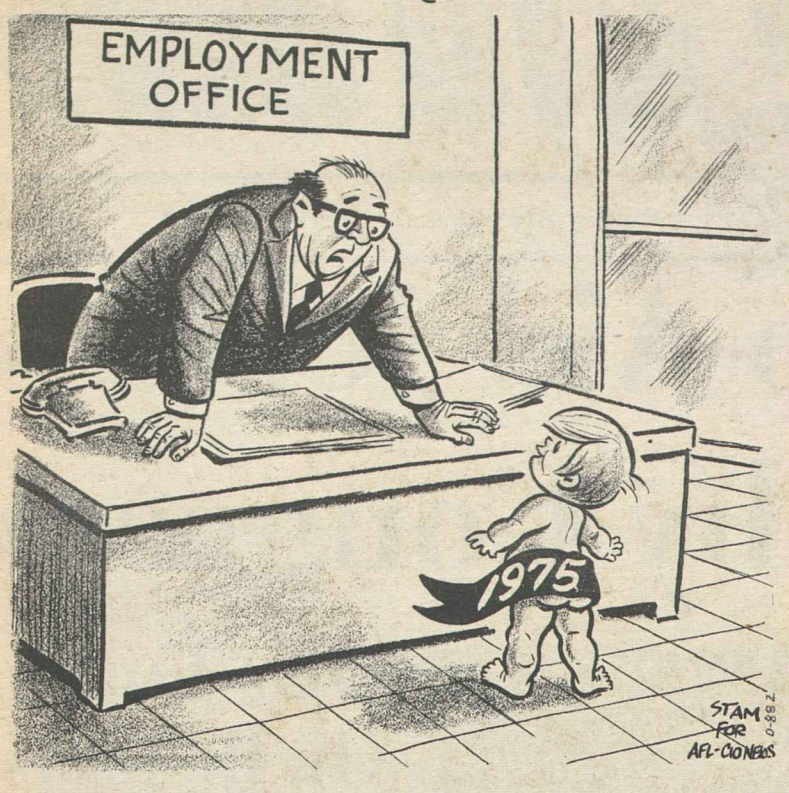
Oil firms now use American tankers for less than 6 percent of imports, and the largest tanker fleet in the world is registered in Liberia. American and multinational oil firms own the bulk of tankers, but their fleets mostly fly "flags of convenience" that allow them to avoid U.S. labor and safety laws.

Unions in the maritime industry and related fields have had the AFL-CIO's support in pressing for legislation that would require refineries and other petroleum importers to use American-flag tankers for a share of imports.

(Continued on Page 8)



'What Are Your Qualifications?'



Flood of Layoffs Adds Bleak Side to Holidays

(Continued from Page 1)

November, the Labor Dept. said. During the week, the jobless rate for those covered by unemployment insurance climbed sharply from 3.7 to 4.5 percent. A year earlier the rate was 2.6 percent.

"The recession is mounting, and we're going to see more deterioration in the economy as the months go by unless the Administration moves in fast and takes steps to turn the economy around," AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger observed.

Meanwhile, he added, "for millions of families whose breadwinner has been laid off and for millions of others who have been compelled to work part-time with reduced paychecks, it's going to be a bleak holiday."

Goldfinger noted that joblessness is beginning to have a drastic impact on workers in the 20-to-24-year-old group, many of them married with young families. Those in this category often are those who were last hired, with little seniority and work experience.

"When you get a downturn in economic activity, they're usually the first to get laid off," he said.

The jobless rate for persons in the 20-24 year age group last month reached 10.4 percent, a jump of 1.5 percent from October and a 3.2 percent rise over the year-earlier figure.

Nationwide, the unemployment rate in November was 6.5 percent, and the expectation was that the level would hit near 7 percent in December. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, which compiles the jobless figures, is scheduled to release its December report on Jan. 3.

Meanwhile, as industrial production declined, companies of all sizes announced plant closings or assembly-line reductions.

In East Hartford, Conn., Pratt & Whitney Aircraft said it will let go 10 percent of its 5,000-employe engineering department on Jan. 16. The firm is Connecticut's largest single employer.

General Motors, hit hard by slumping auto sales, said it will lay off another 41,000 workers temporarily during the first quarter of 1975. The layoffs will increase the company's total layoffs to 91,000 by the end of January.

International Paper Co. announced plans to close its Ticonderoga, N.Y., plant for two weeks starting Dec. 21, putting 1,100 out of work.

Other large layoffs were announced by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., Stromberg-Carlson Corp., American Motors Corp., Bausch & Lomb, Inc., Georgia-Pacific Corp., Boise Cascade Corp. and American Smelting & Refining Co.

As the economy continued to slow, the government reported other statistical evidence of the recession.

Industrial production plummeted 2.3 percent in November, the sharpest fall-off in four years and one of the steepest declines in the past 20. While the drop was due largely to the collapse in sales and production of autos and the depressed state of the housing industry, the Federal Reserve Board noted in its announcement of the slide:

"Reductions in output were relatively large and widespread in all categories" of production.

The number of new housing starts in November fell to an eight-year low of 990,000. The figure compares with 1.11 million units in October and 1.68 million in November 1973.

Over the same month, the Commerce Dept. noted, the number of new building permits issued fell to 720,000 from 782,000 in October and 1.36 million a year earlier. Last month's total was the lowest in 15 years. The figures are expressed in terms of annual rates.

Ends Never Quite Meet:

Problems of Newly Jobless Typified by CWA Member

By William F. Miller

Cleveland—Every Wednesday night at 7:30, Andrew C. Blanch and 11 of his unemployed friends gather at St. Michael's gym to play basketball—just as they did before they were laid off by Western Electric Co.

The 12 men, ranging in age from 21 to 27, are among the mounting number of unemployed union members, victims of the deepening recession.

Before their layoffs, they gathered after their workout to talk about their jobs as installers and technicians and the office gossip. Now, they only discuss their seemingly endless search for new employment in a labor market that grows tighter by the day.

"We kind of try to keep each other's spirits up," Blanch said in an interview in the Cleveland office of the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute. For Blanch, 27, married and with three small children who are from four months to four years old, the physical workout on the basketball floor "keeps my mind at ease, more than anything else."

He has been unemployed three months and the fear that he will not be able to get a job for many months is a terrifying feeling that he said is with him daily.

Thousands of other Clevelanders have been unemployed even longer, and many of them have exhausted their 26 basic weeks of unemployment benefits, plus 13 additional weeks of extended aid.

The unemployment rate in metropolitan Cleveland was 4.8 percent or 42,100 workers in October, the latest figure available. But it is twice that rate in the City of Cleveland, according to officials of the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services.

Blanch, a veteran of the Vietnam war, is like so many thousands of others, a casualty of declining sales, inflation, foreign imports and the general ill health of the economy.

Blanch began his employment as an equipment installer with Western Electric four years ago, shortly after being honorably discharged from the Army. He joined the Communications Workers and settled down to raise a family. His Army training in electronics helped him move ahead. He also took company training courses to advance his career. He was earning $11,000 a year straight time when laid off.

He said it took about six months of waiting and "a thousand rumors" before he was given a week's notice that he would join the unemployed. Four weeks of severance pay helped, but the paychecks dried up. "I knew my time would come," he added.

Since then, he said, his life has been a steady search for a job to support himself and his family.

"But, they don't give you much hope at the companies when you apply," he said. "It seems more like a formality filling out the employment forms. It's funny, but I can fill out one of those forms faster than I can do anything else just from the practice."

Blanch had never before experienced unemployment. "I only read about it," he said.

So far his search for employment has only cost him writer's cramp and expensive gasoline money, which cuts into his slashed budget. It is often necessary to drive 50 miles roundtrip to a suburban factory from his Cleveland home to apply for a job.

Blanch said that instead of purchases he had planned, his chief problem now is to pay off older debts. Like many modern American workers trying to get by in an inflationary economy, Blanch has little savings.

His only means of economic survival now is $114 a week in unemployment benefits. This will last for 39 weeks.

But unemployment benefits do not begin to meet the expenses of raising a family. His house payment is $130 monthly, modest by many standards. Utilities consume another $70. He has cut his weekly food budget from $50 to $40, covering what he calls the "bare necessities" at the supermarket where prices continue to escalate. He has a car payment plus other installment payments for merchandise necessary to start a family.

"Being without a job is just something you can't seem to prepare for," he said. "You try to economize, but everything costs so much more that the money just goes."

A subject rarely discussed among the unemployed, tensions caused at home by economic uncertainty, also was one Blanch did not want to detail. "There are tensions even with the most understanding wife and husband in a situation like this."

He said he did not want to do it, but after two months of unemployment he filed for food stamps in an effort to stretch the grocery dollar.

Blanch heard about the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute from OBES. Charles S. Sebes, HRDI's area representative who works through the unions to find employment for workers, said he has hopes of placing Blanch because of his electronic and electrical skills.

"But it's growing more difficult to place our people," Sebes said. "I'm only getting half the job orders I did several months ago."

Sebes said he tries to find union-wage jobs where a man can decently take care of his family.

Cleveland also has been gravely hit by the downturn in auto sales. Greater Cleveland is the second largest automobile producing center in the nation. Hundreds of large and small tool and die and fabricating plants manufacture parts for the industry. There also are large auto plants making parts and assembling automobiles.

Construction has been in a depression for the past several years, according to Charles R. Pinzone, executive secretary of the Cleveland Building & Construction Trades Council. He estimates unemployment at 30 percent among the city's 35,070 tradesmen. The mechanical trades are among the hardest hit, he said. And he sees no immediate relief for the building tradesmen.

Meanwhile, Andrew C. Blanch said he will continue to go anywhere he can for a job. "You just can't give up hope," he said.

Consumer Confidence, Income Hold Key to Recession's Impact

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Unless something is done to improve either consumer confidence or consumer incomes, the nation is in for a long and severe recession, the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center predicted.

Reporting on its newest sampling of consumer attitudes, the widely respected organization observed that a shift in the Ford Administration's economic policy "could have a very favorable impact on consumer confidence."

The center's October-November survey of 1,406 respondents showed a drop of 6.1 points in its index of consumer sentiment—from 64.5 in August-September to 58.4 during the five weeks prior to the November elections.

The decline was 13.6 points from the May level of 72, "and far below the level reached during previous periods of recession in the past 25 years," the center said.

"Consumers are greatly worried about recession and the prospect of bad times ahead," the center observed. "These fears are strongly reinforced by a widespread lack of faith in the government's economic policy, and by concern that the government intends to slow the economy still further in order to fight inflation."

The Survey Research Center has conducted its samplings of consumer attitudes and outlooks regularly since 1951. The latest reading was the lowest ever recorded in the survey's history.

Simultaneously with increased fears of economic slowdown, consumer expectations about inflation have also become more pessimistic, the center noted. In October-November, 32 percent of the respondents said they expected double-digit inflation for 1975, up from 25 percent in the previous survey.

Attitudes toward buying large household durable goods, which had remained rather favorable during 1973 and the first half of this year, have turned "significantly" downward, the center said.

"In October-November, more respondents said that it is a bad time to buy than said it is a good time. Attitudes toward buying houses and cars were already quite unfavorable in May 1974, and have deteriorated sharply since."

Worries about the recession are widespread, the center said. In the most recent sampling of opinion, fully 67 percent of respondents said they expect bad times in the economy during the next 12 months, compared with 51 percent last May.

"These expectations are currently as unfavorable as those measured in February 1974 during the height of the energy crisis when many consumers were standing in line waiting for gasoline," the center reported.

Ford Plan Termed Business 'Welfare'

The "fine print" in President Ford's tax program amounts to a welfare program for unsuccessful businesses, Sen. Hubert Humphrey suggests.

Humphrey notes that Ford wants to allow corporations to cash in on any portion of a proposed 10 percent investment tax credit that they are unable to make use of because their profits are too low or the firm has had a loss.

This amounts to a "negative income tax for corporations," Humphrey suggests, and in many cases a reward for inefficiency and mismanagement.

Union Warns of Strike:

Oil Firms Assailed For Bargaining Stall

The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers called on major oil producers to get down to serious bargaining on new contracts for the union's 60,000 members covered by agreements scheduled to expire in less than three weeks.

Otherwise, OCAW President A. F. Grospiron told a Washington news conference, "there is a very great possibility of a strike."

"The industry has not shown any interest in an honorable settlement," Grospiron declared. He said a proposal from Texaco was "not worthy" of calling the union's national oil policy bargaining committee together for a ratification vote.

The 12-member panel is empowered by the union's members to recommend acceptance or rejection of any contract offer by the industry. It also may call a strike if it feels one is necessary to achieve a satisfactory agreement.

Texaco's offer, made in local negotiations on Dec. 6, included a 10.5 percent pay increase in the first year of a two-year pact and an additional 7 percent boost in the final year.

Several other major oil firms have made "feeler" offers, none of them as large as Texaco's, Grospiron said. OCAW's 430 contracts with the industry expire on Jan. 7. Bargaining is conducted on a plant-by-plant basis throughout the country.

The union is seeking pay increases of $1.50 an hour in each of the next three years. It also wants to negotiate its first cost-of-living escalator clause with the industry, plus a 50-cent hourly "catch-up" pay raise to compensate for past living-cost increases.

All of the company offers were for two-year terms. None contained a COL proposal.

To justify its requests for substantial contract improvements, the union cites the industry's unprecedented profits at a time of alleged oil and gasoline shortages.

In full-page ads in the Washington Post, the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal, the OCAW noted that increased oil prices were responsible, directly or indirectly, for almost half of last year's increase in the cost of living, according to a congressional study.

"The oil industry has reaped windfall profits while pursuing policies that can only be called irresponsible and contrary to the national interest," the union charged in the ads.

"Besides their contribution to inflation, they've shifted much of their production and refining capacity overseas."

Grospiron, testifying at a Federal Energy Administration hearing on Dec. 11, charged the major U.S. oil companies have exported their refineries "to escape American citizenship responsibilities and the surveillance of American governments —federal, state and local."

Instead of enlarging their refining capacities, he said, the major oil firms have in recent years taken some refineries out of operation.

"At this time, the oil companies are not doing enough to expand capacity," Grospiron told the FEA. "It appears to be in their best profit interests to keep the United States in a position of some dependency in this respect."

Grospiron emphasized that labor costs are not the reason the industry is exporting a significant part of its refining capacity. In the United States, he said, the production labor cost of refining a gallon of oil is about seven-tenths of one cent—an increase of one-hundredth of a cent per gallon since 1961.

While oil industry profits have risen steadily—up 146 percent since 1961 — workers' real wages have gone down, the union stressed in its newspaper ads.

"Our real returns for each barrel of oil we process have decreased 28 percent since 1961," the union noted. "The industry's real returns for each barrel of oil we process have increased 135 percent since 1961."

Despite their huge profits, the OCAW pointed out, the seven largest oil companies have been paying federal taxes at a rate of about 5 cents on the dollar — about the same rate that a worker, with a family of four to support, would pay if he earned $125 a week.

Besides wage improvements, union negotiators are seeking full employer payment of hospitalization and medical insurance premiums, pension improvements, and a liberalized vacation schedule.

An Editorial by George Meany

The Politics of Deceit

(Continued from Page 1)

false. Gromyko said emigration would decrease, not increase, and that Kissinger knew that as well.

The Soviets released a letter to Kissinger, handed to him by Gromyko on Oct. 26, that told him he had deceived the Congress and the American people.

Kissinger concealed that letter from the Congress and the people.

Sen. Jackson continues the charade. He continues the fight for a measure that will rip off the American taxpayer, increase joblessness and benefit only the greedy multinational corporations and the Soviet Union, a nation no informed person can call America's friend.

This sordid picture of deceit in U.S. negotiations with the Soviet Union calls for action on the part of President Ford.

The American people must have assurance that, in the conduct of foreign affairs, there will be openness and candor, that they will be told the truth and that there will be no politics of deceit.

Only the President of the United States can provide that assurance.

George Meany



APPLAUSE GREETS AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland as the recipient of the Heritage of Liberty Award of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith in New York. From left are Robert Nathan, co-chairman of the ADL dinner honoring Kirkland; President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing Workers, who was chairman, Kirkland, and John D. Rockefeller IV, president of West Virginia Wesleyan College, principal speaker at the dinner.

Award Cites Kirkland for Equality Role

New York—The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith presented its national Heritage of Liberty Award to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at a dinner here.

Kirkland was cited by the ADL as the 1974 recipient of the award "because of his outstanding labor leadership, his effort in the struggle against bias, and his dedication to equality and justice."

More than 1,000 persons—including business and labor officials —attended the awards dinner at which President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing Workers, dinner chairman, made the presentation.

The major speaker was John D. Rockefeller IV, president of West Virginia Wesleyan College and West Virginia's former secretary of state.

Seymour Graubard, national chairman of ADL, described Kirkland as "a man who knows what it means to work with hand and brain, and is the personification of the idealism inherent in the Heritage of Liberty Award."

In making the presentation, Finley praised Kirkland for his commitment "to the brotherhood of American trade unionism and America's democratic values and goals."

The ADL also noted Kirkland's wide-ranging interests within and outside the labor movement, calling attention to his service on governmental commissions and national organizations.

The ADL, founded in 1913, is a national group of American Jews which conducts community relations, research and education programs throughout the country.

Metal Trades Name Research Director

Saul S. Stein has been appointed research and education director of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., MTD President Paul Burnsky announced.

Stein, who succeeds the late Paul R. Hutchings in the post, has been on the department staff as a general representative since 1968.

Earlier, he had been president of the East Coast District Metal Trades Council, secretary of the Federal Employees Metal Trades Council at Charleston, S.C., and president of Carpenters Local 2151 in Charleston.

ILO Meeting Focuses On Hemisphere Issues

Mexico City—Development of economic and social programs to eliminate widespread poverty in many rural areas and strengthening tripartite representation throughout the Americas emerged as the key goals of a regional conference of the International Labor Organization.

Representatives to the 10th conference of American state members of the ILO waded through several stormy sessions involving democratic and government-controlled delegations to draft the resolutions.

The conference adopted seven resolutions dealing largely with basic human rights and efforts to expand ILO activities in the Western Hemisphere. However, much of the conference action was bogged down by political skirmishes with anti-U.S. delegations attempting to impose a double standard on ILO policies.

Despite the confrontations, the conference managed to achieve progress in a number of areas.

Delegates called on the ILO to step up a study into the social impact of multinational corporations, particularly as they affect employment.

U.S. Worker Delegate Bert Seidman pointed out at the general session of the conference that the American labor movement has vigorously advocated regulatory controls over multinational firms at both the national and international levels.

He said the ILO should move quickly to adopt a code of social conduct for multinationals.

"Such an international convention should provide badly needed protection for jobs, labor standards and trade union rights of workers, both in countries in which such enterprises locate as well as in their home countries," Seidman stressed.

Unwarranted intervention of multinational firms in the internal affairs of any country has been repeatedly deplored by the AFL-CIO, Seidman noted. He is director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security.

Other AFL-CIO representatives at the conference were Andrew McLellan, the federation's Inter-American representative, and Vice Pres. J. F. Otero of the Railway & Airline Clerks.

Turning to the plight of migrant workers in the hemisphere, delegates called on the next conference of the ILO in Geneva to fully explore their problems.

Seidman told the conference that the federation has continuously sought to end the exploitation of migrant workers in their home countries and within the United States.

"We know that even those workers who migrate legally have often lacked the most basic protections of their living and working conditions," he said. "The plight of illegal migrants, who have been cruelly exploited by those who can only be described as traffickers in human flesh, has been infinitely worse."

Seidman called for prompt ILO investigations in countries where trade union rights are denied and basic freedoms are oppressed. He stressed that implementation of ILO standards is essential to the freedom of workers whether under fascist or Communist countries, but expressed regret that often the ILO has overlooked the repressions of Communist dictatorships.

Among resolutions referred to the ILO Governing Body for action were recommendations for development of coordinated programs dealing with social and labor problems, and promotion of efforts to improve the social and economic status of women.

N.Y. City Labor Elects Avrutin

New York — Harry Avrutin was elected to a full term as secretary of the New York Central Labor Council, a post he had held by appointment of the executive board following the retirement of Morris Iushewitz.

Avrutin, who is secretary-treasurer of the Greater New York Union Label & Service Trades Council, is a former business representative of the Office & Professional Employees. Iushewitz, a charter member of the Newspaper Guild, had served as council secretary since the AFL-CIO merger and as secretary-treasurer of the CIO city body for 10 years.

The Central Labor Council delegates also re-elected by acclamation President Harry Van Arsdale and all other incumbent officers.

Christmas 1974

ON THIS CHRISTMAS 1974 the quest for peace continues in Southeast Asia, Northern Ireland, the Middle East—wherever the whine of gunfire and the boom of bombs are taking lives and bringing death, fear and despair.

In the more than a quarter century since the holocaust of World War II, the striving for peace has continued unabated with but limited success. For there are nations to whom power and control are more important than peace—the nations that have refused to condemn terrorism or torture as political weapons.

Nevertheless, the struggle to establish peace and freedom on a lasting basis must continue without letup. For it is as clear as it was in 1945 that there is no alternative to peace in this age of missiles and satellites; peace today is a condition of survival.

The free world has the resources, the manpower and the ability to rid the world of hunger and disease and to provide the basis of social justice so that all men can taste of bread and freedom.

Yet as we move further into the 1970s repression and dictatorship are still prevalent for most of the world's peoples, and the battle against hunger and disease and want goes slowly.

But the struggle goes on because there is the eternal hope for a better tomorrow, another opportunity to try to bring to fruition the ancient message of peace and goodwill.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY there is a sense of unease and frustration, a new concern for insidious forms of repression and subversion of government that do not conform to our democratic ways and traditions.

And the problems of unemployment and inflation, poverty and discrimination and injustice persist, albeit in small measure when compared to the problems elsewhere in the world.

It is time, perhaps, to shed the self-indulgence of an exaggerated affluence, the hedonistic lifestyles, and turn to the ills still besetting us, the problems still unsolved.

As we make the turn into 1975 the trade union movement, operating as it has always as the people's lobby, will take up anew the battle to bring a sense of dignity and worth and well-being, a fair share of the wealth they produce, to America's workers and to the nation as a whole.

The issues change little: a good job, decent housing, proper health care, quality education, assistance against the hazards of unemployment, injury, old age, and above all an atmosphere in which freedom—civil rights, civil liberties— and peace can flourish.

Peace and goodwill, bread and freedom—these are the goals that express the essence of the trade union movement and for which it will expend all its efforts and resources.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Joseph D. Keenan	Richard F. Walsh	Lee W. Minton
Paul Hall	I. W. Abel	Hunter P. Wharton
Paul Jennings	Max Greenberg	John H. Lyons
A. F. Grospiron	Matthew Guinan	C. L. Dennis
Peter Bommarito	Peter Fosco	Thomas W. Gleason
Frederick O'Neal	Floyd E. Smith	Louis Stulberg
Jerry Wurf	S. Frank Raftery	Alexander J. Rohan
James T. Housewright	George Hardy	Al H. Chesser
Martin J. Ward	William Sidell	Murray H. Finley
Joseph P. Tonelli	Albert Shanker	Sol Stetin
C. L. Dellums	Francis S. Filbey	Glenn E. Watts

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: John M. Barry
Assistant Editors:
John R. Oravec David L. Perlman James M. Shevis

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 637-5032

Subscriptions: $2 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIX Saturday, December 21, 1974 No. 51

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC ASSOCIATION



A Word Edgewise:

Privacy Right of Non-Smokers Faces Hot Test in New York

By John P. Roche

IT IS SAFE TO PREDICT that a number of New Yorkers will be going up in smoke, now that the city's new municipal ordinance has gone into effect. The latter forbids smoking in college libraries, supermarkets, indoor meetings, and virtually every place else where people are spatially confined. Some stubborn types may indeed go down in smoke: On conviction, they can put you in the slammer for a year and fine you $1,000. The reaction has been mixed: Dedicated smokers are enraged at what they see as a violation of their rights; those who hate smoke are cheering; but the real question is, "Will it work?"

If anyone is counting on a jury sending somebody off for a year because he smoked a cigarette in a supermarket, the answer is obviously, "No." However, the ordinance does provide considerable psychological support to those persons who, detesting smoke, are reluctant to make a fuss when someone lights up in an elevator. True, the selfishness of the determined smoker cannot be underrated (one critic told New York's Health Commissioner that nonsmokers should "wear gas masks"), but the fact that you have the law behind you, and—if worse comes to worse—can call a cop, gives a private complaint some clout.

To say this is not to condemn smoking. I have smoked cigars and pipes since college. (Or, to be precise, I shifted to cigars during World War II, when the only tobacco in the PX was "Red Dog," a product designed, I gathered, for tobacco chewers. When used in a pipe it smelled like a tar paper factory burning in a fog.) Yet I have always had immense sympathy for the anti-smokers because I can't stand cigarette smoke: It makes my eyes water. This eccentricity has led me to challenge the rules applied by airlines and AMTRAK which permit cigarette smoking in the appropriate section, but bar pipes and cigars. That has been a nonstarter, so I retire to the "No Smoking" areas where nobody can start me weeping. (It is interesting that, on the basis of medical research, which indicates that cigarettes are far more dangerous than pipes or cigars, we don't get the break.)

As far as smoking in crowded quarters is concerned, I am completely on the side of the New York ordinance. I have spent a good deal of time in smoke-filled rooms, both political and academic, and by and large they are thoroughly squalid. Ashtrays full of butts spilling over onto the floor, the inevitable cigarette burns on furniture, and that murky atmosphere. (Feeling guilty over my past contributions, I resolved some years ago to just chew on a dead pipe. This touched off some bush-league psychoanalysis, but our daughter had long before delivered the coup de grace: When she was about five, I gave her a lecture on thumb-sucking, to which she blandly replied, "But Daddy, you have your pipe." I abandoned the field gracefully.)

ONE OF MY MOST vivid recollections is of teaching a seminar in one of those hermetically sealed classrooms right after a class in which everyone must have been smoking "Red Dog." It was like being hit by a noxious fog bank. The rule of thumb I have evolved with respect to smoking in classrooms is to segregate the smokers in one area, if the room is big enough. On the other hand, with a small seminar in a small room, I permit a liberum veto; that is, if any individual does not want to work in a smoky environment, he or she can call the shot. And nobody, including me, smokes. (If any nicotine addict feels put out by this, I recommend snuff.)

In short, while I believe anyone has the right to challenge the actuarial tables by smoking (or by busting a fifth of whisky a day, for that matter), I see no grounds for complaint by smokers when their ability to stink up other people's environment is limited.

One of the key dimensions of a civilized society is the right to privacy; and having cigarette (or pipe or cigar) smoke blown in your face is, on the symbolic level, as much of a trespass as burglary. Good for New York: The ordinance may be somewhat quixotic, but it is an assertion of the right of individuals to be freed from pulmonary trespass.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Growers' Practices Condoned:

Court Ruling on Green-Carders Threatens Chicano Workers

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

ANYWHERE FROM 50,000 to 100,000 aliens who live in Mexico commute to work in the United States. They are known as "green-carders" (although the color of their identification cards has been blue, not green, for several years).

The Immigration & Naturalization Service has approved this practice with respect to both daily and seasonal commuters and has classified such aliens as immigrants "lawfully admitted for permanent residence" who are "returning from a temporary visit abroad"—a category of "special immigrant" defined by the Immigration & Naturalization Act. Those who qualify under this act may be permitted entry to the United States without the usual documentation requirements. The regulations of the Immigration & Naturalization Service allow such an immigrant to use a re-entry permit (the so-called "green card") in lieu of an immigrant visa and without regard to numerical limitations if he is "returning to an unrelinquished permanent residence in the United States after a temporary absence abroad not exceeding one year."

Growers or other employers hiring such green card holders are not required to prove that there is a shortage of domestic labor justifying the use of aliens. Neither are they required to show that the employment of these daily or seasonal commuters will not have an adverse effect on the wages and working conditions of American workers.

Two years ago the United Farm Workers of America brought suit against the practice of thus classifying such alien commuters. A federal court dismissed the action. Subsequently the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington upheld the classification as to daily commuters but rejected it as to seasonal workers. That is to say, the Court of Appeals—the second highest court in the land—outlawed green card seasonal workers while allowing green card holders to continue daily commuting between their homes in Mexico and jobs on the U.S. side of the border.

On Nov. 25, the Supreme Court of the United States, in a 5 to 4 decision, overruled the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court affirmed the unrestricted right of Mexican green card aliens—seasonal as well as daily commuters—to live and work in the United States.

Justice Douglas, speaking for the majority, said that "if alien commuters are to be abolished or if seasonal commuters are to be treated differently than daily commuters, the Congress must do it. The changes suggested (i.e., excluding green card holders or restricting entry to daily commuters) implicate so many policies and raise so many problems of a political, economic, and social nature that it is fit for the judiciary to recuse itself."

Justice White, speaking for the minority, turned this argument around and held that the majority itself, while claiming otherwise, was in effect usurping the role of Congress. "Because I believe that the Court has strayed from the neutral judicial function of applying traditional principles of statutory construction," Justice White concluded, "I must respectfully dissent."

As a rank amateur in the law, I agree with the minority decision, but that's neither here nor there. For better or worse, the case has now been decided and, from the legal point of view, that's the end of the matter.

From the practical point of view, however, it's far from being the end of the matter. The Supreme Court decision poses a real threat to Mexican-American workers whose unemployment rate in some border communities is running around 20 percent, twice that of Anglo workers. As one Chicano farm worker put it to New York Times reporter Everett R. Holles, "I have nothing but sympathy for these people trying to find work and escape from the grinding poverty on the other side of the border, but they are taking jobs away from the American workers. The willingness of these green-carders to work for near starvation wages is a real threat to me and my family."

THE SUPREME COURT'S ruling, as Holles reports on the basis of a series of interviews with immigration agents, could also create new problems in controlling the surge of illegal aliens into the United States, which is now estimated to be running at the rate of at least three million a year. Immigration agents are afraid that the court's decision could lead to heavier trafficking in counterfeit permits which are easy to come by for as little as $200 along the borders of California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

It is little wonder, then, that Mexican-American organizations are seriously worried about the court's decision. The fact that the decision has been hailed by some farm operators in the border states is reason enough to make them fear that it will have a seriously adverse effect on the domestic labor force. The reason that some growers are happy about the court's decision is very simple. They know that green-carders will work for substandard wages. They also know that a steady influx of green card aliens makes it extremely difficult for any union, no matter how strong, to organize the domestic labor force.

In summary, then, the court's decision will almost certainly make a bad situation much worse. Since the court is not likely to reverse itself in the foreseeable future, it is now up to Congress to redress the balance, even at the risk of offending the Mexican government which, because of its own horrendous unemployment problem, is undoubtedly happy about the court's decision. If the United States has an obligation to come to the assistance of Mexico, the Congress and the Administration must find a way of doing so without undermining the living standards of our own Mexican-American workers who have long been one of the most disadvantaged groups of workers in the entire American economy.

Ford Plan Scored:

Food Stamp Cutbacks Pose Added Hardships for Needy

CUTBACKS in the food stamp program planned by President Ford threaten further hardship for millions of elderly, poor and jobless Americans already hard-hit by the deepening recession, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis charged.

Stressing that food stamps are the only hedge a great many families have against hunger and starvation, Perlis urged Congress to head off the proposed reduction and expand the program to meet what is sure to be even greater need in the months ahead. He appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Perlis said that in response to the "unemployment crisis," the AFL-CIO has stepped up its effort to bring the programs and services of government and voluntary agencies to bear on the problems and needs of unemployed union members and their families at the community level.

He said that unions recognize their responsibility to their members when they are unemployed as well as when they are working, and that plant shutdowns, production cutbacks and layoffs are having severe effects on millions of union families.

"They need help today," he declared, they "simply can't wait until the economists agree and politicians act." He said the AFL-CIO's Services for the Unemployed program will help organize and coordinate the effort to determine problems and needs, assess the services available in communities, organize referral procedures and follow-up, train counsellors and help develop new services to meet particular needs.

Perlis said it will take total community effort to ease the impact of the already severe unemployment that threatens to grow even worse. And that effort, he stressed, should include unemployment compensation, public welfare, food stamps, medical care, legal aid and job placement.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE LOCALE: Washington, D.C.

At a time when unemployment is rising sharply in Washington and throughout the nation a small firm calls the United States Employment Service (USES).

The firm has an opening for a typist. It lists the opening with the USES office, including a good salary and good fringe benefits.

Three days pass. No applicants from USES. The firm calls USES and is informed the job is posted. Two weeks pass. Still no applicants.

A private employment agency calls the firm. Says it has qualified applicants. In two days sends seven applicants for job; told not to send any more. Employer reluctant to deal with private agency because of exorbitant fee. Agency says applicants need jobs so badly would gladly pay fee of 8½ percent of annual salary. Applicant from private firm hired.

Question: Where was USES?

After the job is filled, more than two weeks after USES is notified of opening, USES calls to say it has found an applicant.

It is possible that the above true case history is an exception, but there is more evidence to show that it is the rule.

At a time when unemployment is becoming one of the most critical problems faced by the nation, the question arises as to whether we can afford the present public federal-state employment service.

Few applicants registered with private employment agencies seem to know about USES. Even fewer are registered with USES.

The experience in some countries, such as Sweden, in outlawing private agencies and operating an efficient manpower development and training program with job placements has had good results.

This extreme step may not even be necessary, though, if the USES could be reorganized to fill the need that many have envisioned for it.

The harsh reality of the declining role of USES is seen in its own house figures. In fiscal 1964 USES made 6,453,800 non-farm job placements. By fiscal 1974 this figure had fallen to 4,750,000.

Yet in 1974 the unemployment rate was in the 5 to 6 percent range while in 1964 it was around 5 percent. And of course, the labor force today is far larger.

THE NATIONWIDE employment service system was born in 1933 with the passage of the Wagner-Peyser Act. The Great Depression had brought the country to its knees, and the employment service was one of the New Deal reforms.

From the beginning it was a federal-state partnership, jointly financed and with prescribed functions for each partner. Under the program the federal government was to set standards for employment service operations, review of plans of operations, carry out statistical and research work and maintain and develop an interstate clearance program.

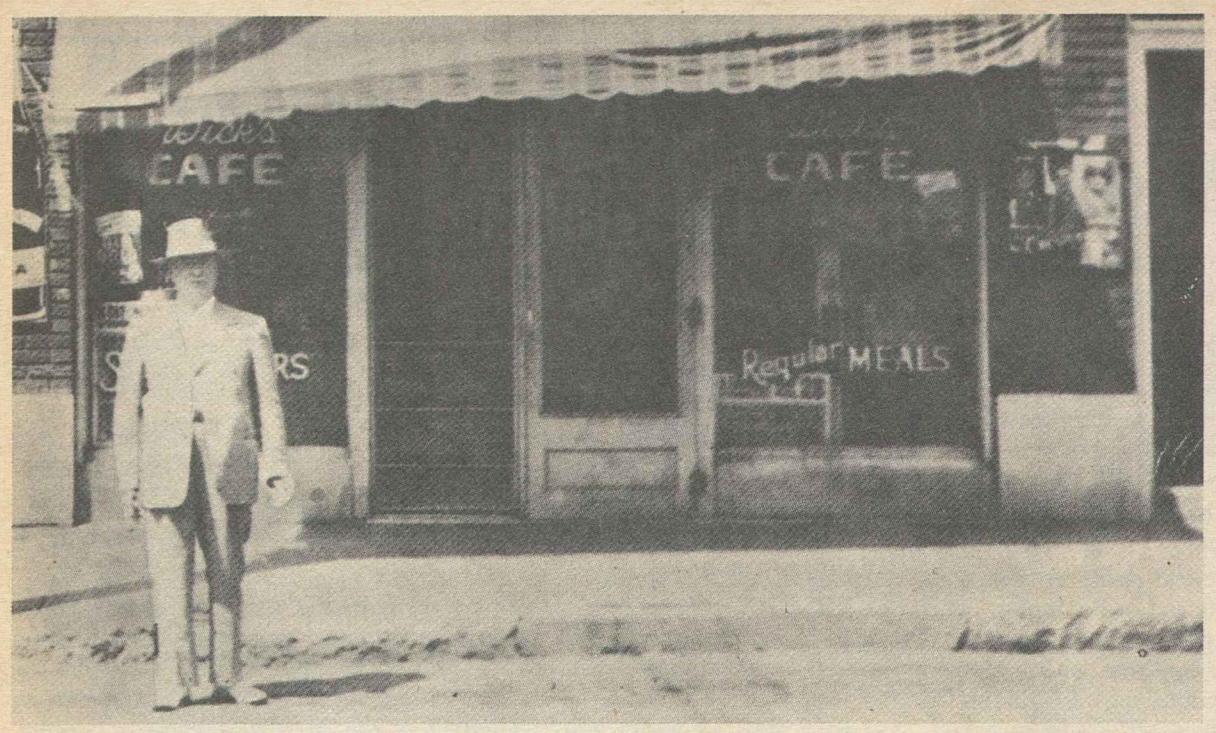
It was not until 1939 that the USES developed a structure comparable to the system today, tieing in employment service with unemployment insurance. There have been important additional refinements to the program through the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962 and additional manpower legislation this year.

A National Employers Committee, composed of officials of some of the nation's top corporations, and Greenleigh Associates, a private consulting firm, have made extensive studies and recommendations to uplift the employment service.

However, when job applicants rarely know about the service and go to private agencies only to be bled when they actually get a job, the time has come for fundamental rethinking to reshape the USES for the employment crisis of our time.



MILLIONS OF PERSONS—elderly, poor and jobless—will suffer new hardships if President Ford's plan to slash the food stamp program is allowed to stand, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Duane Emme, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Jerome Cahill of the New York Daily News. The program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.



BIRTHPLACE OF THE RAILWAY CLERKS 75 years ago was this little cigar store in Sedalia, Mo., owned by E. T. Behrens, a prominent labor figure in the 1890s. An indication of the mood of the times: Behrens was run out of business seven times for his ties with labor and his union activities.

Union of Railway Clerks Born 75 Years Ago in Cigar Store

Chicago—Seventy-five years ago, in a small cigar store in Sedalia, Mo., 33 railway clerks employed in the railroad shops and offices of the MKT and Missouri Pacific met to see how they might improve their working conditions.

Among the last railroad workers to organize, the clerks were not protected by any labor laws; their wages were low—$25 to $40 a month—and they enjoyed no fringe benefits, no seniority or job protection.

Out of that meeting, held on Dec. 29, 1899—almost on the very eve of the 20th Century—was born the present Brotherhood of Railway & Airline Clerks, today an AFL-CIO affiliate with nearly a quarter of a million members.

"What was at stake for those pioneering railway clerks was not so much obtaining an agreement with the rail companies," BRAC's official publication, the Railway Clerk, notes in recounting the union's long history.

"Rather it was a struggle for survival—survival of their organization, and their identity as workers entitled to basic human rights."

With the help of an experienced labor leader, E. T. Behrens, the owner of the cigar store, the clerks drew up a constitution for their new union which they called the Order of Railway Clerks.

At first, Lodge No. 1 of the Order of Railway Clerks was more of a social organization. But, as organizing stepped up, the union moved into other areas.

James F. Riley, the union's first president, affiliated the organization with the American Federation of Labor after the clerks had formed 20 lodges. At their first convention in St. Louis in 1901, however, the ORC withdrew. It later reaffiliated.

National headquarters of the union were at Kansas City, Mo., until 1915 when they were moved to Cincinnati. The first strike by ORC was against the Southern Pacific in 1906.

In 1908, the union's jurisdiction was expanded to include freight handlers. Other classes of workers were later taken in and the organization began to evolve into an amalgamated craft union. The first system-wide agreement was signed in 1909 with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Despite these significant gains, however, the early years of the union's existence were marked by a continuous struggle to survive against employer hostility and union-busting campaigns.

To reflect its jurisdiction more correctly, the organization changed its name in 1919 to the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employes. At its 1967 convention, the union added the word Airline to its name to reflect the growth of the airline industry and the brotherhood's increasing role in that growth.

The passage of the Railway Labor Act in 1926 marked the beginning of an era of growth for the union. Instrumental in the rapid and consistent gains was the organization's ninth president, George M. Harrison, who was first elected in 1928 and served for the next 35 years.

When Harrison stepped down as president, C. L. Dennis, was elected to succeed him. A new period of growth ensued through a series of major organizing campaigns and mergers with other unions.

In 1969, a year when several important mergers with BRAC took place, the union moved its headquarters from Cincinnati to Rosemont, Ill., a Chicago suburb.

As the end of this year and of BRAC's first 75 years draw to a close, the union is back at the bargaining table with other railroad unions seeking substantial wage boosts and cost-of-living protection for its members.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, congratulating the BRAC on its 75th anniversary, noted that "the differences between life in America today and life back in 1899 when your union was founded are phenomenal.

"But the sense of strength through collective action, of unity that welded together 33 people on Dec. 29, 1899, is the same sense of common purpose that welds together more than one-quarter million working men and women today," Meany said.

Julius Rothman Dies, AFL-CIO Institute Head

Julius F. Rothman, president of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, died after a long illness Dec. 13. He was 60.

Rothman had been active in the labor movement since 1936, serving in a number of staff positions with the Textile Workers Union of America, the CIO and later with the AFL-CIO.

In a message of sympathy to his wife, Helen, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said the loss of Rothman would be shared by many.

"Throughout all his years of devoted service to the labor movement," Meany and Kirkland said, "Julius had a well-deserved reputation for compassion, honesty and dedication. Countless workers and the entire trade union movement are better because of Julius."

Rothman, born and educated in Syracuse, N.Y., served the TWUA as an organizer, editor and education director. In 1946, he became a CIO community services field representative.

For 10 years following merger of the AFL and CIO, Rothman directed all training and program planning of the federation's Dept. of Community Services. During this period he represented the AFL-CIO on a number of national agencies such as the Child Welfare League of America, the National Association of Mental Health and the National Social Welfare Assembly.

As president of HRDI—established by the AFL-CIO in 1968 to expand organized labor's participation in manpower programs for unskilled disadvantaged and minority-group workers—Rothman worked closely with the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration in a number of government-sponsored programs, including the Job Corps, Apprenticeship Outreach, and the JOBS Program.

Rothman also had served the AFL-CIO as associate director of urban affairs, assistant social security director and coordinator of the federation's anti-poverty programs.

In addition to his wife, survivors include a son, Robert, and a daughter, Barbara. Services were held Dec. 18 and interment was in Rockville, Md.

Bicentennial Article Notes:

Builders of America Didn't All Have Wigs

Working Americans are looking to the nation's bicentennial celebration to put the record of 200 years of progress in proper perspective, Ruth Jordan writes in the December issue of the Federationist.

The distorted traditional view depicting the "founding fathers" in elegant costumes and powdered wigs, while giving credit to no one else, is a point of concern for many ethnic and minority groups as well as the labor movement, Jordan points out in the current issue of the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine. And she cites the observation of a high official of the Bicentennial Administration that if the celebration accomplishes nothing else, it will rewrite the nation's history books.

Trade unions are not only aware of the one-sided image of American history, she observes, but are also deeply concerned about what is taught in the nation's schools and displayed in museums and tourist centers.

"The AFL-CIO is involved in a continuing effort to bring textbook publishers together with educators and historians to correct some of the distortions and outright misrepresentations about the role of workers in the nation's history," the author asserts.

A free-lance writer with extensive experience in the labor press, she currently works on the Smithsonian Institution's Festival of American Folklife.

The popular image of colonial immigration is one of Pilgrims seeking religious freedom, Jordan notes, and there is very little in the textbooks about the flight to the new world to escape the economic hardships in Europe.

The article points out that the economic plight of 18th Century Europeans was so severe that many immigrants sold themselves to pay for their passage to the New World.

"Indenture was the chief source of colonial labor; nearly half the total white immigration to the original 13 colonies came to these shores as indentured labor."

Benjamin Franklin was one of the indentured servants—who ran away from harsh service as a printer under his brother and became recognized as a founding father.

There were others, Jordan observes, including the many English working girls who were lured to the New England cotton mills by the promise of high wages. Although the mill dormitories were grimmer than they could have imagined, conditions were better than those in England.

"The slight improvement, such as it was, did not reduce them to grateful silence. It inspired them to ask for more. They became the 'founding sisters' of the labor movement in the nation's factories when they began the United Tailoresses Union in 1805."

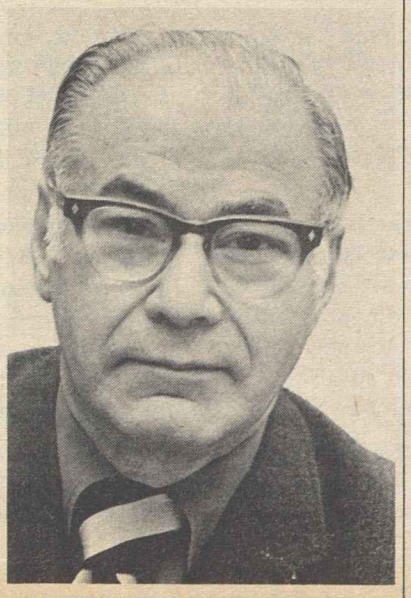
The article goes on to trace the struggle of colonial craftsmen and "mechanicks" in pre-revolutionary times, including the "Buy America" campaigns that pressed storekeepers to carry only American-made goods instead of those imported from England.

While the landed gentry argued over the issues of independence versus colonial status, she points out that working people saw an opportunity for betterment and were not content to leave the management of government to those with means.

Jordan also cites the contributions of immigrants of the 19th Century who helped build the trade union movement in America, reinforcing the efforts of the early Philadelphia cordwainers and other craft organizations.

The struggles of the early craftsmen and the immigrants are virtually unmentioned in history books, she observes. Yet landmarks of labor — like the Haymarket riot, the Ludlow and Homestead massacres, and others —deserve a place in the nation's history.

"In the first 100 years and even the second, tens of thousands of working people—native born and immigrants—paid the price for the progress they made, Jordan points out. "They paid the price and retained their faith in democracy, thereby leaving us both principle and progress."



JULIUS F. ROTHMAN

Court Orders New Election In Louisiana

Voters in Louisiana's 6th Congressional District will go to the polls on Jan. 7 to choose again between Democrat Jeff LaCaze and Republican W. Henson Moore III.

A malfunctioned voting machine that failed to register votes cast for LaCaze left the results in doubt and the state supreme court ordered the entire election rerun. LaCaze, with labor backing, had ousted the ultra-conservative incumbent, John Rarick, in the Democratic primary.

In Maine's 1st District, Republican David Emery held on to a slim lead over incumbent Peter N. Kyros in a recount. But still unsettled were disputed ballot challenges that could affect the outcome.

It appeared almost certain that the winner of New Hampshire's senatorial election will not be known until the Senate itself decides whether to seat Democrat John A. Durkin or Republican Louis C. Wyman.

Wyman had been announced as the winner initially; a recount gave the election to Durkin by 10 votes, but a state ballot commission whose legal status is uncertain gave a number of contested ballots to Wyman as the tallies switched back and forth.

The close North Dakota Senate race was finally decided on a recount that confirmed the re-election of Republican Milton R. Young over Democrat William L. Guy.

A recount in Nevada confirmed the election to the Senate of Republican Paul Laxalt. The Democratic candidate, Lt. Gov. Harry Reid, conceded.

Violations Widespread:

Panel Lists Abuses In Nursing Homes

Half of all nursing homes are seriously substandard, a Senate subcommittee charged in a new report on long-term care of the elderly and infirm.

An estimated one out of five Americans will spend time—in many cases the last years of their lives—in an extended care facility. But the report indicated that only a fortunate few can count on the quality of care that federal standards are supposed to ensure, even though two-thirds of the total nursing home cost is paid by Medicaid or Medicare.

The report, by a panel of the Senate Committee on Aging, cited grisly examples of abuse as well as neglect of patients and asserted that these are widespread, not merely "isolated instances."

It reported on examples of "negligence leading to death and injury" as well as unsanitary conditions, poor food, inadequate control of drugs and reprisals against those who complain.

Even when abuse and negligence are not the case, the report said, the infirm elderly are victims of society's "deeply negative attitude toward aging."

It said the aged are often victims of "a particularly potent form of bigotry" based on what one witness termed "a distaste for growing old, disease, disability. . . ."

The report of the subcommittee headed by Sen. Frank E. Moss (D-Utah) noted that a number of groups have been working for nursing home reform over the years. It cited as an example a 1971 statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council protesting "the heartless indifference, cruelty, neglect and financial exploitation in U.S. nursing homes" and the criticism leveled at nursing home abuses by the National Council of Senior Citizens.

As a start, the panel proposed that:

- A national policy for treatment of the infirm elderly should look first to treating the individual in his own home with appropriate housing and home health services. Consideration should be given to senior citizens' hospitals and day centers and to proposals to provide financial aid for families to care for the elderly ill in their own homes.
- The nursing homes that give the best care and have the best rehabilitation programs should receive the highest government payments.
- Physicians should be involved with the care of nursing home patients, and the employes of the homes should be better trained and better paid.
- Improved federal and state standards should be established and enforced.
- Nursing home operators should work with consumer groups for a change in community attitude and to the end that "patients will be treated like human beings with dignity and a sense of intrinsic worth."

Cost Ceiling For Housing Held Outdated

AFL-CIO President George Meany has urged the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development to revise a department policy that now bars any increases in public housing development costs despite galloping inflation and unemployment.

In a letter to HUD Sec. James T. Lynn, Meany cited a public housing project in Bayonne, N.J., which is being held up because a HUD-imposed ceiling limits development costs to a figure of $5,100,041 established when the project was approved in October 1972.

"Multifamily construction costs have risen about 16 percent in the two years that have elapsed," Meany said. "It is impossible for the local authority to receive bids at this time that would enable it to build the planned 252-unit senior citizen project within the established cost limit." To redesign the project on a smaller scale would entail additional outlays for architectural fees and higher unit costs, he pointed out.

Since the policy in question was set, Meany said, annual contributions contract authority for public housing has been increased considerably, while unemployment in the construction industry has grown to 13.9 percent.

"Under these changed circumstances, I believe it would be in the public interest to permit a reasonable increase in development cost limits which could facilitate the initiation of construction," Meany wrote.

Hill Named Director Of Randolph Institute

New York—Norman Hill has been named executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute to succeed Bayard Rustin, who has directed the institute's operations since it was established in 1965.

Rustin becomes president of the institute and will continue in an active role, concentrating on public appearances and fund-raising efforts. The appointments, effective Jan. 1, were announced at the annual meeting of the institute's executive board.

Hill, 41, has been associate director of the institute since 1967. He had been a legislative and civil rights representative with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. from 1964 until he joined the Randolph organization.

Earlier, Hill had been on the staff of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) as East Coast field secretary and as national program director.

As associate director of the institute, Hill's key functions were in the coordination of registration and get-out-the-vote efforts conducted by the 150 chapters throughout the country.

Rustin, 64, has been involved in civil rights programs and the labor movement as a close associate of Randolph since the 1940s. Randolph was the chief founder of the Sleeping Car Porters and served as a vice president of the AFL-CIO until his retirement this year.

Randolph, the founder and president of the institute, assumes the new position of board chairman.



NEW GUARANTEES provided in pension reform legislation were reviewed at a two-day conference conducted by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security in Washington. From left are AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, Social Security Director Bert Seidman, Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), a key sponsor of the legislation, and Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany. More than 200 labor representatives attended the sessions.

Newspaper Guild Wage Conference Presses Catch-Up Contract Goals

More than 100 delegates to a Newspaper Guild wage conference in Washington approved a program to restore momentum to the union's drive for adequate pay settlements.

Confronted with an analysis showing that Guild wage bargaining has lagged behind increases in living costs and productivity during the past 10 years, the conference urged Guild locals to:

- Initiate coordinated bargaining with other newspaper-industry unions "to maximize bargaining strength" and to take "whatever job action is necessary" to attain it.
- Seek "properly designed cost-of-living clauses" if increases adequate to compensate for rising prices cannot be bargained directly. Such clauses, the conference said, should have neither floors nor ceilings, should "pay off regularly and frequently" and "compensate for the rising cost of living point by point."
- Seek to "raise the sights of our members" by distributing extensive data compiled for the conference showing the extent to which their wages have lagged behind living costs, newspaper profits and the wages of workers in both related and unrelated industries.

The conference registered firm opposition to any new wage and price controls, citing their inequities under President Nixon.

"Our bargaining momentum must be restored—and accelerated—throughout the Guild," said a statement adopted at the close of the two-day conference. "We must mobilize our full strength to raise our members' wages, not only to keep pace with cost of living and productivity but also to a level fully commensurate with their skills and responsibilities—and their contribution to the effective functioning of our democratic societies."

The conference was keynoted by Nat Goldfinger, AFL-CIO research director, who told the delegates that "workers and their unions have no alternative but to seek larger wage increases and cost-of-living clauses to protect themselves, their families and their buying power."

"Get as much as you can as fast as you can," he said, adding that contracts should incorporate provisions that would restore any increases lost through the imposition of new government controls whenever those controls expire.

"The wage increases you will be trying to get in the next few months are largely an effort to catch up with the fantastic increases in living costs," Goldfinger said. In October, he noted workers' buying power was down 4.9 percent from the year before, the sharpest drop in 28 years.

The conference also heard Richard Prosten, research director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., discuss the IUD's experience with coordinated bargaining. He cited a number of industries in which such joint bargaining has produced major gains and said that in many cases even management now welcomes it.

A panel of local Guild leaders and international representatives discussed experiences with coordinated bargaining at San Francisco, Honolulu, Vancouver and Detroit newspapers. And William H. McLeman, the Guild's Canadian director, analyzed the factors behind recent major gains among the Guild's Canadian locals.

McLeman credited interunion cooperation, including joint bargaining, with playing a major role in achieving the "militancy and muscle" needed to register major wage advances.

"None of us can do it alone," said TNG Field Operations Director J. William Blatz. "It's time we got together."

Pan American to Quit Airline Strike Aid Pact

The financially ailing Pan American World Airways announced it will withdraw from the airline industry's so-called "mutual aid pact," the anti-labor agreement that has helped prolong strikes against the nation's major air carriers.

The announcement came as Pan Am pilots, represented by the Air Line Pilots Association, reported they have agreed to a wage "discount" next year to help keep the carrier solvent.

While several details of the agreement have yet to be worked out, the pilots have agreed to a plan under which they will receive a scheduled 9.1 percent wage increase on Jan. 1 and then take an 11 percent wage reduction on Feb. 1. The discount would be restored on Jan. 1, 1976.

In another development, the Senate passed a bill to help domestic airlines compete with foreign carriers, but failed to include an amendment that would have required the U.S. Postal Service to pay American carriers—including Pan Am—the same rates it pays to foreign-flag carriers to fly international mail. Foreign airlines currently receive higher rates than U.S. carriers.

Meanwhile, the ALPA reached tentative agreement with United Airlines on a new contract covering more than 5,000 pilots. Terms were withheld pending ratification by the union's master executive council at United.

Pan Am, one of six charter members of the industry's mutual aid pact, said its withdrawal will become effective on Jan. 1, 1976. Under the agreement, legislated into existence in 1958, withdrawal requires one-year advance notice to other past signers and to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The pact provides that when one member is struck the others give it financial support for the duration of the shutdown. The program has been denounced by the airline unions and the AFL-CIO, which are supporting legislation to outlaw the pact.

Labor charges that the agreement gives the carriers an unfair advantage during negotiations, even encouraging them to take a strike. Pan Am's withdrawal will still leave 15 major U.S. airlines as parties to the pact.

"In recent years the economics of participating in the agreement have not been advantageous to Pan Am," the carrier said in its withdrawal announcement, adding:

"Management and employes have a new attitude with respect to going forward together, an attitude and philosophy that management, employes and unions are determined to preserve in their common interest."

Ford Approval Expected:

More Public Service Jobs, Jobless Aid Clear Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

funds could still go to smaller areas with at least 6.5 percent unemployment.

There are various elements to the formula for distributing the funds, but half the money would go to states and communities based on their percentage of unemployed residents among the national total of unemployed.

Persons hired for the newly funded jobs must have been out of work for at least 15 days, with preference for those jobless 15 weeks or more. The ceiling on federal payment for a public service job is $10,000 a year, but the conference report urged the Dept. of Labor to try to keep the average at about $7,800 so as to fund more jobs.

A separate section of the bill in effect makes everyone who works for a living eligible for unemployment compensation on the same basis as if his employment had been covered by the unemployment insurance law in his state.

Eligibility differs from state to state but public workers, household domestics and farm workers are among the principal groups commonly excluded.

During the calendar year running through next December, these persons could receive up to 26 weeks of federally funded benefits. Benefit payments that began during 1975 could be continued into 1976, thus lengthening the life of the program even if Congress did not continue it further.

Figures are inexact, but one congressional estimate is that some 12 million workers would be covered by unemployment insurance for the first time under the terms of the bill.

Added to the House-passed bill on the Senate floor was a $1 billion public works program designed to provide another source of jobs.

The provision was opposed by the Administration but the House-Senate conference agreed to a smaller version.

The final bill authorizes $500 million for the Commerce Dept.'s economic development administration program of public works grants to communities. But half the funds would be earmarked for labor-intensive jobs in which no more than 25 percent of the funds could be used for materials.

There was little dispute over a separate bill that will enable most workers who lose their jobs to draw up to a full year of unemployment compensation.

Under present law, in those states that have authorized participation, there are two "triggers" that can add an additional 13 weeks of unemployment compensation to the 26 weeks normally paid under state laws.

One is a national trigger in which the rate of unemployment among persons whose jobs are covered by unemployment insurance is at least 4.5 percent for three consecutive months. The insured rate is usually about two points higher than the overall unemployment rate; thus it would require an overall jobless rate by BLS tally of close to 6.5 percent to meet the trigger.

The new law drops the national trigger requirement to 4 percent, enabling the extended benefits to take effect in January.

Ten states now pay unemployment benefits under a state trigger of 4 percent insured unemployment over a 13-week period. Permanent law requires that the rate also be at least 120 percent of the average for the same period over the past two years, but this has been temporarily waived. The new law would continue to waive that requirement through 1976.

Thus, the new legislation does two things: It eases the requirement for triggering the 13-week extended benefit period. And then it adds an additional 13 weeks of benefits on top of that.

As usual in the closing days of a Congress, committees and influential committee chairmen sought legislative shortcuts to get bills to final passage.

Thus, the Senate went along with its Finance Committee chairman, Russell B. Long (D-La.), in his attempt to push through his controversial plan for cash subsidies for the working poor.

Long had his plan, which the Senate twice previously had approved, added to a House-passed bill. It provides that any family with an income under $4,000 a year could get a federal bonus equal to 10 percent of earnings. The bonus would be reduced for earnings over that amount and would be wiped out when a family's earnings reached the $5,600 level.

Labor has opposed that concept as a subsidy to employers that allows them to pay substandard wages, with the federal government picking up the difference.

The Senate used the same device to tack on to an unrelated House bill a measure that would preserve some existing tax advantages for various business groups. In effect it would continue loopholes that otherwise would expire this year.

President Ford was expected to veto a bill to curb strip mining abuses that had the support of both labor and environmental groups. It was still uncertain, however, whether he would pocket veto the measure after Congress had adjourned or allow an effort to override a veto.

In one area, the adjournment pressure helped Senate liberals hold firm against an amendment to an $8.6 billion supplemental appropriations bill that the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare said would prohibit the government from enforcing nondiscrimination policies in federal education grants.

The Senate refused to accept a conference agreement without modifying language and the House finally backed down.



TWO OLD FRIENDS, former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir and AFL-CIO President George Meany, discuss problems in the Middle East and the United States at a meeting in Meany's office in Washington. Mrs. Meir, a major speaker at AFL-CIO conventions in earlier years, told Meany of the great regard in which the AFL-CIO is held in Israel. The federation has strongly supported Israeli efforts to establish peace in the Middle East.

Labor Warning Ignored In Votes on Trade Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Passage of the bill was assured when the Senate voted 71-19 to cut off debate and limit amendments that could be offered to the legislation. The bill was then approved by a 77-4 vote.

The House had passed its version of the bill a year ago and a conference committee quickly meshed the two versions. In the process most of the Senate-added amendments that had AFL-CIO support were dropped from the final draft.

Of particular concern to labor was rejection by the conferees of a Senate amendment requiring the President to secure approval from Congress before agreeing in trade negotiations to modify any U.S. laws concerning consumer protection, health or safety of employes, labor standards, or environmental requirements.

While the President would be able to impose stronger curbs against nations that discriminate against U.S. products, the thrust of the legislation is clearly in the direction of lower tariffs and increased imports.

As the bill came before the House and Senate for near-certain final approval of the conference agreement, the Commerce Dept. announced the highest quarterly trade deficit in the nation's history —$2.56 billion in the July-September period. It was part of a $3.58 billion balance-of-payments deficit, second largest on record.

The President would have authority to slash all existing tariffs and completely eliminate some. A Wall Street Journal analysis said this could result in as much as 85 percent of all imports coming into the United States duty free through international trade agreements. The President could also raise existing tariffs, but the newspaper commented that this provision "is expected to be a little used authority."

One improvement retained in the final version of the bill requires the President to ask Congress for enabling legislation if he proposes to eliminate any existing non-tariff barriers to imports.

The legislation raises somewhat the special federally-funded form of unemployment benefits, known as adjustment assistance, that is provided for workers who lose their jobs because of imports. If they meet the rigid test of proof required, they would be entitled to 70 percent of lost wages up to a ceiling tied to the average manufacturing wage. The present level is 65 percent. Despite the difficulties of qualifying, cost estimates by congressional committees predict that 100,000 persons a year will be thrown out of work because of imports.

The AFL-CIO had described this adjustment assistance as "a sop." Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller had written senators that "Americans prefer to keep their jobs—not take a federal dole."

What emerged during the nearly two years trade legislation was before Congress bore no resemblance to the labor-backed Burke-Hartke bill that was designed to stem the flow of American jobs and capital to the low-wage areas of the world. It leaves virtually untouched the tax loopholes that benefit multinational corporations and make it more profitable for them to produce abroad.

Cities, States Assailed On Suit to Bar Pay Law

President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees denounced as "outrageous" a suit brought by the National League of Cities and the National Governors Conference to block application of federal minimum wage and overtime standards for public employes.

"It's hypocritical of these officials to maintain that the federal government has no right to set labor standards for their localities after they've spent the last decade begging for increased federal participation and funding for the states and cities," Wurf said.

The Wurf reaction came as the result of a suit filed in the District of Columbia asking that the 1974 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act be ruled as an unconstitutional "attempt to regulate essential state and local government functions" by placing state and city employes under federal wage and hour rules, thus replacing state wage and hour rules.

Joining the League of Cities and the Governors Conference in the suit are the State of Arizona, the Metropolitan Government of Nashville, Tenn., Davidson County, Tenn., Salt Lake City, Utah, and the cities of Lompoc, Calif., and Cape Girardeau, Mo.

"Governors and mayors, of all people, know the effects of double-digit inflation in our cities," Wurf declared. "But now they're objecting to a $2-an-hour minimum wage. Two-dollars-an-hour is $80 a week, $4,160 a year—or little more than half of the $8,181 set by the Bureau of Labor Statistics last year as the minimal budget for a modest but adequate standard of living for an urban family of four."

12-21-74

The next issue of the AFL-CIO News will be published on Jan. 4, 1975, because of holiday schedules.

The staff of the News wishes all readers a Happy New Year.

Oil Cargo Bill Sets Share for U.S. Tankers

(Continued from Page 1)

In 1972, during the 92nd Congress, the Senate defeated by a 41-33 vote an amendment to a ship construction bill that would have required half of all petroleum imports to be carried on American vessels.

The compromise bill in the present Congress established a smaller share for U.S. tankers, specified that the vessels had to be available for the quota to hold, and provided for import duty rebates so that any increase in oil costs resulting from the use of U.S. crews would be minimal.

It passed both the House and Senate by one-sided votes despite oil industry opposition.

Meany Cites Cost of Lifting Fuel Price Lid

The Ford Administration's proposals to deregulate the price of natural gas and domestic crude oil would add at least $20 billion a year to consumer prices, AFL-CIO President George Meany warned.

Meany asked the federation's Dept. of Research to measure the "inflationary impact" of the Administration proposals, and he sent the results to President Ford. The study, Meany wrote, was in line with Ford's own executive order instructing government agencies to report on the inflationary impact of any legislative or regulatory changes they propose.

"Our study demonstrates that the proposals would have a devastating effect on American consumers," Meany wrote Ford. He said deregulation of the price of natural gas in interstate pipelines would add between $8.6 billion and $10.2 billion a year to gas bills. And allowing the price of domestic crude oil to rise to the world price of $11 a barrel would cost consumers another $11.5 billion a year.

"In the face of fantastic oil company profits and the 15 percent rate of return on equity enjoyed by natural gas pipeline companies, these inflationary proposals are unnecessary, unwise and unsupportable."

Therefore, Meany said, in view of the inflationary impact of the two Administration proposals, "we in the AFL-CIO must inform you we will oppose them, separately or collectively, as vigorously as we know how."